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Thursday

18 July, 2019

27 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 18th July, 2019/27th Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice

II. Annual Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of ICPS, New Delhi and related papers

III. MoU between Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) and ITI Limited

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; संचार मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Notaries Act, 1952:—

(1) G.S.R. 26 (E), dated the 11th January, 2019, publishing the Notaries (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

(2) G.S.R. 77 (E), dated the 30th January, 2019, publishing the Notaries (Second Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 347/17/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 344/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 344/17/19]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) and the ITI Limited, for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 345/17/19]

MoU between Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and NTC Limited

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the NTC Limited, for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 399/17/19]

I. Notifications of Ministry of Personnel and Training

II. Annual Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of the NEHHDC Kendriya Bhandar, CSOI and related papers

III. MoU between Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and NPCIL, BHAVINI, IREL and UCIL

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, along with delay statement:—

(1) G.S.R. 510 (E), dated the 29th May, 2018, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2018.

- (2) G.S.R. 511 (E), dated the 29th May, 2018, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 565 (E), dated the 15th June, 2018, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 566 (E), dated the 15th June, 2018, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (5) G.S.R. 818 (E), dated the 28th August, 2018, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (6) G.S.R. 819 (E), dated the 28th August, 2018, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (7) G.S.R. 1036 (E), dated the 16th October, 2018, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (8) G.S.R. 1037 (E), dated the 16th October, 2018, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (9) G.S.R. 1041 (E), dated the 18th October, 2018, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (10) G.S.R. 1042 (E), dated the 18th October, 2018, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (11) G.S.R. 1123 (E), dated the 16th November, 2018, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (12) G.S.R. 1124 (E), dated the 16th November, 2018, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (13) G.S.R. 1137 (E), dated the 26th November, 2018, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (14) G.S.R. 1138 (E), dated the 26th November, 2018, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (15) G.S.R. 1221 (E), dated the 19th December, 2018, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2018.

- (16) G.S.R. 1222 (E), dated the 19th December, 2018, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (17) G.S.R. 217 (E), dated the 13th March, 2019, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (18) G.S.R. 218 (E), dated the 13th March, 2019, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (19) G.S.R. 288 (E), dated the 4th April, 2019, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (20) G.S.R. 289 (E), dated the 4th April, 2019, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (20) *See* No. L.T. 516/17/19]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC), Guwahati, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 366/17/19]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited (Kendriya Bhandar), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 359/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Civil Services Officers' Institute (CSOI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 360/17/19]

III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 364/17/19]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (BHAVINI), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 365/17/19]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 362/17/19]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the IREL (India) Limited (formerly known as Indian Rare Earths Limited), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 363/17/19]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 361/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications

II. Annual Reports and Accounts (2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18) of RMSA Chennai, NBT, New Delhi, RMSA and SSA Dehradun, JEPC RANCHI, Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan SSA, GOA, SSA Kerala, RMSA Tamil Nadu, RMSA, Kerala and SSA, Manipur and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. 116-6/2017 NSL-II (Vol. II), dated the 13th June, 2019, amending the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the

notification, under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 186/17/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tamil Nadu State Mission implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 283/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tamil Nadu State Mission implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 283/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 278/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Dehradun, Uttarakhand, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Parishad.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 417/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Dehradun, Uttarakhand, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Parishad.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 417/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Dehradun, Uttarakhand, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Parishad.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 430/17/19]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC), Ranchi, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jharkhand, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 284/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Jharkhand Secondary Education Project Council (JEPC), Ranchi, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Jharkhand, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 277/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Goa, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 281/17/19]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Kerala, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 279/17/19]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Tamil Nadu, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 283/17/19]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Kerala, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 282/17/19]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Kerala, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 282/17/19]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Kerala, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 282/17/19]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Manipur, Imphal, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 276/17/19]

Various Separate Audit Reports (2011 to 2018) of Comptroller and Auditor General of India and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in
English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Annual Accounts of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.

- (ii) Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Annual Accounts of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (iii) Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Annual Accounts of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (iv) Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Annual Accounts of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (v) Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Annual Accounts of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (vi) Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Annual Accounts of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (vii) Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Annual Accounts of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (viii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) to (vii) above.

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (viii) See No. L.T. 384/17/19]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th July, 2019.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2019 on the Table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Arun Jaitley, Member stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current Budget Session of Parliament as he is currently under treatment for certain medical issues. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the current Session ..(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, हमारा रूल 267 के तहत एक नोटिस है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: राम गोपाल जी, प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 20th June, 2019 to 26th July, 2019 of the current Session of the Rajya Sabha or till the end of the current Session?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of the implementation of the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Tenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

Certain developments that have taken place pertaining to Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav, an Indian citizen in the illegal custody of Pakistan

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to apprise

the House of certain important developments that have taken place pertaining to Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav, an Indian citizen held in the illegal custody of Pakistan ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: कृपया शांत रहिए, यह एक गंभीर मामला है।

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: The House will recall that Shri Jadhav was awarded a death sentence by a Pakistani military court on fabricated charges. This was done without providing Indian representatives consular access to him, as envisaged by international law and diplomatic practice. We made it clear even at that time that India would view very seriously the possibility that an innocent Indian citizen could face death sentence in Pakistan without due process and in violation of basic norms of law and justice. To ensure Shri Jadhav's well-being and safety and to secure his release, the House is aware that we approached the International Court of Justice to seek appropriate relief. That body stayed the execution of the death sentence as a provisional measure. The matter was thereafter taken up in the ICJ for more permanent relief.

The International Court of Justice delivered its judgment on the Jadhav case yesterday, on 17 July, 2019. Significantly, the Court unanimously found that it had jurisdiction on the matter and by a vote of 15-1, pronounced on the other key aspects of the case. The sole dissenting Judge was from Pakistan. The Court pronounced that Pakistan had breached relevant obligations under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. It did so by not notifying India, without delay, of the detention of Shri Jadhav, thereby depriving us of the right to render Consular assistance. Pakistan was also found to have deprived India of the right to communicate with Shri Jadhav, have access to him, visit him in detention and arrange for his legal representation. The Court declared that Pakistan is under an obligation to inform Shri Jadhav, without further delay, of his rights and to provide India Consular access to him. It stated that the appropriate reparation in this case was for Pakistan to provide, by means of its own choosing, review and reconsideration of the conviction and sentence of Shri Jadhav. It bears noting that the Court has re-emphasized that the review and reconsideration of the conviction and sentence must be effective. A continued stay of execution, in the judgement of the Court, constitutes an indispensable condition for the process of effective review and reconsideration.

Sir, in 2017, the Government made a commitment on the floor of the House to undertake all steps necessary to protect the interests and welfare of Shri Jadhav. The Government has made untiring efforts in seeking his release, including through legal means in the International Court of Justice. I am sure, the House will join

me in appreciating the efforts of all those involved, especially the legal team led by Shri Harish Salve. Yesterday's judgment is not only a vindication for India and Shri Jadhav, but for all those who believe in the rule of law and the sanctity of international treaties.

The House, I am sure, joins me in welcoming this landmark judgment. I know that the sentiments I express in this matter are those of the entire House, indeed, of the entire nation.

Sir, Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav is innocent of the charges levelled against him. No forced confession, that too without legal representation and due process, will change this fact. We once again call upon Pakistan to release and repatriate him forthwith.

I am confident that the House will join me in expressing its strongest solidarity with Shri Jadhav's family. They have shown exemplary courage in difficult circumstances. I can assure that the Government will vigorously continue its efforts to ensure Shri Jadhav's safety and well-being as well as his early return to India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very happy that the entire House has joined together in welcoming the judgment of the International Court of Justice. All the concerned people have been complimented. I am happy that the Minister has particularly mentioned about the services rendered by Shri Harish Salve, that too without any charge, who has been appearing on a nominal fee to serve the cause of the countrymen. We are all very happy about it and hope that he will pursue it till Shri Kulbhushan is totally discharged and released.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. My point of order is under Articles 102 and 191 (2) of the Constitution of India and the Tenth Schedule. Sir, the Parliament or the Legislatures make the law. The Tenth Schedule makes it absolutely clear about the disqualification of Members and the rights of the political parties, that the Members belong to the political party on whose ticket they are elected and as such notified by the Election Commission of India. Sir, I am specifically drawing your kind attention to the Tenth Schedule, Article 2B. It has been made absolutely clear, "If a Member votes or abstains from voting in such House, contrary to any direction issued by his political party to which he belongs or by any person or authority authorised by it in this behalf, without obtaining in either case the prior permission of such political party, person or authority, such voting or abstention has not been condoned by such political party, person or authority, within 15 days from the date of such voting or abstention." Sir, Parliament is sovereign because the sovereignty of the people of India is vested

in the Parliament. Now, there is a constitutional framework about the separation of powers between the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary. I, as a Member of Parliament, find yesterday's Supreme Court judgment a clear violation of the Constitution and transgression...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it. The matter is not before the House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is transgression. I find that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go through the rules.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I need your ruling on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will give a ruling. The matter is not before the House. The matter rests with the Karnataka Assembly.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you have to give a ruling on the Tenth Schedule. Sir, a ruling is required.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give a ruling.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you have to give a ruling and this ruling, in fact, will be on a point of order...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give a ruling. What ruling I have to give, leave it to me.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am only urging you to uphold the Constitution and the Tenth Schedule and that ruling, in fact, will be a landmark ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can only say initially that this matter is not for consideration before the House. So, I cannot allow this point of order, but I will give a detailed order. Now that you have raised the issue, I will give a detailed order.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is an important matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give a detailed order.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, this issue needs to be settled whether the Parliament of India is sovereign...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point of order. I have taken note of it. I will give a ruling. Please sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you kindly assure us that you will give a ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give a ruling. I told you, Anandji, please sit down.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र जिले में 10 आदिवासियों की हत्या कर दी गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; you have to take my permission. I am only seeing your notice.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir,.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your leader is on his legs. He is capable of arguing. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you don't want to hear, then, I will leave.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow anybody to speak if ten Members are standing. Please ask your party Members to sit down, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. Notice has been given. I have not admitted it under Rule 267. I have called Ram Gopalji, as the leader of a party, just to say in one line what he wants to say.

PROF RAM GOPAL YADAV: This is not a question of one line, Sir. उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरी तरह से * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Ram Gopalji, you know the rules. That is a State matter. No, no; this will not go on record. यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Telecast भी नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You made your point. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... You wanted to raise that issue. नहीं-नहीं। Please sit down. This is not done. Zero Hour submissions. Kumari Selja.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, how can I speak when there is so much noise?

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a State matter. You are aware of it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way to behave. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. No telecast will be there. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record from this side, that side, whatever side it is. I have already said that I have not admitted, but I allowed Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav to have his say. He has said it. No further discussion will be there. I have called Kumari Selja. If you don't want to do Business.... ...**(Interruptions)**... You go to your seat, Shri Ripun Bora. This is

not the way. You please go to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is being telecast. Why are you wasting your energy?

The House is adjourned to meet at 12.00 o' clock,

The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

High unemployment rate

*271. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that unemployment rate has touched a 45 year high as per data released by Government which shows that joblessness had indeed touched 6.1 per cent from July, 2017 to June, 2018; and

(b) if so, the details of measures Government proposes to take to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statements

(a) This Ministry has launched a new regular Employment-Unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18 with certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design *vis-à-vis* the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. Besides, the PLFS was launched with an objective of measuring quarterly changes of various labour market statistical indicators in urban areas and generating the annual estimates of these indicators for both rural and urban areas. These differences in methodology put certain limitations in respect of the comparability of results of PLFS with the results of the earlier quinquennial surveys on Employment – Unemployment conducted by NSS.

Based on the first estimates, available from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), released on 31st May, 2019, unemployment rate in usual status is 6.1 per cent.

(b) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) schemes run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The Government has also recently constituted a Cabinet Committee on Employment and Skill Development to generate more jobs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 271, Shri Amar Singh.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the data released by the Periodic Labour Force Survey, which was conducted by the National Sample Survey, from July, 2017, to June, 2018, shows 7.8 per cent of all employable urban youth being jobless, while percentage of rural areas was 5.3. If so, what is the Government's reaction in this regard? यह इतना कम क्यों है और इसे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो Periodic Labour Force Survey के विषय में सवाल पूछा है, वह उचित सवाल है। मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले employment and unemployment का जो सर्वे हुआ करता था, उसका पाँच साल के अंदर एक बार नंबर आता था। यह जो Periodic Labour Force Survey है, इसको लेकर इस सरकार ने 2017-18 के अंदर यह उचित समझा कि पाँच साल तो बहुत लंबा अरसा हो जाता है, इससे बेहतर यह होगा कि इसका period सालाना कर दिया जाए। इसको सालाना कराने का निर्णय लेकर जब इसको 2017-18 से शुरू किया गया, तो मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हर साल में चार क्वार्टर होते हैं और हर क्वार्टर का जायज़ा लेकर इसका फैसला किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें methodology के अंदर भी कुछ अंतर किया गया है। क्योंकि इसकी methodology में अंतर किया गया है, आई.टी. का इस्तेमाल किया गया है, एजुकेशन भी factor in की गई है, इस वजह से NSSO के जो पहले वाले सर्वेज़ हुआ करते थे, उनकी बनिस्बत इसको यहाँ पर ज्यादा दर्शाया गया है। अगर हमने इसको पुराने तरीके से किया होता, तो मेरा और सरकार का यह मानना है कि यह जो unemployment का 2.2 का आंकड़ा है, जो 2011-12 के अंदर NSSO के पिछले surveys के मुताबिक, उसके अंदर जो दर आई थी, शायद, इसमें भी उसके करीब-करीब आता। लेकिन, क्योंकि अब methodology नई हो गई है, यह हर साल के लिए हो गया है, तो शहरों के अंदर एक ही हाउसहोल्ड को चार बार विज़िट करने के बाद जो फिगर बनती है, उसकी वजह से यह increase हो गया है। मैं आपसे यह कहूँगा कि यह शहर में भी increase हुआ है और रूरल एरिया में भी increase हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप दूसरा supplementary सवाल पूछें, उससे पहले मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह होगा कि आप अपना सवाल बहुत संक्षेप में पूछें, ताकि हम यहाँ पर अधिक से अधिक माननीय सदस्यों के सवाल-जवाब करा सकें। इसके साथ ही माननीय मंत्रीगण भी अपने जवाब संक्षिप्त दें। माननीय अमर सिंह जी, आप अपना दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अमर सिंह: उपसभापति जी, मैं तो आजकल कम ही बोलता हूँ और संक्षेप में ही बोलूंगा। उपसभापति जी, यह जो बेरोजगारी है, इस बेरोजगारी के कारण manufacturing sector and agriculture sector में बहुत कमी आई है, जिसके कारण विकास की दर कम हुई है। इस बारे में Information about the country's poor job scenario was leaked earlier. But, the Government brushed aside this information and stated that ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अमर सिंह जी, आप कृपया मंत्री जी से सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अमर सिंह: उपसभापति जी, सवाल यह है कि यह लीक हो गया और Statistics Commission के लोगों ने इस्तीफा दिया। यह डेटा लीक हुआ है। यह गंभीर विषय है, इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न है कि जो डेटा लीक हुआ है, उसकी सूचना सही है या गलत है?

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, आपका सवाल हो गया है।

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: उपसभापति जी, यह बात दुरुस्त है कि डेटा लीक हुआ था। हमें अपने सर्वे का जो रिजल्ट निकालना था, वह 31 मई, 2019 तक निकालना था। उससे पहले यह जो डेटा लीक हुआ है, उसके बारे में हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि यह किसने लीक किया है, लेकिन किसी ने जरूर लीक किया है और हमने इस चीज़ को गंभीरता से लिया है। हो सकता है कि शायद किसी का कोई एजेंडा हो, हम उसके बारे में कुछ कह नहीं सकते, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य की यह बात दुरुस्त है कि यह डेटा लीक हुआ था और हम आज भी इसका पता करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यह डेटा किसने लीक किया था?

श्री अमर सिंह: डेटा लीक हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अमर सिंह जी, आप बैठ जाइए, अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। श्री टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी, आप बोलिए।

श्री अमर सिंह: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है, अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in the last 45 years, unemployment is at the highest rate. So, my question is: What is the reason for this? You have given reply to so many things. But, in spite of this, unless a higher economic growth is achieved in India, we cannot think of a solution to the problem of unemployment. As you can see, there is no industrial growth, no new industries and also after the Budget, the Stock Exchange has gone down. The share value....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, let me put the question. Therefore, unless you accelerate the economic growth, you cannot expect growth in employment. Therefore, my question is: What efforts are you making to enhance the economic growth of the country?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This is your suggestion.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the Government takes unemployment very, very seriously. To alleviate the unemployment scenario, over the past five years, the Government has taken a number of steps. If you permit me, I would like to tell the Member about some of the steps that have been taken. To begin with, I would like to say that the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme itself has catered to the employment of 14.3 lakhs, till 30.11.18. The Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana has helped 4.73 lakh people get jobs. The MGNREGA, over the past four years, has helped 972.99 crore person's days. Then, there is a Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana, National Urban Livelihood Mission, self employment training schemes, smart cities ...*(Interruptions)*..

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What about economic growth? I want a reply on that.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the list goes on and on. Nevertheless, taking into account the seriousness of the matter, the Government has appointed a Cabinet Committee on Employment and Skill Development to ensure that more people get jobs in the foreseeable future.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मेरा बिल्कुल छोटा सवाल है। गवर्नमेंट का यह दावा है, रोजाना यह आता है कि हम बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इस सवाल के हिसाब से और आँकड़ों के हिसाब से unemployment सबसे ज्यादा बढ़ा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों में से कौन सी बात सही है?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: सर, मैंने आपके माध्यम से यह कहने का प्रयास किया है कि हमने labour employment and unemployment survey का जो नया मॉडल अपनाया है, वह पहले वाले से भिन्न है। You can't compare apples with oranges. The new method that we have employed now is an yearly method, taking into account the quarterly surveys. The only comparability that can happen is when the next year, राम गोपाल जी, अगले साल जब हम दोबारा से इसको दर्शाएँगे, तो आज के दिन जो 6.1 परसेंट बना हुआ है, अगर वह अगले साल 6.2 परसेंट हो जाएगा, तो हम यह मान सकते हैं कि हमारे प्रयास काबिल नहीं थे, लेकिन इसका comparison 5 साल के साथ किया जाए, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि वह उचित होगा।

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि 2014 के बाद मोदी सरकार ने रोजगार के क्षेत्र में बहुत से काम किए हैं और उन्होंने महिलाओं की भी विशेष चिंता की है, लेकिन सरकार के द्वारा जारी PLFS सर्वे के अनुसार 15 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाले 71 प्रतिशत पुरुषों को रोजगार मिल जाता है, परन्तु चिंता का विषय है कि इस आयु वर्ग की केवल 22 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ ही रोजगार प्राप्त कर पाती हैं। महिलाओं को रोजगार के कम अवसरों के साथ उचित समान वेतन भी नहीं दिया जाता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने पुरुष और महिलाओं के बीच यह जो gap है, जो वेतन विसंगति है, इस विषय पर कोई विचार किया है और कोई योजना बनाई है?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: सर, हमारे लिए पुरुष और महिलाओं के बीच कोई अन्तर नहीं समझा जाता है। हमारा प्रयास यह रहता है कि बराबरी के तौर पर महिलाएँ भी उतनी ही संख्या में नौकरी प्राप्त करें, जितनी पुरुष प्राप्त कर पाए हैं।

Underutilisation of Nirbhaya Fund

*272. Shri R. K. Sinha: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nirbhaya Fund allocated to States for empowerment, safety and security of women and the girl child has been lying underutilised;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a shortage of special courts to try cases of rape and heinous crimes against women; and

(d) if so, whether Government is taking steps on expediting filling up the shortfall of these courts?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Nirbhaya Framework provides for a non-lapsable corpus fund for safety and security of women to be administered by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) of the Government of India. Further, it provides for an Empowered Committee (EC) of officers chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) to appraise and recommend proposals to be funded under this framework. It also provides for the concerned Ministry/Department to seek approval of the designated competent financial authority, as well as of the DEA for funding of such proposals under the Nirbhaya

Framework. As per this framework, the MoF through DEA is the nodal Ministry for any accretion into and withdrawal from the corpus, and the MWCD is responsible to review and monitor the progress of sanctioned projects/schemes in conjunction with the concerned Central Ministries/Departments. Budget allocations against approved projects are made in the budget of the respective Ministries/ Departments through Demands or Supplementary Demands for Grants.

As such, in accordance with the Nirbhaya framework guidelines, the EC and the MWCD have been reviewing the progress of sanctioned projects/schemes in conjunction with the concerned Central Ministries/Departments with the aim to ensure proper and expeditious utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund for improving safety and security of women and the girl child. Further, as per this framework, monitoring and reporting mechanisms are mandated at State/UT level as well as at the level of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments. All the projects appraised by the EC are at various stages of implementation having staggered gestation periods for completion of the projects.

(c) and (d) Setting up of special courts is under the domain of State Governments and High Courts. However, as part of the proposed National Mission for Safety of women (NMSW), a Scheme on the lines of other Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for setting up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) has been formulated for expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases of rape and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO), Act. The Empowered Committee (EC) of Officers constituted under the Framework for Nirbhaya Fund has appraised the project for setting up of FTSCs at a total financial outlay of ₹ 767.25 crores.

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: मान्यवर, हमारा जो प्रश्न था, शायद उसका उत्तर सही ढंग से बन नहीं पाया है। अभी तक निर्भया फंड का कम उपयोग किया जाता रहा है, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि निर्भया फंड में अब तक कितनी राशि आई और उसमें से आपने कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया? कृपया यह भी बताएं कि किन किन राज्यों ने इस राशि का उपयोग किया और किस-किस काम के लिए किया? मेरे इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर, आपके लिखित उत्तर में कहीं नहीं है। कृपया इसका जवाब दिया जाए।

श्रीमती स्मृति जूविन इरानी: महोदय, मैंने इस उत्तर के माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को अवगत कराया है कि निर्भया फंड का संचालन Ministry of Finance करती है। जब भी Implementation Agencies को कोई भी project implement करना होता है, तो उस project का सीधा संबंध fund allocation, financial progress अथवा physical progress से होता है, जो पूरा का पूरा Ministry of Finance के अंतर्गत आता है। 2015 में एक Empowered Committee का गठन किया गया, जिसके Chairperson, Ministry of Women and Child Development से हैं। इस Empowered Committee को, कोई भी राज्य अथवा autonomous body, Central Ministries के through

प्रस्ताव भेजती है। हमारे मंत्रालय की Empowered Committee, प्रोजेक्ट के जो मानक हैं, वे निर्भया फंड के मानक से मेल खाते हैं या नहीं खाते, इसके संदर्भ में अपनी टिप्पणी Ministry of Finance, प्रदेश की सरकारों अथवा भारत सरकार के जो बाकी मंत्रालय हैं, उन तक पहुंचाती है। 2013 में यह फंड स्थापित किया गया।

माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने यह पूछने का प्रयास किया है कि इस फंड के माध्यम से कितना काम हुआ है, तो मैं उन्हें अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि 17 जुलाई, 2019 तक निर्भया फंड के माध्यम से, लगभग 29 कार्यक्रमों में 2,250 करोड़ रुपये, प्रदेश की सरकारों तक पहुंचाया गया है। अगर वे 2013-14 का विवरण मांगें, तो मात्र फरवरी, 2014 में एक प्रोजेक्ट का approval हुआ था, लेकिन वह प्रोजेक्ट धरातल पर नहीं लाया गया। 2014 से लेकर 2019 तक, विविध राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र सरकार के माध्यम से 29 कार्यक्रम कराए गए हैं। हाल ही में Department of Justice ने, निर्भया फंड के अंतर्गत, देश भर में 1,023 Fast Track Courts के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी है।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: महोदय, मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि महिलाओं के विरुद्ध बलात्कार और अत्याचार की घटनाओं में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी इसका संज्ञान लिया है और इसका जिलेवार आंकड़ा भी मांगा है। तीन महीने में 24,000 बलात्कार हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए जो विशेष न्यायाधिकरण की स्थापना होनी है, उसमें आपका मंत्रालय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है? कहा गया है, 'justice delayed is justice denied', तो किस प्रकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा न्यायालय गठित करके आप त्वरित से त्वरित न्याय दिलवाएंगी?

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सांसद महोदय को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने POCSO के माध्यम से इसका संज्ञान लिया है और हर जिले से, जो लम्बित केसेज हैं, उनके संदर्भ में जानकारी मांगी है। 'Justice delayed is justice denied' की जिस व्यथा को माननीय सदस्य ने प्रस्तुत किया, हम उससे सहमत हैं, इसीलिए Department of Justice ने 1,023 Fast Track Courts के निर्माण के संकल्प को फलीभूत किया है। Criminal Law Amendment, 2018 के अंतर्गत प्रधान मंत्री के निर्देश पर इसी दृष्टि से यह काम किया गया है, ताकि त्वरित रूप से कानूनी कार्यवाही हो और महिलाओं एवं पीड़ित बच्चों को समाधान प्राप्त हो।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह निर्भया फंड पीड़िता को उसकी मृत्यु के पश्चात् मिलता है, अगर ऐसा है तो क्या आप इस नियम में संशोधन करेंगी?

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्या को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि निर्भया फंड, मात्र एक महिला के मरणोपरांत, उसके परिवार को तथाकथित मदद करने का फंड नहीं है। अगर विविध राज्य सरकारें अथवा भारत सरकार के विविध विभाग, महिला सुरक्षा से संबंधित कोई कार्यक्रम करना चाहें, तो उसमें भी इस फंड का उपयोग होता है। मैंने एक उदाहरण Department of Justice का दिया है, उसके साथ ही Railways में integrated system बनाने के लिए हमारे विभाग ने एक प्रोजेक्ट और दिया हुआ है, ताकि जो महिला यात्री हैं, उनकी सुविधा और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके। मैं माननीय सांसद महोदय को यह भी बताना चाहती

हूँ कि 2015 में, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के आदेशानुसार, Sakhi One Stop Centre की शुरुआत की गई है। ये सैंटर्स वर्तमान में देश के 33 राज्यों में संचालित हो रहे हैं। महिलाओं को प्रताड़ना की दृष्टि से अगर मदद चाहिए, तो ये सैंटर्स उस मदद को दिलवाने का प्रयास करते हैं। अब तक 2,20,000 महिलाओं को इन Sakhi One Stop Centers के माध्यम से मदद मिल चुकी है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि औरत जो होती है, वह शर्म-हया की मिट्टी से बनी होती है और महिलाओं के विरुद्ध होने वाले जघन्य अपराध की जब सुनवाई होती है, तो सुनवाई में उसकी मदद करने वाली जो वकील होती हैं या विपक्ष में जो वकील होते हैं, तो क्या सरकार महिला वकील और महिला जज रखेगी और अगर ऐसा है, तो हम लोगों आश्वस्त किया जाए।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین: آپ سبھا پی مہودے، می آپ کے مادھم سے مائے منتری مہود سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ عورت جو بوئی ہے، وہ شرم و ح علی کی مٹی سے بری ہوتی ہے اور مہلاؤں کے خلاف ہونے والے جگھنےے اپرادھ کی جب سنوات ہوتی ہے تو سنوات می اس کی مدد کرنے والی جو وکل ہوتی ہے لی و پکش میل جو وکظ ہوتے دی، تو کل سرکار مر وکلی اور ملا جج رکھے گی اور اگر ایسا ہے، تو ہم لوگوں کو آشوست کی جائے۔

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: महोदय, माननीय सांसद महोदया का आश्वासन प्राप्त करने का जो प्रयास है, उसमें मैं सहयोग इसलिए नहीं दे सकती, क्योंकि कानून मंत्री स्वयं सामने बैठे हैं, लेकिन मैं इतना कह सकती हूँ कि महिला क्यों, यह देश के पुरुषों का भी मान है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आज हम एक महिला को देखते हैं। लेकिन हाँ, एक महिला होने के नाते मुझे लगता है कि सामाजिक स्तर पर हमें प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिए कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा administration and execution of justice की दृष्टि से हम महिलाओं को प्रेरित और प्रोत्साहित करें। यह काम न सिर्फ Department of Justice के माध्यम से हो सकता है, बल्कि हमारे सामने शिक्षा मंत्री स्वयं विराजमान हैं, उनके माध्यम से भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हास्यास्पद विषय नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अनुमति चाहूँगी.. कुछ लोग इस विषय पर मुस्कुरा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह मानती हूँ कि यह हास्यास्पद विषय नहीं है। हम अगर कोशिश करें तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा लीगल सर्विसेज़ में हम महिलाओं को प्रोत्साहन दे सकते हैं।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि महिलाओं के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएँ बनायी जा रही हैं, लेकिन निर्भया फंड में इस बजट में, अभी जो 2019-20 का बजट पास हुआ है, इसमें महिलाओं के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए बजट इतना कम क्यों है? यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: महोदय, यह फंड non-lapsable है। इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर प्रदेश सरकारें विधिवत प्रोजेक्ट्स न दें, तो यह फंड lapse नहीं होता, यह accumulate होता जाता है। वर्तमान में मैंने जो राशि बताया है, वह 2,250 करोड़ की है। प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा अथवा हमारे Department of Justice, Ministry of Railways इत्यादि जैसी भारत सरकार की

शाखाओं के माध्यम से जब प्रोजेक्ट मानकों के आधार पर प्रस्तुत होता है, वह approve होता है, उसके बाद उसको क्रियान्वयन की दृष्टि से हम लोग लाते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह भी अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि Empowered Committee के पास आदेश यह है कि हम हर दो-तीन महीने में मिलें। मेरा प्रयास रहेगा, मैं वित्त मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगी कि Empowered Committee हर महीने मिले, ताकि हम प्रयत्नशील हों कि financial and physical progress of projects के ऊपर भी हम लोग ध्यान दे सकें।

नीति घाटी में सम्पर्क संबंधी समस्या

*273. श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-चीन सीमा पर स्थित नीति घाटी के ग्यारह गांवों का संपर्क विगत दो माह से कटा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारणों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त गांवों के साथ-साथ भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस, सेना और सीमा सड़क संगठन की चौकियों में भी संचार सेवा पूर्णतया ठप्प पड़ी हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) उपग्रह में आई तकनीकी खामियों को दो महीनों के बाद भी ठीक नहीं किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

संचार, विधि और न्याय तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ) भारत चीन सीमा के पास स्थित नीति घाटी के गांवों में सभी डिजिटल सेटेलाइट फोन टर्मिनल (डीएसपीटी) बाधित हुए हैं।

डिजिटल सेटेलाइट फोन टर्मिनल (डीएसपीटी) के माध्यम से संचार सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल) ने भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (आईएसआरओ) की अनुषंगी कंपनी मैसर्स अंतरिक्ष से एनएसएस-6 उपग्रह (गैर-स्वदेशी उपग्रह) पर लगभग 25 मेगाहर्ट्स बैंडविड्थ का प्रापण किया था। सुरक्षा चिंता का उल्लेख करते हुए मैसर्स अंतरिक्ष ने बीएसएनएल से डीएसटीपी सेवाओं को एनएसएस-6 सेटेलाइट से जीएसएटी-18 सेटेलाइट (स्वदेशी उपग्रह) पर अंतरित करने का बारंबार आग्रह किया। हालांकि बीएसएनएल ने मैसर्स अंतरिक्ष से डीएसटीपी सेवाओं को एनएसएस-6 उपग्रह से जारी रखने का अनुरोध किया था क्योंकि इन सेवाओं को अंतरित करने में एंटीना का पुनः ओरियंटेशन करने/एंटीना माउंट को पुनः स्थापित करने आदि जैसे अनेक कार्यकलाप शामिल थे। इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न प्रकार के अंतरण कार्यकलापों में अत्यधिक व्यय भी निहित था।

मैसर्स अंतरिक्ष ने दिनांक 13.05.2019 को एनएसएस-6 उपग्रह के ट्रांसपोंडर को यह उल्लेख करते हुए बंद कर दिया कि उपग्रह की कार्य अवधि पहले ही पूर्ण हो चुकी है। इसकी वजह से दिनांक 13.05.2019 से डीएसटीपी सेवाएं बंद हो गईं।

उपर्युक्त कारणों से भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस (आईटीबीपी), सेना और सीमा सड़क संगठन के आउटपोस्ट में डीएसटीपी के माध्यम से प्रदान की जा रही संचार सेवाएं भी बाधित हुईं।

तथापि, फिलहाल प्रचालनात्मक संचार के लिए सीमावर्ती आउट पोस्ट (बीओपी) पर आई-सैट फोन उपलब्ध हैं।

बीएसएनएल ने दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी)/सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्व निधि (यूएसओएफ) को डीएसटीपी सेवाओं के बंद होने के कारणों से अवगत करा दिया है और प्रत्येक स्थान पर एंटीना का पुनः आरियंटेशन करने, जहां कहीं भी आवश्यक हो एंटीना को पुनः स्थापित करने से संबंधित अंतरण कार्यकलाप जो समय लगने वाला (20 से 25 सप्ताह) कार्य है और जिसमें पर्याप्त लागत शामिल है, के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का अनुरोध किया है।

इन क्षेत्रों में सेवाओं को शीघ्र बहाल करने के लिए दूरसंचार सेवाएं प्रदान करने का वाम संभावनाओं की तलाश की जा रही है।

Connectivity issue in Niti Valley

†273. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eleven villages of Niti Valley located along Indo-China border are disconnected for the last two months;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the communication service in the outposts of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Army and Border Roads Organisation along with the villages is also completely disrupted and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for not fixing the technical faults in the satellite even after two months?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Sir. All the Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) have been disrupted in the villages of Niti valley located along Indo-China border.

For providing communication service through Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPT), approximately 25 MHz bandwidth on NSS-6 Satellite (non-indigenous satellite) was procured by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) from M/s Antrix,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a subsidiary of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). Citing the security concern, M/s Antrix repeatedly asked BSNL to migrate DSPT services from NSS-6 Satellite to GSAT-18 Satellite (indigenous satellite). However, BSNL requested M/s Antrix to continue the DSPT services on NSS-6 Satellite as a lot of activities such as re-orientation of antenna/relocation of antenna mount etc. were involved. Moreover, a huge expenditure was also involved in various migration activities.

M/s Antrix w.e.f. 13-05-2019 turned off the transponder of NSS-6 Satellite stating that the said Satellite has already completed its life. Due to this, the DSPT services got discontinued w.e.f. 13-05-2019 onwards.

The communication services provided through DSPTs are also disrupted in the outposts of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Army and Border Roads Organisation for the reasons detailed above.

However, at present I-SAT Phones are available at Border Out Posts (BOPs) for operational communication.

BSNL appraised the reason for discontinuation of DSPT services to Department of Telecommunications (DoT)/Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) requesting financial support in carrying out the migration activity which is a time taking activity (20-25 weeks) for re-orientation of antenna at each location, relocation of antennas wherever needed and also involve substantial cost.

Various possibilities of providing telecom services in these areas are being explored for early restoration of services.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: मान्यवर, भारत-चीन सीमा पर नीति घाटी के सभी गांवों में दूरसंचार व्यवस्था 13 मई, 2019 से ठप है, जिससे आम नागरिक के अलावा आईटीबीपी, आर्मी, बॉर्डर रोड ऑर्गनाइजेशन की आउटपोस्ट्स पूर्णतः प्रभावित हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह स्वीकार किया है।

सीमा पर इस प्रकार देश की सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण तो है ही। यह सब अचानक नहीं हुआ। BSNL को इसरो की सहायक कम्पनी “अंतरिक्ष” द्वारा निरंतर कहा जा रहा था कि वह इन सेवाओं को NSS-6 सैटेलाइट से GSAT-18 सैटेलाइट में शिफ्ट करा ले, लेकिन BSNL ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया और 13.05.2019 को NSS-6 सैटेलाइट तथा संचार सेवाएँ बन्द हो गयीं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इस गम्भीर लापरवाही के लिए किन-किन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या-क्या कार्रवाई हुई है?

श्री रविशंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, एक बात समझने की आवश्यकता है कि जो सीमा क्षेत्र पर आउटपोस्ट्स हैं, वे हमारी सेना के हैं, बीएसएफ के हैं, आईटीबीपी के हैं और चूंकि वे ऊँचाई पर हैं और दूरी पर हैं, तो हम उनको सैटेलाइट फोन की सुविधा देते हैं। सैटेलाइट फोन एक

सैटेलाइट से ही कनेक्टेड रहता है। तो जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि जो NSS-6 सैटेलाइट था, उसके बारे में यह कहा जा रहा था कि आप इससे अलग होइए। अब कठिनाई यह थी कि दूसरे सैटेलाइट से reconfiguration करने के लिए, एक-एक सिस्टम को उसके अनुसार पहाड़ों में ठीक करने के लिए लगभग 10 माह से 1 साल का समय लगता है और खर्चा भी बहुत होता है। इस विषय को मैंने कल स्वयं देखा है। माननीय सदस्य की चिन्ता बहुत वाजिब है कि हमें सीमांत क्षेत्रों में सैनिकों और जनता का सम्मान करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने फैसला किया है कि जो हमारे ऐसे 496 एमएचए एजेंसियों के महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं, जिसमें नीति वैली के गांव भी शामिल हैं, उन्हें तुरन्त आईसेट (सैटेलाइट) से लिंक किया जाएगा और वहां यह सुविधा दी जाएगी।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: धन्यवाद मंत्री जी। 13 मई से भारत-चीन सीमा पर दूरसंचार सेवा ठप है। देश में अन्य जगहों पर भी DSPT सेवाएं ठप होंगी। मंत्री जी ने जवाब में उल्लेख किया है कि बी.एस.एन.एल. ने आर्थिक सहायता के लिए Department of Telecommunications और Universal Service Obligation Fund से अनुरोध किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि ITBP, Army, Border Roads Organization के अलावा आम पब्लिक को दूरसंचार सुविधाओं की पूर्णतया बहाली के लिए कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है और कितने समय में वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था पूरी कर ली जाएगी?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं माननीय सदस्य को बहुत विनम्रता से बताना चाहूंगा कि सीमा क्षेत्रों में जो हमारी आर्म्ड फोर्सेज एण्ड पैरा-मिलिटरी फोर्सेज हैं, उनके personnel को एक रुपए में हम यह सुविधा देते हैं, जबकि एक सैटेलाइट फोन पर normally 25 रुपए प्रति मिनट लगता है। इसे हम subsidize करते हैं। यह हमारी चिन्ता है और होनी भी चाहिए। अपने सैनिकों के प्रति हमारा यह obligation है और हमें करना पड़ेगा। आपने देखा होगा कि नीति घाटी में सिर्फ 27 गांव हैं। अभी मैंने जो घोषणा की, कुल 496 एमएचए एजेंसियों के महत्वपूर्ण स्थान की हम चिन्ता कर रहे हैं और उन्हें आईसेट से जोड़ रहे हैं। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिन्ता जताई है, उसका भी इसमें समाधान हो जाएगा। हम इस ओर पूरा ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

श्री अनिल बलूनी: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूं कि उत्तराखंड में उत्तरकाशी, चमोली, बागेश्वर और पिथौरागढ़ ऐसे जिले हैं, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा से लगे हुए हैं। वहां बड़ी संख्या में गांव हैं लेकिन उस क्षेत्र में मोबाइल सेवा आज बड़ी खस्ता हालत में है। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में वहां मोबाइल टॉवर लगाने की आवश्यकता है। बॉर्डर क्षेत्र होने के कारण, वहां कोई दूसरा communication का साधन भी नहीं है। जो private operators हैं, वे भी वहां operate करने में ज्यादा इच्छुक नहीं लगते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सीधे सवाल पर आइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनिल बलूनी: मेरा सवाल है कि उस क्षेत्र में दूरसंचार सेवाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, बलूनी जी पहाड़ों से आते हैं। उनकी चिन्ता पहाड़ों के प्रति है, इसे मैं जानता हूं। मैं स्वयं उत्तराखंड का प्रभारी रहा हूं और मैंने उनके काम को भी देखा

है। यहां हम एक बात को समझें और इस सदन को भी बताना ज़रूरी है कि तमाम कमजोरियों के बावजूद वहां सारे काम BSNL ही करता है, जो border areas में होते हैं। वहां तूफान आता है, बाढ़ आती है, भूकम्प आते हैं — ऐसे समय ये ही फ्री सेवाएं देते हैं, इसे सदन को समझना बहुत ज़रूरी है। इसके साथ-साथ उन्हें कम्पैटशन भी करना पड़ता है। माननीय सदस्य ने specific उत्तर काशी और बागेश्वर आदि की बात कही है, इस समय वहां क्या-क्या काम चल रहे हैं, जरूर कुछ कमी रही होगी, उसकी अद्यतन स्थिति मालूम करके मैं उन्हें बता दूंगा।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: You are aware that Andhra Pradesh is frequently struck with cyclones and all that. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister one thing. Do we have any institutional mechanism to restore the telecommunications in disaster-affected areas to save the valuable human lives and livestock? Unless the communications are restored instantaneously, this is not possible. So, my question is: Do we have any institutional mechanism in place or not?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon'ble Member would appreciate that this question relates to a specific area of Niti Valley, high in the hills of Uttarakhand. Since he has raised this issue, I only wish to inform him, and many of the senior Hon'ble Members would know it, whenever any natural disaster strikes, there is a proper protocol or Standard Operating Procedure whereby NDRF, SDRF and all cooperate and we take steps so that free mobile phone connectivity is available. It is restored and there is a Standard Operating Procedure for it. If he asks me any specific question about any specific area of Andhra Pradesh, I will separately furnish the details.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: उपसभापति महोदय, पुनिया जी ने अभी नीति घाटी और चमोली क्षेत्र के बारे में सवाल किया। हमारे क्षेत्र में, जैसा कि अनिल जी ने भी बताया, पिथौरागढ़ है, वह सीमांत का जिला है, धारचूला तहसील और मुनस्यारी तहसील के लोग लंबे समय से मोबाइल नेटवर्क की मांग भी कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए आंदोलनरत भी हैं। यह एकदम सीमा से जुड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, आईटीबीपी और हमारी आर्मी भी वहां पर है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एमटीएनएल या बीएसएनएल के नेटवर्क को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार कोई कार्रवाई कर रही है? 2013 की आपदा के बाद वहां पर आपदा के समय कुछ doppler radar लगाने की बात हुई थी, उस पर आगे कोई बात नहीं बढ़ी है। क्या वहां पर मोबाइल के नेटवर्क को लोगों की सेवाओं के लिए, जो खुद विभाग के पास प्रस्ताव है उनको आगे बढ़ाने का काम करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... सीमांत के लोगों के लिए, पिथौरागढ़ जिले के धारचूला और उन्स्याबी तहसील के जो प्रस्ताव हैं कि वहां मोबाइल नेटवर्क के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाया जाए, उस पर सरकार विचार करेगी या नहीं करेगी? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इस तरह हम लोग आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएंगे, इसलिए कृपया सवाल बहुत specific करें।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, मैं उस इलाके के बारे में तथ्य जुटा कर माननीय सांसद जी को बता दूंगा।

Performance of BSNL

*274. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 54,000 BSNL employees are in danger of losing their jobs and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, the present status of BSNL in terms of effective performance and competitiveness;

(c) whether any survey has been done/approved by Government, to identify the overall performance of BSNL in comparison to other competing companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that no proposal to lay off over 54,000 employees has been approved by BSNL.

(b) As informed by BSNL, as per TRAI report the total market share of BSNL is as follows:—

Market Share in terms of subscribers (in %age)

| BSNL | As on 31.03.2017 | As on 31.03.2018 | As on 31.03.2019 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Wireless (Mobile) | 8.66 | 9.44 | 9.96 |
| Wireline | 56.15 | 53.78 | 51.47 |
| TOTAL | 9.63 | 10.26 | 10.72 |

However, stiff competition in mobile segment, high employee cost and absence of 4G services (except in few places for BSNL) in the data-centric telecom market is adversely affecting the competitive strength of BSNL.

(c) and (d) No survey has been done/approved by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to identify the overall performance of the BSNL in comparison to other competing companies.

However, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) releases monthly telecom subscription report that gives Telecom Service Provider (TSP)-wise total number of wireline/wireless subscribers and net addition of subscribers during the month. TRAI also monitors the performance of TSPs including BSNL against the benchmark for various Quality of Service (QoS) parameters laid down by TRAI by way of QoS regulations issued from time to time, through Quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs).

As per PMR issued by TRAI for the quarter ending March, 2019, for Basic Wireline Services, all the service providers are largely complying with benchmark for all the parameters in all the service areas. Non-Compliance is noticed in the network of M/s Airtel and Tata in 9 instances each, BSNL in 2 instances and MTNL in 1 instance. For Cellular Mobile Telephone Services, all the service providers are largely complying with benchmark for all the parameters in all the service areas. Non-Compliance is noticed in the network of M/s Vodafone Idea Limited in 39 instances (30 for Vodafone and 9 for Idea), M/s Tata in 21 instances, M/s RJio in 4 instances, M/s Airtel in 3 instances and BSNL in 2 instances. For Broadband Services, all the service providers including BSNL are largely complying with benchmark for all the parameters in all the service areas. Non-Compliance is noticed in the network of M/s Atria Convergence, M/s TTS(M)L, M/s TTSL and You Broadband in 2 instances each and M/s Tata Sky Broadband Private Limited in 1 instance.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, my State, Mizoram, is surrounded by both Myanmar and Bangladesh. In compliance with the Government's order, we are, regularly, in touch with all the districts, every quarter. I am sorry to say, Sir, that I have not come across any district in my State that are satisfied with the BSNL service. So, the question is: What is the present status of BSNL in terms of effectiveness and competitiveness in comparison with other players?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बीएसएनएल और बाकी जो हमारे प्लेयर्स हैं, उनके बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है। सभी सदस्यों को बीएसएनएल के बारे में जानकारी दी गई है। एक तो बीएसएनएल मोबाइल सर्विसेज में बाकी प्लेयर्स के बाद 2002 में आया और हमें कई चीजें विरासत में मिलीं। एक तो बीएसएनएल के ऑफिसर्स और कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी जो संख्या है... सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि बाकी जो ऑपरेटर्स हैं, उनका ऑफिसर्स एवं कर्मचारियों का सैलेरी स्ट्रक्चर तीन से छः परसेंट है, जबकि बीएसएनएल की सैलेरी कॉस्ट 75 परसेंट है। अभी हमारे मंत्री जी ने भी बताया कि कई social obligations या दूरदराज एरियाज़ में या difficult areas में काम करते हैं, इसके कारण बीएसएनएल की जो हालत है, वह आप सभी जानते हैं, उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट कई initiatives उठाने जा रही है, उनमें capital infusion, equity infusion भी है और जल्दी ही इसके नतीजे दिखेंगे।

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: It is surprising, Sir, that the BSNL is not providing even 4G whereas all the other players are easily providing it. So, how can it be competitive in this technological world? My question is: Has the Government ever taken any survey in order to assess correctly where the BSNL stands in terms of improvement in the future?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बीएसएनएल ने इस तरह का तो सर्वे नहीं किया, लेकिन ट्राई हर महीने इस तरह का सर्वे करती रहती है। उसमें क्वालिटी के बारे में भी सर्वे होता है और बाकी जो सर्विसेज़ हैं, quality of services वगैरह हैं, उनका भी सर्वे होता है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की, उसके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह ऐसी टेक्नोलॉजी है, जो हमेशा बदलती जाती है, बीएसएनएल ने 2G, 3G और कई जगह 4 G के बीटीएस भी लगाए हैं और उसकी सर्विस भी शुरू हुई। भविष्य में हम 4G और 5G के बारे में भी विचार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, in the banking sector, to start a new bank, there are some restrictions. You have to open certain percentage of branches in the rural areas. Similarly, in the telecom sector, is there any rule for the private players to take their network and install towers in rural areas, as a minimum percentage of total towers, and only then can they start the business and come to the urban areas? That is one point. Then, just to supplement this question...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one question is allowed.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, please, this is very important. We need to update the technology. The BSNL is still working on the 3G spectrum, but the competitors have gone into 4G and 5G. Can 4G and 5G networks be provide nationwide through BSNL?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सम्माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई मैन्डेट नहीं है, हम हर प्लेयर को ज़बर्दस्ती ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में नहीं भेज सकते हैं। जहाँ तक बीएसएनएल का सवाल है, अभी पिछले सवाल में मंत्री जी ने भी बताया कि बीएसएनएल ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पहुँचा हुआ है। हमने इसमें जो जानकारी दी, उससे भी आपको इस बात का पता चलेगा। मैंने अभी बताया कि हम 4-जी लाने के लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए spectrum allocation कैसा हो, इसके लिए भी हमारा प्रयास है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for his reply to part (a) of the question, that Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has informed that no proposal to lay off over 54,000 employees has been approved by them. So, we thank the Minister for not having approved that. Everybody has already mentioned that we have a strong conviction to support a PSU, but despite that, the

poor connectivity, that we get, compels us to move to the private operators. We does not mean 'I' alone, but everyone, for that matter. Sir, it is believed that BSNL has got the strongest infrastructure among all the players in our country. Despite that, the 4G connection has not yet been given, but the reply states that 'except in few places'. I want to know which are these 'few places' because in Delhi, we don't get that. So, you don't rely on the performance report of the TRAI. You conduct a survey of your own and do what is needful for the development of the BSNL. What are the plans you have in hand?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Instead of suggestions, please put direct questions.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I would like to share with this House very humbly that we all expect BSNL to perform well. We are doing our best. But, one particular fact needs to be noted that the total number of BSNL employees is 1,65,000, and that of MTNL IS 21,679. The employee cost that we pay is 75 per cent of the income. The number of Airtel employees is just 20,000, the number of Vodafone employees is just 5,000, and Jio has only 2,000 employees. It is a legacy issue. We are a PSU. We have taken care of their interests. I want to tell this House that immediately, after taking charge, I am taking steps to make BSNL more competitive. We are taking other steps.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please take care of quality of service also.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: After my strategy is complete, I will share it with this House.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: It needs to become a multinational company.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, I know that. Some people have that feeling. I don't agree with that. My view is very clear: to ensure stability in the telephone sector, mobile sector, one PSU is important. For national services, one PSU is important. That is my view. You have seen that many disruptions have taken place. Private players have come. But, let me go on the positive side of this. India has the cheapest mobile in the world and the cheapest data rate. We also need to appreciate that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: That is because of BSNL.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let us not argue. Sir, the point I am making is that I am doing my best to ensure that this sector revives, but when I have talked about the employees, I would also like the employees to be co-operative and more professional in making it competitive.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड की सेवाओं से लोगों में बड़ा भारी असंतोष है, लोग बड़े उत्पीड़ित हैं। मैं स्वयं एक उत्पीड़ित हूँ। मैं एक मिनट लूँगा। मैं जैसे ही सांसद बना, मुझे कनेक्शन मिला, लेकिन कहीं कॉल मिलती नहीं है और अगर मिलती है, तो दूसरी जगह मिल जाती है। मान्यवर, एक बार मेरे साथ यह हुआ है। अभी एक महीने पहले की बात है, मैं अपने नॉर्थ एवेन्यू स्थित आवास के जिस कमरे में था, वहाँ से जब तीसरे कमरे में फोन मिलाया, तो वह जाकर डिब्रूगढ़ लग गया।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछें।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, इंटरनेट काम करता नहीं, कॉल्स काम करते नहीं, वाई-फाई काम करता नहीं, तो मैं अपने को बड़ा उत्पीड़ित महसूस कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने बता दिया। आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह ज्ञात है कि भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड की इंटरनेट और कॉल सेवाओं की खराब सेवा के कारण भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड सेवा से लोगों का मोहभंग हो रहा है और बड़ी संख्या में ग्राहकों ने भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड की सेवाओं को छोड़ दिया है? यदि हाँ और यह सत्य है, तो आप बताएं कि इसके बारे में आप क्या निदान करेंगे?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की, हम सभी उसके बारे में चिंतित हैं। मैंने शुरुआत में इसके बारे में कहा कि इसमें हमें सभी का सहयोग चाहिए। यह विषय कई बार सामने आया है और मंत्री जी ने भी इसके बारे में कहा है। अभी हम इसमें बहुत सारे reforms ला रहे हैं, इसमें कई कदम उठाए जाएँगे और माननीय सदस्य ने जो बताया है, अगर उनके भी इस तरह के सुझाव होंगे, तो उनके ऊपर भी हम ऐक्शन लेंगे।

Autonomy to colleges

*275. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted/proposes to grant autonomy to some of the colleges in the country and if so, the number of colleges granted autonomy, so far;

(b) whether Government has consulted University Teachers' Associations and sought suggestions from the experts in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any study on the merits and demerits of granting autonomy to colleges in the country and if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. With the objective of promoting quality, providing autonomy and creating a favourable environment whereby our country's Higher Education Institutions can become institutions of global excellence, the University Grants Commission (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018 were notified on 12th February, 2018. As on date there are 708 Autonomous Colleges in the country.

A workshop has been organised by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for the Constituent Colleges of Delhi University to discuss the issues regarding grant of autonomy to Colleges. Moreover, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has also held interaction with teachers of Colleges to discuss various issues regarding autonomy.

As per UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018, the benefits of autonomy of Colleges are as under:—

- (i) They can review existing courses/programmes and, restructure, redesign and prescribe their own courses/programmes of study and syllabi and formulate new courses/programmes within the nomenclature specified by UGC. This will enable them to focus on new frontier areas in the upcoming trends in the job market.
- (ii) They can evolve methods of assessment of student's performance, conduct of examinations and notification of results and also announce results, issue mark sheets, migration and other certificates.
- (iii) The scheme of autonomous colleges also focuses on administrative and financial autonomy. They have complete administrative autonomy and the privilege of appointing their own Administrative staff and teaching faculty including Principal.
- (iv) Autonomy provides ample opportunities for academicians to make a creative contribution.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, autonomous colleges are being asked to fund part of their expenditure. Therefore, they introduced job-oriented, self financing courses in their colleges. Sir, as you know, because of the slowdown of the economy, students take loans to complete these self financing courses. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—since the rate of interest for education loan is very high in India—whether he can ensure and give a direction that once the students get jobs after passing out from these courses, they can start repaying loans.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, this is my question. The Minister should ensure and give a direction that the students who take education loans for their studies, should start repaying the loan after they get a job.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, यह प्रश्न संस्थाओं की स्वायत्तता से संबंधित है। माननीय सदस्य ने चिंता प्रकट की है कि जैसे ही वे स्वायत्तता प्राप्त करेंगी, वे अपना पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करेंगी और फिर उनकी दरें बढ़ेंगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी संस्थाएँ विश्व स्तर पर कैसे आ सकती हैं, उनको स्वायत्तता कैसे दी जा सकती है? अक्सर यह माँग उठती रही है कि जब शासन का, सरकार का नियंत्रण रहता है, तो संस्थाएँ उठ नहीं पाती हैं, बढ़ नहीं पाती हैं। हमारी जो संस्थाएँ ऊपर आ रही हैं, उनके लिए एक मानक है कि स्वायत्तता किनको दी जाएगी। जिनका स्तर विश्व स्तर पर आने को है, उनका मानक तय है, उनकी नम्बरिंग है और वे ही आवेदन करती हैं। जब वे आवेदन करती हैं, तो यूजीसी की एक विशेषज्ञ समिति उनके आवेदनों का निरीक्षण करती है कि क्या ये संस्थान स्वायत्तता लायक हैं या नहीं हैं और फिर उसके बाद सुनिश्चित होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... पहली बात तो यह है कि ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने जो कहा, मैं उसी का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। यह उसी का जवाब है। ऐसी शंका आखिर क्यों हो कि अतिरिक्त बोझ होगा? कोई अतिरिक्त बोझ नहीं होगा। उनको जो ग्रांट मिल रही है, अगर वह जारी रहेगी, तो फिर कहाँ से अतिरिक्त बोझ आएगा? ...(व्यवधान)... बल्कि यह है कि यदि एक शंका है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रंजिव बिस्वाल: सर, मैं स्टूडेंट्स के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है कि जो students loan मिलता है, उसमें इंश्योरेंस रहेगा, क्योंकि अगर मंदी के कारण लोगों को जॉब नहीं मिल रही है, उन्होंने लोन लिया हुआ है, क्या आप उसके बारे में कोई आश्वासन देंगे?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, दोनों बातें बिल्कुल अलग हैं, आपने यह पूछा है कि क्या स्वायत्तता दी जाएगी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने जो सवाल पूछा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, यह स्वायत्तता से संबंधित है, मैं उसी प्रश्न पर आ रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, ये स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाएँ हैं, इनको अतिरिक्त ग्रांट भी मिलती हैं, ये अपने अच्छे पाठ्यक्रम के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं और इसलिए वर्ष 2018 में यह विनियम बनाया गया ...(व्यवधान)... ताकि ये विश्व स्तर की संस्थाएँ बन सकें।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। दूसरा सवाल...

श्री रंजिव बिस्वाल: सर, answer क्या आया है?

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने बता दिया है, आप दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रंजिव बिस्वाल: सर, second सवाल से पहले first का answer हो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Process is there and we will follow that.

श्री रंजिव बिस्वाल: सर, पहले first का answer हो जाए। ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Process is there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, process is there but I did not get the answer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the hon. Minister has not been able to reply to the first supplementary. The first supplementary is, if a student has taken education loan, he should not be liable to pay the loan until and unless he earns something or gets some job. Then only, he can repay the loan. Otherwise, where from he will pay? So, the answer should be given to that specific question and that has not been given.

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने भी explain कर दिया है।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका लोन से क्या संबंध है?

श्री रंजिव बिस्वाल: सर, यह self-financing loan है। ...(Interruptions).... The Minister doesn't know that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, जो स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाएं हैं, उनके लिए लोन लेने की भी नीति बनी है।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, loan to get education... ...(Interruptions).... What is this, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, शैक्षिक लोन दिया जाता है, उसके प्रावधान हैं और पर्याप्त मात्रा में दिया जाता है। जो लोन दिया जाता है, वह सस्ती दरों पर दिया जाता है, उसका प्रावधान है और इसके लिए ये संस्थाएं हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ranjibji, please put your second supplementary.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, the aim of the Government to grant autonomy to the colleges was to promote institutions of excellence in higher education but it seems that it is a push towards privatisation of education in the name of autonomy. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, how the academic and cultural freedom of teachers and students is being ensured by the Government in colleges which are granted autonomy because there is very little scope left to take decisions with the management.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, वर्ष 2018 का जो अधिनियम आया, उसमें यह साफ है कि उनको जो स्वायत्तता दी जाएगी, उनकी अपनी सभी प्रकार की कमेटियां होंगी, चाहे पाठ्यक्रम से संबंधित हों, चाहे वित्त संबंधी हों, चाहे प्रबंधन संबंधी हों, वह स्वायत्तता इसलिए दी गई कि वह ताकत के साथ अपने संस्थान को मजबूत कर सके और इसलिए इसमें पर्याप्त प्रावधान हैं कि उनको पूरी तरह से स्वायत्तता है। वे उसको बढ़ा सकते हैं, उठा सकते हैं, वे पाठ्यक्रम बना सकते हैं और इसमें क्या-क्या लाभ हैं, ये सारा का सारा इस दिशा में है, यदि आप अनुमति दें तो मैं विस्तार में बता दूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आप संक्षेप में ही बताइए। डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या जी।

श्री रंजिब बिस्वाल: सर, answer नहीं आया है।

श्री उपसभापति: रंजिब जी, उसकी प्रक्रिया है।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Sir, through you, I would like to mention that the reply given by the hon. Minister states that as far as grant of autonomy is concerned, both administrative and financial autonomy is also given. It also says that autonomy provides ample opportunities for academicians to make a creative contribution, and, autonomy will be given for appointment of principal and staff. This is what the Minister has stated in his reply.

Sir, recently, in this House, we passed the Higher Education Reservation Bill for teachers. But as per this autonomy, there will be no reservation. If you give autonomy to all the colleges in India, it would mean that there will be no reservation. The law which we have passed in this House will become infructuous and will have no effect. So, my suggestion is please save reservation as well as autonomy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Wherever you give autonomy, at least, give admissions to the students who are below the poverty line, appoint teachers who are meritorious.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: This is my question, Sir. That provision should be there in the autonomy. Then only the autonomy will become beneficial for the country.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, जो स्वायत्तता दी जा रही है, उनको शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनाने के लिए दी जा रही है, बाकी वे यूजीसी से ही चलते हैं। वे ऐसे नहीं है कि स्वायत्तता दी गई है, तो उनके लिए कोई नियम और निर्देश नहीं होंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... यह यूजीसी ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए उनको नियुक्तियों में भी स्वायत्तता दी हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)... और यह

उन्हीं की मांग पर दी गई है, लेकिन जो यूजीसी के मानक हैं, उन मानकों को उनको पूरा करना होगा, चाहे वे ...(व्यवधान)... अगठन की दिशा में, चाहे किसी और दिशा में। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सदस्य का सवाल ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)... निजी और स्वायत्त उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थाओं से संबंधित है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: श्रीमन्, जो नियमानुसार होगा, ...(व्यवधान)... वह आरक्षण उन पर भी लागू होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... जो नियम निर्धारित किए हुए होंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order during Question Hour. कोई बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, my question is simple. ...(Interruptions).... But don't answer it like that. Please answer the question only if you have it with you. The question is this. You have given the benefits. You told us how autonomous colleges run. Is there any monitoring mechanism? I create syllabus; I create assessment; I hold examinations; and I give the result. These are the four things with an autonomous institution. He mentioned privatization. What is the monitoring mechanism with the UGC? This you have not talked about, although you gave the answer. Is there any monitoring mechanism which looks into it?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: श्रीमन्, हमारे पास इस तरीके का तंत्र उपलब्ध है, जो हर वर्ष निगरानी करता है और जो विशेषज्ञ कमिटी है, वह उसका बाकायदा निरीक्षण करती है और उनकी रैंकिंग भी करती है।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन महाविद्यालयों को यह स्वायत्तता प्रदान की गई है। इसके मानक यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं। क्या इन मानकों का परिपालन उन महाविद्यालयों द्वारा संपादित किया जाता है या नहीं किया जाता है? क्या सरकार ने इसकी समीक्षा के भी मानक बनाए हैं कि इन महाविद्यालयों में समय-समय पर इनकी समीक्षा करके, जिनको स्वायत्तता प्रदान की गई है, तो क्या वे इन मानकों के अंतर्गत काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: श्रीमन्, निश्चित रूप से जो मानक के आधार पर उनको स्वायत्तता दी गई है, हर वर्ष उन मानकों की समीक्षा होती है और जो उन मानकों पर खरे नहीं उतरते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. *276. Hon. Member is absent. Any supplementary question? Shri Ripun Bora.

*276. [*The questioner was absent.*]

New Centre-State policy

*276. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on introducing a new policy on the Centre and State relations to increase the performance of the State Governments in cooperation with the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the changes being brought to achieve the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Ever since inception of NITI Aayog w.e.f. January 1, 2015, there has been a renewed thrust on Centre-State relations through cooperative federalism recognizing that strong States make a strong Nation. A number of initiatives have been taken by NITI Aayog to foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms of engagement with the States/Union Territories (UTs) on a continuous basis. These include (i) Periodical meetings of the Governing Councils chaired by the Prime Minister with participation of Chief Ministers of States/Lieutenant Governors of UTs; (ii) Setting up sub-groups of Chief Ministers on subjects of national importance; (iii) Periodical meetings between Vice Chairman/Members of NITI Aayog with the Chief Ministers and other senior Officials of the States/UTs; (iv) Development Support Services for States for infrastructure and social sector projects; (v) Sharing of best practices; (vi) Policy support and capacity development of State/ UT functionaries; (vii) Aspirational Districts Programme for development of backward districts; (viii) Theme based extensive engagements in various sectors; (ix) Framing model laws for land leasing and agriculture marketing reforms; (x) Promotion of digital payments; and (xi) Area specific interventions for North Eastern, Himalayan States and Island development.

To promote competitive federalism and improving outcomes of developmental interventions, NITI Aayog has been endeavoring to improve States'/UTs' performances by encouraging healthy competition through transparent ranking in various sectors with a handholding approach. Some of the indices launched include Health Index, Composite Water Management Index, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index and Performance of Aspirational Districts. Dynamic ranking portals have been put in

place to facilitate States/UTs to feed data and monitor their performance in various sectors *vis-à-vis* other States/UTs, including third party validation of data.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. In the reply, the hon. Minister has said, "...NITI Aayog to foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms of engagement with the States.." Very fine reply. But is it not contrary to the spirit of this when Special Category Status for Assam and other North Eastern States has been stopped? Is it not the violation of cooperative federalism? I want to know from hon. Minister whether he has any plan to restore Special Category Status to Assam and other North Eastern States.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: The answer is 'no'.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह बहुत अच्छी नीति लाई है कि वहां स्वस्थ स्पर्धा विकसित हो, जिसके कारण विकास के संदर्भ में एक स्पर्धा का वातावरण बने, मगर कुछ प्रदेश या कुछ शहर... जैसे अगर स्वच्छ भारत की चर्चा करें, तो कुछ शहर बहुत अच्छी गति से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मेरा सवाल यह है कि जिन शहरों या राज्यों को इस स्पर्धात्मक वातावरण में कुछ लाभ मिला है, उन्होंने कौन-सी प्रक्रिया का अवलंब किया था? अगर इसका documentation हो, तो अन्य राज्य उससे लाभान्वित होंगे कि उन्होंने क्या किया कि जिसके कारण वे स्पर्धा में अव्वल आए? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा documentation सरकार उपलब्ध कराएगी?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: अभी तक इस तरह के कुछ documents तैयार किए गए हैं, जो कि सब स्टेट्स को दे दिए जाते हैं। सालाना एक Governing Council की मीटिंग भी होती है और उसके अंदर जो भी States के अंदर कार्य हुए हैं, जिससे उन स्टेट्स को लाभान्वित पाया गया है, उसकी चर्चा होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके माध्यम से उसको थोड़ा-बहुत ज्ञान इस चीज़ का मिल जाता है। माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव अच्छा है, इसके बारे में और सोच सकते हैं।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, through you, I want to know this from the hon. Minister. This Government dissolved the historic Planning Commission and they brought the NITI Aayog. The basic differences in the directive principles of the NITI Aayog and the Planning Commission are many. In a country like India, with its diverse geo-political and geo-economic situation, what are the steps taken by the Government, after substituting the Planning Commission by the NITI Aayog, in relation to improving the Centre-State relations?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhunijaji, please put your question.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, this is my question. What is the direction and what are the views of the Central Government after substitution of Planning Commission with the NITI Aayog to improve and achieve the best, effective Centre-State relations in cooperative federalism?

RAOINDERJIT SINGH: Sir, there are two pillars to this. One is cooperative federalism. Through cooperative federalism, the NITI Aayog has tried to ensure that States do not come to the NITI Aayog asking for funds. This was the procedure that was used while the Planning Commission was in vogue. It was, I think, somewhat embarrassing for States to come and ask for funds with a begging bowl. Therefore, this Government decided that it would replace Planning Commission with NITI Aayog which, primarily, now is a think-tank. So, we try and do cooperative federalism. This is one pillar. Second is that we do competitive federalism as well and make States compete with each other so that they vie for a better position. I think it ensures that there would be stronger States and, therefore, a stronger nation.

India-China Dialogue on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

*277. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have exchanged views on issues of mutual interest related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control; and

(b) if so, the details of agreements/MoUs exchanged in the 6th India-China Dialogue on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Annual India-China Bilateral Dialogue on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation was held in New Delhi on 3.06.2019. This was the sixth round of Dialogue during which the two sides exchanged views on a variety of issues of mutual interest, including nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, multilateral export control regimes, Biological Weapons Convention, Chemical Weapons Convention, other Conventions and Outer Space.

Since the purpose of the Dialogue was to exchange views on the above mentioned issues, no Agreements/MoUs were planned to be considered during the Dialogue.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister: Are the Governments of both countries going to limit the stockpile of nuclear weapons? If so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor.

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, this issue is being discussed in the Conference on Disarmament. Any agreement that India will accede to will have to be non-discriminatory and concerning all the countries with nuclear weapons.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, my second supplementary is: Has the Government initiated any steps to enhance relations between the Armies of two countries on regional and global strategic issues? If so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor.

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, we have a number of dialogues with China. The Prime Minister engages the President of China at an informal summit. I have a dialogue with my counterpart which takes place every year. At the military level, hon. Member would be happy to note that we have a very, very detailed engagement. We do discuss both military and strategic issues. In fact, in Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Dialogue, about which the question was raised, we did discuss issues like Iran, JCPOA issue, issues like the INF treaty, etc. So, there is a very healthy and a very candid discussion on a range of subjects.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, through you, I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister. He has enumerated four or five very important topics which took place during the discussion on the 3rd of June. But he knows better than many of us that there are other contentious issues between the two countries. We are all familiar with the views of the present Foreign Minister when he was Ambassador to China and subsequently, as Foreign Secretary. His personal views helped the Government of the day enormously in sorting out many contentious issues. Has he changed his point of view after becoming a Minister?

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, through you, I would reply to the hon. Member that as a Minister or as a diplomat, you follow the policy of the Government of the day. As far as our policy towards China is concerned, honestly, I see more consistency than difference. I think it is India's endeavour to engage China. They are our largest neighbour. Between us, our ability to get along will define the Asian century. So, I have always believed, both as a Diplomat and today as the External Affairs Minister, that India-China relations are critical for both countries. Therefore, I can give the hon. Member my assurance in that regard.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चीन ने हिमालय के प्रति जो दृष्टि अपनाई है और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के बारे में चीन की जो दृष्टि रही है, क्या उस पर हमने कोई ठोस कार्रवाई की है? चूंकि इसके दूरगामी परिणाम निकलेंगे और चीन ये सारी गतिविधियां डिप्लोमैटिक रूप से 'हा' कहते हुए भी 'ना' करता है, जिस तरह से तिब्बत के साथ हुआ, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ब्रह्मपुत्र और हिमालय के साथ वैसा ही हो।

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, I would respond to the hon. Member, through you. We have a mechanism called Expert Level Mechanism which looks at trans-national river water issues. Two rivers are dealt with by them - Brahmaputra and Satluj. So, we do engage China on river water issues, specifically, on Brahmaputra. China has constructed dams on the Brahmaputra which they describe as run-of-the-river dams. We monitor these dams very, very carefully. We have suggested to the Chinese side that the data that they give us should not only relate to the flood season but to the dry season as well. So, on the entire issue regarding rivers and, specifically, the Brahmaputra, we are in very, very close touch.

Demand for reduction of levies and fees

*278. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecom industry is demanding various measures including reduction of levies and fees, including license fee, Spectrum Usage Charge (SUC) and universal service levy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has agreed to accede to the request made by telecom industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Industry bodies such as Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and a Telecom Service Provider (TSP) have represented to the Department of Telecom (DoT) *inter alia* raising the following issues:—

- To declare a 2/3-year moratorium on spectrum payments to the Government with interest rates in line with State Bank of India (SBI) rates;
- To review license fee and Spectrum Usages Charges (SUC), rationalize Universal Service Obligation (USO) levy;

- To allow refund of input credit when input Goods and Services Tax (GST) is in excess of GST dues on revenues.

Further, during the consultation process with Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for auction of spectrum, COAI requested TRAI to recommend to DoT:—

- For the reduction of Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC) charge to a uniform 1% of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) across all Spectrum Bands;
- That SUC payments should be payable at the end of the quarter like in the case of license fees instead of advance payment.

(c) to (e) The following steps have been taken by DoT in this regard:—

- (i) TSPs have been given a one-time opportunity on 18th March, 2018 to opt for higher number of instalments (16) instead of the hitherto permitted 10 instalments for payment of deferred spectrum charges. Eight (8) TSPs have opted for the higher number of instalments.
- (ii) Prime Lending Rate (PLR) of SBI plus 2% has been replaced by Marginal Cost Lending Rate (MCLR) of SBI plus 4% for calculation of interest on delayed payment of License Fee (LF) and Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC) with effect from 24th October, 2018.
- (iii) Spectrum Caps have been revised from the current limit of 25% to 35% with effect from 19th March, 2018.
- (iv) Payment of SUC at the end of the quarter has been allowed as in the case of license fees with effect from 1st April, 2018.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, it seems that telecom operators have demanded various concessions from the Government. It also seems that the Government is more inclined to extend all benefits to telecom operators. All the telecom circles do not have 4G services in the country. My question is: Have the Government-owned telecom operators *viz.* MTNL, which has operations only in Mumbai and Delhi, and BSNL, which has presence throughout the country, also made a similar request? If they have asked concessions, is the Government acceding to that?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I must clarify to the hon. Member that this question relates to the demand of telecom industry. This sadly does not mean 'PSUs'. In reply to the previous question, I have already said we are working out a proper strategy for rehabilitation etc., of the PSUs, BSNL and MTNL. As regards the other segment, I have already given details. They keep on making demand from time to time. We give concessions, from time to time, say, on Spectrum Usage

Charges, interest subvention, etc. This is our response. They also need to be more competitive, more professional and need to invest more as far as reinforcing the mobile system in the country is concerned.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, my second supplementary is this. Will the Government come forward to encourage BSNL to provide 4G services by slashing Spectrum Usage Charges?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, as far as BSNL is concerned, BSNL allotment of spectrum is not done through auction because a view is taken. As BSNL is a PSU, therefore, fair auction may be impacted because the Government body is there. So, regarding 4G etc., we are exploring option for the BSNL. The Spectrum Usage Charges, I have already explained in my answer, we have already given benefits. For instance, a one time opportunity to opt for a higher number of sixteen instalments, which many of them have availed. On the Spectrum Usage Charges also, we have given them indulgences. These kinds of indulgence and help to them, the Department keeps on giving them from time-to-time depending upon the circumstances and the need for it.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, my direct question, as my time is only for one minute: Will 700 Megahertz of frequency be given to BSNL? Will the Letter of Comfort be given to BSNL for procuring loan from the PSU banks?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the hon. Member is a great well wisher of BSNL, I know, for many years. I am doing my best. As regards the specific query is concerned, let me take a call in consultation with due process.

Inputs from Foreign Service Institute

*279. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the principal considerations of foreign policy which guides relationship with the United States and China;

(b) whether the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), New Delhi provides any inputs in forging some facets of India's Foreign policy, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is a regular institutional network to tackle problems of policy planning and research in foreign affairs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

India's relations with the U.S. are based on shared democratic values and increasing convergence of interests on bilateral, regional and global issues. The United States is India's largest trading partner (goods and services combined), a significant source of FDI, an important supplier of defence equipment and technology, and is home to a vibrant and flourishing Indian Diaspora that has played a significant role in strengthening the ties between the two countries. Both nations are also working together to promote global peace, security, and prosperity, including in the Indo-Pacific region that the two countries share.

With regard to our relationship with China, the two sides forged a Closer Development Partnership in 2014 and agreed to work towards strengthening it for mutual benefit. In our multifaceted engagement with China, in areas where we have commonality of views, engagement has expanded and upgraded in recent years. Issues where there are differences are being handled through dialogue to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution based on mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's interests, concerns and aspirations. Both sides agree that progress in bilateral relations should be guided by the consensus reached between their leaders that at a time of global uncertainty, India-China relations are a factor of stability, and that the two countries must not allow their differences to become disputes.

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) contributes to India's Foreign Policy by way of cooperation with various countries in the field of training. More than 3000 foreign diplomats from over 180 countries (including USA and China) have availed of training courses at FSI. Last year, FSI organised a Joint India-China Training Programme for diplomats from Afghanistan.

Yes, the Policy Planning and Research (PP&R) Division of the Ministry, along with its network of autonomous bodies (the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Research and Information Systems), think tanks and academic collaborations provide a well-organized mechanism for the purpose of policy planning and research in foreign affairs. The PP&R Division is the nodal division of the Ministry which undertakes a continuous analysis of our principal foreign policy objectives, as well as providing research-based perspectives to the Ministry on various regional and global developments. The Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of External Affairs. The mandated objectives of the ICWA include the promotion of the study of Indian foreign policy and international affairs with an objective to develop a body of informed opinion on the subject as well as

research on political economic, and security developments in various parts of the world. The Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of External Affairs constituted as a society under the Registrar of Societies. The research work of RIS focuses on issues pertaining to Global economic Governance and Cooperation; Trade, Investment and Economic Cooperation: Trade Facilitation, Connectivity and Regional Cooperation; and New Technologies and Development Issues.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, India has imposed retaliatory tariffs on about 28 U.S. products recently. India has also implemented a wide array of trade barriers that are...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Manish Gupta, Question Hour is over. हमारी कोशिश होती है कि अधिक से अधिक सवाल हों, इसलिए समय का ध्यान माननीय सदस्य और मंत्रीगण रखें। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि, today was the first time that Dr. Jaishankar, the External Affairs Minister, got a chance to answer in Parliament and he did it extremely well.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

KVs in Chhattisgarh

†*280. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Kendriya Vidyalayas in Chhattisgarh do not have their own buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether necessary arrangement for conducting classes for higher education are not being made due to the shortage of buildings and place for the construction of laboratories; and

(d) if so, by when Government proposes to arrange buildings for these schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Out of 35 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the State of Chhattisgarh, there are 9 KVs running without their own buildings. The details of these 9 KVs are as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| | |
|--|--|
| (i) Buildings under construction | Narayanpur, Bijapur, Kurud, Sukma, Naya Raipur, Kawardha and Saraipalli. |
| (ii) Building under planning | Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Bilaspur. |
| (iii) Land yet to be transferred by Sponsoring Authority | Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Bhilai. |

(c) Necessary arrangements for conducting classes for higher education/laboratory work are made in the KVs in the temporary accommodation provided by the respective sponsoring authorities. However, due to lack of permanent buildings, as per the norms of KVS, teaching-learning process becomes arduous to some extent.

(d) Construction of permanent buildings for KVs is a continuous process, which depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of KVS by the sponsoring authorities, submission of drawings/estimates by construction agency, availability of funds and requisite approvals etc. As such, no definite time-frame can be given in this regard.

Universal Service Obligation Fund

†*281. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to spend ten thousand crore rupees from Universal Service Obligation Fund during the current financial year to boost basic amenities in rural areas under Digital India;

(b) if so, the details of total amount spent during the last year along with remaining amount in the said fund, State-wise;

(c) the number of total Gram Panchayats and rural post offices connected with Optical Fibre Network in the country including Maharashtra; and

(d) the reasons for delay in connecting all Gram Panchayats and rural post offices with Optical Fibre Network in the country including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) ₹ 8,350 crore is proposed in the current financial year from the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for telecom and broadband infrastructure facilities in rural areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) ₹ 4788.22 crore has been spent from USO Fund during the last financial year 2018-19. The detail of the amount State/UT-wise is enclosed in the Statement-I (*See below*). ₹ 50,542.30 crore was available in the USO Fund at the end of F.Y. 2018-19.

(c) The Broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats is being provided under BharatNet Project by BBNL. The connectivity to rural post offices is not covered under BharatNet Project. At present 1,31,392 GPs have been provided infrastructure for Broadband connectivity. Out of these GPs, 15,173 GPs are in Maharashtra.

(d) The major reason for delay in providing optical fiber connectivity are as follows:—

As per the modified strategy for implementation of BharatNet the project was targeted to be completed by March, 2019. The delay in the initial implementation of the project was on account of:—

- (i) Delay in the initial commencement of project as the work on the project began in the second half of 2014 due to field survey of GPs and pilot testing of the technology model.
- (ii) Only one media that is underground OFC to cover GPs, and Right of Way (RoW) issues.

Since May 2016, with the constitution of the following Committees, the issues are being resolved timely:—

- (i) Empowered Committee under Secretary, DoT.
- (ii) Steering Committee under Administrator, USOF.
- (iii) State Committee under Chief General Manager (CGM), BSNL for resolution of State level issues.

Statement

State/UT-wise subsidy disbursed from USOF during the last financial year 2018-19

| (₹ in crore) | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of States/UTs/CCAs | Directly disbursed from USOF | *Disbursed by BBNL under Bharat Net |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 57.28 | - |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 16.48 | 181.21 |

*The USOF does not directly disburse the fund under BharatNet and it has an SPV called BBNL through which fund is disbursed for the purpose to boost basic amenities in rural areas under BharatNet.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 3. | Assam | 6.34 | 4.11 |
| 4. | Bihar | 63.07 | 48.37 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 85.36 | 239.56 |
| 6. | DoT HQ to BBNL for BharatNet* | 4145.54 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | - | 311.01 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0.95 | 9.47 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2.70 | 0.64 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.03 | 13.78 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 129.31 | 112.13 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 0.01 | 23.84 |
| 13. | Kerala | 2.59 | - |
| 14. | Lakshadweep | 37.09 | - |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 19.34 | 370.11 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 4.09 | 153.61 |
| 17. | NE-I ** | 0.08 | 7.47 |
| 18. | NE-II *** | 0.01 | 17.43 |
| 19. | Odisha | 72.92 | 77.86 |
| 20. | Punjab | - | 52.64 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 3.68 | 122.47 |
| 22. | Telangana | 19.87 | 7.43 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 91.98 | - |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 6.75 | 243.65 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | - | 2.86 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 22.76 | 11.47 |
| Advance amount given to BSNL by BBNL for BharatNet Phase-II | | | 863.00 |
| TOTAL | | 4788.22 | 2874.09 |

** NE-I : Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram.

*** NE-II : Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland.

Incidents of failure of VVPAT units

*282. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rising incidence of failure of Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) units have become a major area of concern for Election Commission of India (ECI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has reviewed the reasons for such rising failures in VVPATs and if so, the details of remedial action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether Government would extend all possible assistance to ECI to substantially increase its reserve of the machines?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Election Commission has informed that the Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) is essentially an elector-mechanical device consisting of a printer to print paper slips bearing details of vote cast in the Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) and has multiple advanced sensors, which are specially designed to ensure its proper functioning. There is a constant endeavor on the part of the Commission and the Technical Experts Committee (TEC), comprising of independent eminent domain experts, to improve the functioning of various sensors for optimal performance, based on field experience. Root Cause Analysis of non-functioning noticed during various stages of EVM/VVPAT preparation, including during actual polls have been carried out and necessary modifications and improvements have been done to make the machines more efficient and robust across different environmental and weather conditions. Intensive trainings are being given to the election officials to prevent VVPAT failures due to human errors. In addition, adequate replacement reserves are being provided to replace any EVM and VVPAT that would go out of operation on the poll day.

(d) The Commission has informed that no proposal is made in this regard. However, all requests from the Commission for additional requirements of EVMs/VVPAT units are acceded to after following the procedure laid down in this regard.

Fake news through digital media

*283. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of increasing events of mishappenings and deaths due to false propaganda and spreading of fake news through digital media; and

(b) the number of victims out of the above who belong to minority communities?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) There are media reports about spread of fake news, misinformation/disinformation on internet leading to increased events of mishappenings and death particularly using WhatsApp platform. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) took note of this and issued a notice to WhatsApp on 3.7.2018. In their response submitted on the same day, WhatsApp conveyed a number of steps taken by them to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform. In particular, they have shared the strategy of “Giving people the controls and information they need to stay safe” and “To work proactively to prevent misuse on WhatsApp”. Subsequently, on 19.7.2018, Government issued second notice to WhatsApp conveying that they need to come out with more effective solutions that can bring in accountability and facilitate enforcement of law in addition to the promised efforts towards labelling forwards and weeding out fake news. Since then, WhatsApp has published advisories and advertisements in print and electronic media.

Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) has also issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 09.08.2016, advisory on cyber crime prevention and control dated 13.01.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 04.07.2018. Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court’s order dated 17.07.2018 in WP(C) 754/2016, MHA has issued a directive on 23.07.2018 to all States for implementation of directions of the apex court.

Further, MeitY and MHA as well as Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to effectively address the issue of blocking/removal of objectionable content.

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of cyber crimes through their law enforcement machinery. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action against the cyber crime offenders as per the provisions of applicable laws. The data related to crimes and victims are not maintained by MeitY.

Mechanism to Monitor the functioning of NGOs

*284. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented for the development of children in the country, particularly through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(b) the details of proposals received from and approved/pending for approval along with the funds allocated/released and utilisation reported under such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise, including Karnataka; and

(c) whether Government has put in place any mechanism to monitor the functioning of NGOs working in this field and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for attending the need of the children in India, especially to improve their nutritional and childhood development. Under the Umbrella ICDS, the following schemes are specifically dealing with the issue of malnutrition:—

- (i) Anganwadi Services;
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana;
- (iii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls; and
- (iv) POSHAN Abhiyaan.

Anganwadi Services provides six child development related services *i.e.* Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Health and Nutrition Education, Immunization, Health check-up and Referral Services. The services are provided at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) through Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) to more than 8.75 crore beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of the scheme are children 0-6 years old and pregnant women and lactating mothers.

The objectives of the scheme are to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years; to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

Under Anganwadi Services, as per the scheme norms, each State/UT is required to submit their Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) to the Ministry for consideration of the Empowered Programme Committee. The said Committee after discussions with the States/UTs approves the APIP and allocates the funds. Accordingly, the funds are periodically released to the State/UT for implementation of the above scheme. The APIPs for the current financial year have already been considered and approved by the Government. First instalment of the funds has already been released to the States/UTs. Relevant portion of the minutes of the APIP along with details of funds released to the States/UTs and funds utilized by them are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Anganwadi Services envisages implementation of projects through Voluntary Organizations, Local Bodies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Social Welfare Board etc. with a view to derive community support. The States have been given the autonomy within the overall framework of the scheme to entrust projects to a voluntary organization. However, Government of India does not give any grant to these organizations directly and their management and control rests with the respective States/UTs.

Providing training to the AWWs/AWHs and Supervisors under the scheme is a part of the Anganwadi Services scheme. The training is provided to the Anganwadi Workers/Helpers and the Supervisors at the Anganwadi Workers Training Centres (AWTCs) and Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) respectively. The AWTCs/MLTCs are either run by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations or by NGOs under supervision of the respective State Government/UT Administration. Comprehensive Training Guidelines for AWTC/MLTC were issued in August, 2017.

The Ministry has developed MIS portal for Anganwadi Services (ICDS) Training Programme through which NGOs/VOs submit their proposals to the concerned State Government/UT Administration under Anganwadi Services (ICDS) Training Programme. The State Governments/UT Administrations examine the proposals of all NGOs/VOs received by them and forward a consolidated proposal to the Ministry with their recommendation. Further, the Ministry examine the proposals received from the States/UTs.

Organisations/institutions registered as NGOs have to sign up in the NGO-Partnership (NGO-PS) portal of the NITI Aayog and obtain a Unique ID which is to be mandatorily quoted by them at the time of receiving grants from the State Government.

The details of proposals received from States/UTs during the last three years for

providing training to the AWWs/AWHs and Supervisors through State/UT and NGO/VO run AWTCs/MLTCs and the proposals approved and pending are given below:—

| Year | No. of proposals received from States/UTs | No. of proposals approved. | No. of proposals pending for non/late compliance | Funds released (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|---|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 2016-17 | 33 | 33 | Nil | 6674.558 |
| 2017-18 | 27 | 25 | 2 | 4108.231 |
| 2018-19 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 3419.572 |

State Governments/UTs release funds to the AWTCs/MLTCs or NGO run AWTCs/MLTCs under Comprehensive Training Guidelines augmenting with prescribed State share. Statement indicating status of funds released under ICDS Training Programme, including Karnataka is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Monitoring at State level is taken up in Monthly/Quarterly review meetings. The States/UTs send Monthly/Quarterly progress reports to the Ministry. The Ministry has issued guidelines for monitoring visiting to AWCs, ICDS projects and AWTCs/MLTCs by both Central and State Government officials following a standardized schedule. Also, officials from the Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) of National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) make visits to collect some basic information in a pre-designed format.

Under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), maternity benefit of ₹ 5,000/- is provided in three installments to eligible PW&LM during the period of pregnancy and lactation. The eligible beneficiary also receive the cash incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹ 6,000/-. Under the scheme, funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of estimated number of beneficiaries/beneficiaries likely to be covered in a particular year as informed by States/UTs. Details of funds released to the States/UTs and funds utilized by them are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Scheme for Adolescent Girls is implemented to improve the nutritional and health status of out of school adolescent girls of age 11-14 years and to upgrade their skills. In addition, to providing nutritional support to the adolescent girls, the scheme aims to motivate out of school girls to go back to formal schooling/skill training under its Non-Nutrition component. Information on health, hygiene and guidance on existing public services is provided under the scheme.

As per the scheme norms under SAG each State/UT is required to submit their Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) to the Ministry for consideration of the Empowered Programme Committee. Accordingly, the funds are periodically released to the State/UT for implementation of the above scheme. The APIPs for the current financial year have already been considered and approved by the Government. Relevant portion of the minutes of the APIP along with the details of funds released to the States/UTs and funds utilized by them are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time frame, commencing from 2017-18. Under the Abhiyaan, all districts of the 36 States/UTs have been covered for implementation in a phased manner. The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergized and result oriented approach. The targets of the POSHAN are to reduce stunting in children (0-6 years), under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) and Low Birth Weight @2% per annum and reduce anaemia among young children (6-59 months), women and adolescent girls @3% per annum across the country.

As per norms of the scheme, funds are released for procurement of mobiles phones for AWWs, Supervisors, CDPO and DPO, growth monitoring device for AWCs and also for recurring expenditure towards functioning of State Programme Monitoring Unit, IEC activities, VHSND, flexi fund, innovation, incentive, etc. Details of funds released to the States/UTs and funds utilized by them are given in Statement-V (*See below*).

Statement-I*Details of funds released to States/UTs and funds utilized by them*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | SNP | | | GENERAL | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | APIP Approved | Funds released | Funds Utilized | APIP Approved | Funds released | Funds Utilized |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| (A) Fund released during 2016-17 | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 33996.12 | 31467.53 | 31090.13 | 29181.74 | 14590.85 | 10683.62 |
| 2. | Bihar | 58085.28 | 52520.17 | 51838.87 | 44755.08 | 32823.24 | 24180.03 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 19992.11 | 22461.93 | 25487.02 | 23544.28 | 16921.47 | 21763.98 |
| 4. | Goa | 498.28 | 591.45 | 884.88 | 917.67 | 458.83 | 164.23 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 21973.18 | 36162.61 | 46423.76 | 28651.54 | 31788.45 | 27260.76 |
| 6. | Haryana | 6575.13 | 7131.04 | 5538.78 | 14834 | 12893.84 | 11240.22 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 18153.74 | 28723.1 | 28723.1 | 22688.66 | 13325.75 | 8011.03 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 41444.92 | 33914.94 | 44701.7 | 32470.64 | 16235.33 | 24972.47 |
| 9. | Kerala | 6280.32 | 8305.96 | 10986.56 | 20509.06 | 24850.34 | 24093.59 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 49406.18 | 55779.33 | 66831.1 | 45980.31 | 43124.79 | 41258.39 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 39526.98 | 32053.19 | -4711.75 | 51439.62 | 71393.73 | 76898.59 |
| 12. | Odisha | 35046.9 | 25519.58 | 34281.29 | 35630.84 | 38085.8 | 36054.63 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 13. | Punjab | 4978.88 | 3124.57 | 2262.07 | 16275.01 | 11246.52 | 10893.25 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 23535.76 | 33045.65 | 39037.63 | 31038.94 | 25486.48 | 23875.03 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 25535.68 | 26017.9 | 28261.07 | 28000.3 | 15731.91 | 8815.7 |
| 16. | Telangana | 18292.97 | 17418.86 | 17473.25 | 19669.76 | 9654.88 | 9467.37 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 160784.24 | 160784.24 | 166204.43 | 90387.95 | 95627.23 | 86504.44 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 38485.72 | 30462.46 | 54066.25 | 55610.05 | 27805.02 | -15616 |
| 19. | Delhi | 6740.28 | 7551.09 | 4163.28 | 11160.11 | 6560.79 | 747.54 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 3404.04 | 1702.02 | 1702.02 | 1181.74 | 590.87 | 590.87 |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 5523.79 | 4662.06 | 4662.06 | 16407.14 | 18694.25 | 17583.56 |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | 8070.34 | 4035.18 | -878.69 | 26300.45 | 21105.03 | 14286.35 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 9691.34 | 4649.44 | 8469.13 | 15442.56 | 12043.25 | 8749.01 |
| 24. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 262.67 | 262.68 | 262.68 | 551.92 | 934.06 | 934.06 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 380.98 | 190.49 | 190.49 | 539.86 | 571.7 | 571.7 |
| 26. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 203.8 | 203.8 | 203.8 | 365.81 | 365.81 | 365.81 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 174.12 | 174.12 | 174.12 | 133.84 | 133.84 | 133.84 |
| 28. | Lakshadweep | 68.31 | 68.32 | 68.32 | 481.11 | 78.63 | 78.63 |
| 29. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4239.79 | 4052.72 | 3566.85 | 8591.49 | 7199.13 | 5835.64 |
| 30. | Assam | 37818.61 | 17921.03 | 13600.43 | 49218.48 | 44425.65 | 34194.62 |
| 31. | Manipur | 3077.49 | 500 | -508.83 | 9857.74 | 7412.65 | 4959.53 |

Written Answers to

[18 July, 2019]

Starred Questions

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 32. | Meghalaya | 8352.22 | 11184.72 | 12428.25 | 5676.27 | 5370.85 | 5350.74 |
| 33. | Mizoram | 2156.92 | 2156.92 | 1696.04 | 3164.76 | 2172.8 | 2195.92 |
| 34. | Nagaland | 3490.47 | 10611.05 | 10708.83 | 3884.45 | 4469.91 | 4772.03 |
| 35. | Sikkim | 585.52 | 644.34 | 470.73 | 1537.34 | 768.68 | 595.07 |
| 36. | Tripura | 5946.55 | 4010.56 | 3816.93 | 8579.66 | 7671.45 | 6066.96 |
| TOTAL | | 702779.63 | 680065.05 | 714176.58 | 754660.18 | 642613.81 | 538533.21 |

(B) Fund released during 2017-18

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 32916.43 | 31596.87 | 29420.29 | 22222.12 | 24629.79 | 22012.06 |
| 2. | Bihar | 54423.27 | 53741.97 | 59979.55 | 38381.93 | 35851.96 | 24204.64 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 22699.81 | 25724.9 | 22905.04 | 19351.46 | 28345.16 | 28100.38 |
| 4. | Goa | 664.6 | 1011.2 | 1006.72 | 530.03 | 585.64 | 517.4 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 28235.82 | 38496.97 | 38012.71 | 21604.78 | 21581.54 | 19675.44 |
| 6. | Haryana | 6342.75 | 3945.75 | 3605.39 | 10888.88 | 13601.08 | 10648.12 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 25140.96 | 25347.42 | 25347.42 | 16057.34 | 14879.45 | 8157.92 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 45222.48 | 56009.24 | 50008.99 | 26394.44 | 32177.98 | 38020.58 |
| 9. | Kerala | 8296 | 10976.6 | 10977.18 | 14255.09 | 20186.77 | 18103.8 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 55724.11 | 66775.88 | 67623.32 | 38534.69 | 46683.69 | 41044.11 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 49665.28 | 41445.78 | 58718.77 | 44035.79 | 58469.85 | 51980.09 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 12. | Odisha | 35698.64 | 47316.24 | 44358.57 | 28603.34 | 34543.96 | 27505.26 |
| 13. | Punjab | 6144.75 | 5282.25 | 808.74 | 10965.67 | 13998.21 | 8816 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 28939.88 | 34931.86 | 36660.76 | 23913.52 | 30339.08 | 21525 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 28651.21 | 33186.7 | 33211.48 | 17790.77 | 14394.25 | 14339.27 |
| 16. | Telangana | 18076.35 | 18130.74 | 19005.85 | 14347.47 | 18905.07 | 18831.04 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 165244.43 | 129353.52 | 77776.61 | 70772.24 | 80279.47 | 40917.54 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 47617.5 | 67697.94 | 81324.81 | 45755.55 | 27805.04 | -12283.61 |
| 19. | Delhi | 6762.17 | 4051.41 | 763.89 | 6278.02 | 6560.53 | -780.79 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 348.12 | 851.02 | 851.02 | 421.65 | 590.88 | 590.88 |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 5366.32 | 5795.63 | 5795.62 | 11828.07 | 14898.51 | 15249.1 |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4257.02 | 4035.17 | -3195.48 | 20305.29 | 14383.93 | 14541.83 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 11392.44 | 15212.13 | 16734.26 | 11226.46 | 11666.46 | 10194.2 |
| 24. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 284.57 | 284.57 | 284.57 | 501.85 | 974.13 | 974.13 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 592.09 | 592.09 | 592.09 | 339.162 | 471.88 | 471.88 |
| 26. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 129.89 | 129.89 | 129.89 | 186.12 | 182.9 | 182.9 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 130.83 | 130.83 | 130.83 | 66.373 | 139.28 | 139.28 |
| 28. | Lakshadweep | 77.12 | 85.35 | 85.35 | 76.375 | 39.46 | 39.46 |
| 29. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4085.14 | 4035.02 | 3435.74 | 4184.17 | 8218.4 | 7347.02 |
| 30. | Assam | 35875.31 | 31554.71 | 17113.82 | 37084.11 | 37115.73 | 23497.78 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 31. | Manipur | 3914.63 | 5244.2 | 3323.32 | 6797.25 | 10284.52 | 5454.4 |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 9422.19 | 12238.89 | 12306.83 | 3326.62 | 5466.89 | 4125.93 |
| 33. | Mizoram | 2000.25 | 1539.37 | 1140.09 | 1415.31 | 3416.45 | 3127.52 |
| 34. | Nagaland | 6902.3 | 7000.08 | 6422.66 | 2214.17 | 6816.95 | 6128.98 |
| 35. | Sikkim | 632.47 | 481.21 | 180.76 | 793.03 | 1426.33 | 1125.88 |
| 36. | Tripura | 6650.22 | 6456.59 | 6749.82 | 6084.74 | 6381.42 | 5741.05 |
| TOTAL | | 758527.35 | 790689.99 | 733597.28 | 577533.88 | 646292.64 | 480266.47 |

(C) Fund released during 2018-19

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 39530.13 | 37353.55 | Unspent | 28884.89 | 32895.05 | Unspent Balance/ |
| 2. | Bihar | 70750.25 | 76987.83 | Balance/ | 47613.06 | 36974.64 | Excess |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 27099.81 | 24279.95 | Excess | 23943.28 | 28735.52 | expenditure of |
| 4. | Goa | 863.98 | 859.5 | expenditure of | 721.02 | 778.06 | F.Y. 2018-19 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 32535.82 | 32051.56 | F.Y. 2018-19 | 25716.23 | 29206.4 | will be adjusted |
| 6. | Haryana | 7645.58 | 7305.22 | will be adjusted | 13080.7 | 13276.2 | in the funds |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 29083.25 | 29083.25 | in the funds | 19003.49 | 18797.43 | released during |
| 8. | Karnataka | 49589.22 | 43588.97 | released during | 31161.5 | 43506.22 | 2019-20 after |
| 9. | Kerala | 10784.8 | 10785.38 | 2019-20 after | 15699.34 | 17058 | receiving UCs/ |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 63241.34 | 64088.78 | receiving UCs/ | 47132.09 | 50633.1 | SoEs from |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 55055.2 | 106535.22 | SoEs from | 50947.2 | 56705.31 | respective States/ |
| | | | | respective States/ | | | UT |
| | | | | UTs. | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 12. | Odisha | 46408.23 | 43450.56 | 32117.23 | 33841.79 |
| 13. | Punjab | 7488.18 | 3744.1 | 12981.63 | 13411.95 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 33221.84 | 34950.74 | 27873.05 | 29085.81 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 37246.57 | 37271.35 | 23379.78 | 26488.7 |
| 16. | Telangana | 21170.5 | 22045.61 | 17816.79 | 21257.53 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 156155.99 | 104579.08 | 80195.01 | 85548.34 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 54420 | 68046.87 | 51081.49 | 54839.34 |
| 19. | Delhi | 6762.17 | 3474.65 | 5479.59 | 5457.19 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 447.65 | 452.11 |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 6976.22 | 6976.21 | 18179.26 | 24112.44 |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4257.02 | 2128.5 | 29614 | 34361.46 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 12090.44 | 13612.57 | 17648.3 | 18465.2 |
| 24. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 369.94 | 369.94 | 756.8 | 883.04 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 769.72 | 769.72 | 553.9 | 634.14 |
| 26. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 168.86 | 168.86 | 300.97 | 354.23 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 170.08 | 170.08 | 76.45 | 97.13 |
| 28. | Lakshadweep | 100.26 | 100.26 | 169.44 | 245.2 |
| 29. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5010.68 | 4411.4 | 7528.29 | 7375.84 |
| 30. | Assam | 45037.9 | 30597.01 | 50802.45 | 49561.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|------------|---|
| 31. | Manipur | 5089.02 | 7134.08 | | 9709.45 | 8892.39 | |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 10468.21 | 12364.04 | | 5613.68 | 4996.77 | |
| 33. | Mizoram | 2242.64 | 1843.36 | | 2544.32 | 2493.46 | |
| 34. | Nagaland | 7588.35 | 8231.2 | | 4828.28 | 3721 | |
| 35. | Sikkim | 751.11 | 450.66 | | 1430 | 1500.366 | |
| 36. | Tripura | 7488.55 | 7781.78 | | 8940.65 | 9406.72 | |
| TOTAL | | 857631.86 | 847591.84 | | 713971.26 | 766049.176 | |

(D) Fund released during 2019-20 (till 15.06.2019)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|----------|--|----------|----------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 35844.15 | 11948.05 | | 36778.6 | 9194.65 | |
| 2. | Bihar | 77825.28 | 25941.76 | | 63915.2 | 15978.8 | |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 29809.79 | 9936.6 | | 33243.8 | 8310.95 | |
| 4. | Goa | 845.46 | 281.82 | | 912.18 | 228.05 | |
| 5. | Gujarat | 35789.4 | 11929.8 | | 32581.23 | 8145.31 | |
| 6. | Haryana | 8410.14 | 2803.38 | | 17475.56 | 4368.89 | |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 31991.58 | 10663.86 | | 25608.28 | 6402.07 | |
| 8. | Karnataka | 54548.14 | 18182.71 | | 41895.96 | 10473.99 | |
| 9. | Kerala | 11863.28 | 3954.43 | | 22766.91 | 5691.73 | |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 69565.47 | 23188.49 | | 60763.99 | 15191 | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 11. | Maharashtra | 60560.72 | 20186.91 | 66783.74 | 16695.94 |
| 12. | Odisha | 51049.06 | 17016.35 | 44570.7 | 11142.68 |
| 13. | Punjab | 8237 | 2745.67 | 18657.52 | 4664.38 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 36544.02 | 12181.34 | 37642.03 | 9410.51 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 39331.66 | 13110.55 | 33477.59 | 8369.4 |
| 16. | Telangana | 23287.55 | 7762.52 | 24058.55 | 6014.64 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 171771.59 | 57257.2 | 109850.13 | 27462.53 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 59862 | 19954 | 68091.96 | 17022.99 |
| 19. | Delhi | 7438.39 | 2479.46 | 11431.13 | 2857.78 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 604.21 | 151.05 |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 7673.84 | 2557.95 | 22201.73 | 5550.43 |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4682.72 | 1560.91 | 37701.07 | 9425.27 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 13299.48 | 4433.16 | 21470.94 | 5367.74 |
| 24. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 406.94 | 135.65 | 994.91 | 248.73 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 846.69 | 282.23 | 765.79 | 191.45 |
| 26. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 185.74 | 61.91 | 375.9 | 93.98 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 187.09 | 62.36 | 127.45 | 31.86 |
| 28. | Lakshadweep | 110.28 | 36.76 | 95.78 | 23.95 |
| 29. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3830.67 | 1276.89 | 10187.2 | 2546.8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|----------|----------|---|
| 30. | Assam | 49541.69 | 16513.9 | | 63171.81 | 15792.95 | |
| 31. | Manipur | 9960.45 | 3320.15 | | 14238.09 | 3559.52 | |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 11515.03 | 3838.34 | | 7049.75 | 1762.44 | |
| 33. | Mizoram | 2466.9 | 822.3 | | 3422.38 | 855.6 | |
| 34. | Nagaland | 7967.69 | 2655.9 | | 6370.59 | 1592.65 | |
| 35. | Sikkim | 582.82 | 194.27 | | 2182.15 | 545.54 | |
| 36. | Tripura | 8979.7 | 2993.23 | | 11799.79 | 2949.95 | |
| TOTAL | | 936812.41 | 312270.81 | | 953264.6 | 238316.2 | |

Note: (1) Funds are released out of approved allocation after adjusting unspent balances/excess expenditure incurred by the States/UTs in the previous year.

(2) The negative fund utilized indicates unspent balance available with the State/UT.

(3) Fund utilized are more than the funds released/approved allocation due to availability of unspent balance of previous year.

APIP: Annual Programme Implementation Plan

SNP: Supplementary Nutrition Programme

(E) Component-wise amount approved under APIP 2019-20 for implementation of Anganwadi Services in States/UTs

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Anganwadi Services (General) | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | Salary | | Honoraria (3) | POL (4) | Hiring Vehicle (5) | Uniform (6) | Medi Kit (7) | PSE Kit (8) | Rent (9) |
| | | Total | Central Share (2) | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 20429.83 | 5107.46 | 41860.98 | 127.30 | 507.50 | 792.15 | 782.83 | 2780.35 | 4890.36 |
| 2. | Bihar | 20611.67 | 5152.92 | 77059.38 | 195.70 | 1197.50 | 1460.50 | 1420.18 | 4861.55 | 9848.76 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 18315.00 | 4578.75 | 39440.88 | 190.00 | 365.00 | 748.46 | 726.80 | 2560.60 | 2774.28 |
| 4. | Goa | 565.20 | 141.30 | 1038.60 | 11.40 | 17.50 | 19.79 | 18.93 | 63.10 | 90.24 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 10838.11 | 2709.53 | 42536.88 | 58.90 | 845.00 | 807.89 | 781.94 | 2651.45 | 1061.52 |
| 6. | Haryana | 7661.80 | 1915.45 | 21001.56 | 76.00 | 322.50 | 400.05 | 385.59 | 1298.10 | 1935.60 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 13664.20 | 3416.05 | 30485.16 | 180.50 | 372.50 | 580.61 | 557.35 | 1921.60 | 2146.20 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 17836.60 | 4459.15 | 52322.76 | 0.00 | 585.00 | 992.70 | 963.68 | 3295.55 | 2950.08 |
| 9. | Kerala | 10567.24 | 2641.81 | 27762.42 | 220.40 | 390.00 | 528.81 | 498.80 | 1665.90 | 1810.44 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 22436.00 | 5609.00 | 75051.72 | 431.30 | 695.00 | 1428.66 | 1362.00 | 4856.75 | 6283.56 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 31978.20 | 7994.55 | 83066.94 | 66.50 | 680.00 | 1573.18 | 1557.71 | 5510.95 | 3449.76 |
| 12. | Odisha | 22845.80 | 5711.45 | 55825.86 | 347.70 | 462.50 | 1064.38 | 1010.69 | 3629.35 | 1077.36 |
| 13. | Punjab | 8749.00 | 2187.25 | 21876.06 | 178.60 | 207.50 | 415.34 | 400.41 | 1365.70 | 2472.96 |

Written Answers to

[18 July, 2019]

Starred Questions 65

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 14. | Rajasthan | 12764.00 | 3191.00 | 47394.36 | 180.50 | 605.00 | 901.55 | 872.51 | 3050.45 | 3250.68 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 19438.08 | 4859.52 | 39149.52 | 117.80 | 1010.00 | 742.72 | 779.54 | 2721.95 | 2135.88 |
| 16. | Telangana | 14952.40 | 3738.10 | 26812.20 | 98.80 | 320.00 | 507.55 | 504.10 | 1777.55 | 3175.08 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 44278.94 | 11069.74 | 136638.96 | 706.80 | 1500.00 | 2586.83 | 2655.20 | 9399.85 | 7606.08 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 16692.18 | 4173.05 | 88440.3 | 792.30 | 455 | 1669.35 | 1739.75 | 5799.15 | 5316 |
| TOTAL | | 314624.25 | 78656.08 | 907764.54 | 3980.50 | 10507.50 | 17220.52 | 17018.01 | 59209.90 | 62274.84 |
| 19. | Delhi | 3876.60 | 969.15 | 8354.34 | 0.00 | 265.00 | 161.94 | 161.28 | 537.60 | 7741.44 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 117.22 | 29.31 | 718.20 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 13.68 | 12.83 | 42.75 | 138.60 |
| TOTAL | | 3993.82 | 998.46 | 9072.54 | 0.00 | 280.00 | 175.62 | 174.11 | 580.35 | 7880.04 |
| Himalayan States | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 5739.66 | 5165.69 | 15532.92 | 96.90 | 97.50 | 295.74 | 279.83 | 946.25 | 1306.68 |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | 8403.56 | 7563.20 | 24863.16 | 45.6 | 347.5 | 473.58 | 443.99 | 1479.95 | 5240.76 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 5298.44 | 4768.60 | 14645.82 | 39.90 | 242.50 | 278.97 | 261.53 | 997.00 | 1743.72 |
| TOTAL | | 19441.66 | 17497.49 | 55041.90 | 182.40 | 687.50 | 1048.29 | 985.35 | 3423.20 | 8291.16 |
| 24. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 232.6 | 232.6 | 591.78 | 9.5 | 7.50 | 11.27 | 10.57 | 36 | 81.6 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 188.34 | 188.34 | 378 | 0 | 10 | 7.2 | 6.75 | 22.5 | 144 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 26. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 97.78 | 97.78 | 225.12 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 4.29 | 4.02 | 15.15 | 17.88 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 26.47 | 26.47 | 85.68 | 0 | 5 | 1.63 | 1.53 | 5.1 | 0 |
| 28. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 85.26 | 0 | 0 | 1.62 | 1.52 | 5.35 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 545.19 | 545.19 | 1365.84 | 13.30 | 25.00 | 26.01 | 24.39 | 84.10 | 243.48 |
| NE States | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5204.20 | 4683.78 | 5229.00 | 129.20 | 82.50 | 99.60 | 93.38 | 311.25 | 45.48 |
| 30. | Assam | 13340.78 | 12006.70 | 49705.80 | 499.70 | 0.00 | 947.34 | 886.28 | 3084.50 | 544.80 |
| 31. | Manipur | 4977.03 | 4479.33 | 9016.56 | 13.30 | 130 | 171.74 | 161.01 | 575.5 | 560.28 |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 2359.16 | 2123.24 | 4420.92 | 17.10 | 92.50 | 84.21 | 78.95 | 294.80 | 380.16 |
| 33. | Mizoram | 1593.82 | 1434.44 | 1884.96 | 13.30 | 70.00 | 35.90 | 33.66 | 112.20 | 13.92 |
| 34. | Nagaland | 2872.03 | 2584.83 | 3343.20 | 45.60 | 112.50 | 63.68 | 59.70 | 199.00 | 303.12 |
| 35. | Sikkim | 1032.48 | 929.23 | 1098.72 | 22.8 | 12.5 | 20.93 | 19.62 | 65.4 | 126 |
| 36. | Tripura | 3493.62 | 3144.26 | 8325.24 | 68.40 | 72.50 | 158.58 | 152.18 | 507.25 | 130.20 |
| TOTAL | | 34873.12 | 31385.81 | 83024.40 | 809.40 | 572.50 | 1581.98 | 1484.78 | 5149.90 | 2103.96 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 373478.04 | 129083.03 | 1056269.22 | 4985.60 | 12102.50 | 20052.42 | 19686.64 | 68447.45 | 80793.48 |

Written Answers to

[18 July, 2019]

Starred Questions

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Anganwadi Services (General) | | | | SNP | Training | Up-gradation of AWC Buildings | |
|---------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Admin Expenses (10) | Total Amount (11) [3-10] | Gol Share 60% (12) | Total GoI share including Salary (13) [(2)+(12)] | Approved (Central Share) (14) | GoI Share for STRAP (15) | No. of AWC approved for Upgradation | Total amount for Upgradation (16) |
| 1 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1043.77 | 52785.24 | 31671.14 | 36778.60 | 35844.15 | 100.155 | 600 | 1200 |
| 2. | Bihar | 1893.57 | 97937.14 | 58762.28 | 63915.20 | 77825.28 | 305.745 | 600 | 1200 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 969.07 | 47775.09 | 28665.05 | 33243.80 | 29809.79 | 239.492 | 1200 | 2400 |
| 4. | Goa | 25.24 | 1284.80 | 770.88 | 912.18 | 845.46 | 3.773 | 20 | 40 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 1042.58 | 49786.16 | 29871.70 | 32581.23 | 35789.40 | 234.146 | 400 | 800 |
| 6. | Haryana | 514.12 | 25933.52 | 15560.11 | 17475.56 | 8410.14 | 41.459 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 743.13 | 36987.05 | 22192.23 | 25608.28 | 31991.58 | 30.36 | 500 | 1000 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 1284.91 | 62394.68 | 37436.81 | 41895.96 | 54548.14 | 240.493 | 500 | 1000 |
| 9. | Kerala | 665.07 | 33541.84 | 20125.10 | 22766.91 | 11863.28 | 186.307 | 400 | 800 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 1816.00 | 91924.99 | 55154.99 | 60763.99 | 69565.47 | 341.594 | 1200 | 2400 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 2076.94 | 97981.98 | 58789.19 | 66783.74 | 60560.72 | 251.405 | 1200 | 2400 |
| 12. | Odisha | 1347.58 | 64765.42 | 38859.25 | 44570.70 | 51049.06 | 178.255 | 1200 | 2400 |
| 13. | Punjab | 533.88 | 27450.45 | 16470.27 | 18657.52 | 8237.00 | 157.234 | 400 | 800 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|----------|
| 14. | Rajasthan | 1163.34 | 57418.39 | 34451.03 | 37642.03 | 36544.02 | 206.602 | 400 | 800 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 1039.38 | 47696.79 | 28618.07 | 33477.59 | 39331.66 | 262.196 | 1200 | 2400 |
| 16. | Telangana | 672.13 | 33867.41 | 20320.45 | 24058.55 | 23287.55 | 174.856 | 400 | 800 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 3540.26 | 164633.98 | 98780.39 | 109850.13 | 171771.59 | 257.015 | 200 | 400 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 2319.66 | 106531.51 | 63918.91 | 68091.96 | 59862.00 | 115.6665 | 1200 | 2400 |
| TOTAL | | 22690.63 | 1100696.44 | 660417.85 | 739073.93 | 807136.29 | 3326.75 | 11620 | 23240.00 |
| 19. | Delhi | 215.04 | 17436.64 | 10461.98 | 11431.13 | 7438.39 | 41.778 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 17.10 | 958.16 | 574.90 | 604.21 | 0.00 | 7.315 | 40 | 80 |
| TOTAL | | 232.14 | 18394.80 | 11036.88 | 12035.34 | 7438.39 | 49.093 | 40 | 80 |
| Himalayan States | | | | Gol Share 90% | | GoI Share 90% | GoI Share 90% | | |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 373.11 | 18928.93 | 17036.04 | 22201.73 | 7673.84 | 140.44 | 300 | 600 |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | 591.98 | 33486.52 | 30137.87 | 37701.07 | 4682.72 | 137.19 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 348.71 | 18558.15 | 16702.34 | 21470.94 | 13299.48 | 115.72 | 300 | 600 |
| TOTAL | | 1313.80 | 70973.60 | 63876.25 | 81373.74 | 25656.04 | 393.35 | 600 | 1200.00 |
| | | | | Gol Share 100% | | GoI Share 100% | GoI Share 100% | | |
| 24. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 14.09 | 762.31 | 762.31 | 994.91 | 406.94 | 21.274 | 20 | 40 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 9 | 577.45 | 577.45 | 765.79 | 846.69 | 2.25 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|
| 26. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 5.36 | 278.12 | 278.12 | 375.90 | 185.74 | 0 | 20 | 40 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 2.04 | 100.98 | 100.98 | 127.45 | 187.09 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Lakshadweep | 2.03 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 110.28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 32.52 | 1814.64 | 1814.64 | 2359.83 | 1736.74 | 23.52 | 40 | 80.00 |
| NE States | | | | GoI Share | | GoI Share | GoI Share | | |
| | | | | 90% | | 90% | 90% | | |
| 29. | Arunachal Pradesh | 124.50 | 6114.91 | 5503.42 | 10187.20 | 3830.67 | 120.07 | 300 | 600 |
| 30. | Assam | 1181.7 | 56850.12 | 51165.11 | 63171.81 | 49541.69 | 293.788 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Manipur | 214.68 | 10843.07 | 9758.76 | 14238.09 | 9960.45 | 129.481 | 200 | 400 |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 105.26 | 5473.90 | 4926.51 | 7049.75 | 11515.03 | 64.185 | 300 | 600 |
| 33. | Mizoram | 44.88 | 2208.82 | 1987.94 | 3422.38 | 2466.90 | 35.871 | 200 | 400 |
| 34. | Nagaland | 79.60 | 4206.40 | 3785.76 | 6370.59 | 7967.69 | 68.068 | 70 | 140 |
| 35. | Sikkim | 26.16 | 1392.13 | 1252.92 | 2182.15 | 582.82 | 11.275 | 0 | 0 |
| 36. | Tripura | 202.90 | 9617.25 | 8655.53 | 11799.79 | 8979.70 | 81.059 | 200 | 400 |
| TOTAL | | 1979.68 | 96706.60 | 87035.95 | 118421.76 | 94844.95 | 803.79 | 1270 | 2540.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 26248.77 | 1288586.08 | 824181.57 | 953264.60 | 936812.41 | 4596.51 | 13570 | 27140.00 |

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Drinking Water Facility | | Toilet Facility | | | | Construction of AWCs under MGNREGS | | Total [13+14+15 +20+21] |
|---------|----------------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | No. of AWCs approved for Drinking Water | Amount approved for Drinking Water (17) | No. of AWCs approved for Toilet Facility | Amount approved for Toilets (18) | Total (19) [16-18] | GoI Share (60%) (20) | No. of AWCs | GoI Share Amount (21) | |
| 1 | 2 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 8718 | 1046.16 | 2246.16 | 1347.70 | 6000 | 7200.00 | 81270.60 |
| 2. | Bihar | 1654 | 165.4 | 1214 | 145.68 | 1511.08 | 906.65 | 1000 | 1200.00 | 144152.87 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 904 | 90.4 | 466 | 55.92 | 2546.32 | 1527.79 | 2000 | 2400.00 | 67220.87 |
| 4. | Goa | 18 | 1.8 | 47 | 5.64 | 47.44 | 28.46 | 100 | 120.00 | 1909.88 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 601 | 60.1 | 1831 | 219.72 | 1079.82 | 647.89 | 2000 | 2400.00 | 71652.67 |
| 6. | Haryana | 90 | 9 | 186 | 22.32 | 31.32 | 18.79 | 500 | 600.00 | 26545.95 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1000.00 | 600.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 58230.22 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 452 | 45.2 | 140 | 16.8 | 1062.00 | 637.20 | 1000 | 1200.00 | 98521.79 |
| 9. | Kerala | 120 | 12 | 242 | 29.04 | 841.04 | 504.62 | 1000 | 1200.00 | 36521.12 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 2711 | 271.1 | 5593 | 671.16 | 3342.26 | 2005.36 | 10000 | 12000.00 | 144676.41 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 1807 | 180.7 | 4655 | 558.6 | 3139.30 | 1883.58 | 250 | 300.00 | 129779.45 |

| 1 | 2 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|----------|------------|
| 12. | Odisha | 422 | 42.2 | 5130 | 615.6 | 3057.80 | 1834.68 | 6036 | 7243.20 | 104875.90 |
| 13. | Punjab | 129 | 12.9 | 347 | 41.64 | 854.54 | 512.72 | 15000 | 18000.00 | 45564.48 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 458 | 45.8 | 1035 | 124.2 | 970.00 | 582.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 74974.65 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 1137 | 113.7 | 1282 | 153.84 | 2667.54 | 1600.52 | 0 | 0.00 | 74671.97 |
| 16. | Telangana | 361 | 36.1 | 2328 | 279.36 | 1115.46 | 669.28 | 2000 | 2400.00 | 50590.23 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 723 | 72.3 | 1862 | 223.44 | 695.74 | 417.44 | 500 | 600.00 | 282896.18 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 5432 | 543.2 | 13991 | 1678.92 | 4622.12 | 2773.27 | 6000 | 7200.00 | 138042.90 |
| TOTAL | | 17019 | 1701.90 | 49067 | 5888.04 | 30829.94 | 18497.96 | 53386 | 64063.20 | 1632098.14 |
| 19. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 18911.30 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 32 | 3.2 | 29 | 3.48 | 86.68 | 52.01 | 23 | 27.60 | 691.13 |
| TOTAL | | 32 | 3.2 | 29 | 3.48 | 86.68 | 52.008 | 23 | 27.6 | 19602.43 |
| Himalayan States | | | | | | | GoI Share 90 % | | | |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 149 | 17.88 | 617.88 | 556.09 | 90 | 162.00 | 30734.10 |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | 163 | 16.3 | 496 | 59.52 | 75.82 | 68.24 | 500 | 900.00 | 43489.22 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 412 | 41.2 | 140 | 16.8 | 658.00 | 592.20 | 1401 | 2521.80 | 38000.14 |
| TOTAL | | 575 | 57.50 | 785 | 94.20 | 1351.70 | 1216.53 | 1991 | 3583.80 | 112223.46 |

| | | | | | | GoI Share 100 % | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------------------|----------|-------|----------|------------|
| 24. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 23 | 2.76 | 42.76 | 42.76 | 50 | 100.00 | 1565.88 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1614.73 |
| 26. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4 | 0.4 | 13 | 1.56 | 41.96 | 41.96 | 20 | 40.00 | 643.60 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 314.54 |
| 28. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 206.06 |
| TOTAL | | 4 | 0.40 | 36 | 4.32 | 84.72 | 84.72 | 70 | 140.00 | 4344.81 |
| NE States | | | | | | GoI Share 90 % | | | | |
| 29. | Arunachal Pradesh | 940 | 94 | 2397 | 287.64 | 981.64 | 883.48 | 0 | 0.00 | 15021.41 |
| 30. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 15120 | 1814.4 | 1814.40 | 1632.96 | 1500 | 2700.00 | 117340.25 |
| 31. | Manipur | 361 | 36.1 | 698 | 83.76 | 519.86 | 467.87 | 1000 | 1800.00 | 26595.90 |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 325 | 32.5 | 661 | 79.32 | 711.82 | 640.64 | 600 | 1080.00 | 20349.60 |
| 33. | Mizoram | 24 | 2.4 | 103 | 12.36 | 414.76 | 373.28 | 0 | 0.00 | 6298.44 |
| 34. | Nagaland | 544 | 54.4 | 632 | 75.84 | 270.24 | 243.22 | 0 | 0.00 | 14649.56 |
| 35. | Sikkim | 11 | 1.1 | 6 | 0.72 | 1.82 | 1.64 | 0 | 0.00 | 2777.88 |
| 36. | Tripura | 165 | 16.5 | 466 | 55.92 | 472.42 | 425.18 | 100 | 180.00 | 21465.73 |
| TOTAL | | 2370 | 237.00 | 20083 | 2409.96 | 5186.96 | 4668.26 | 3200 | 5760.00 | 224498.77 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 20000 | 2000.00 | 70000 | 8400.00 | 37540.00 | 24519.49 | 58870 | 73574.60 | 1992767.60 |

Statement-II*Release of funds under ICDS training programme*

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 542.5355 | - | - | 25.03 |
| 2. | Bihar | 353.9475 | 503.684 | 416.17 | - |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 429.378 | - | 141.32 | 59.87 |
| 4. | Goa | 1.2255 | 3.43 | - | 0.94 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 386.066 | 325.424 | 123.9 | - |
| 6. | Haryana | 70.512 | - | - | - |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 114.6855 | 41.277 | 111.52 | - |
| 8. | Karnataka | 123.516 | - | 50.36 | - |
| 9. | Kerala | 93.15 | - | 90.2 | - |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 788.5165 | 566.545 | 566.55 | 85.4 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 587.0475 | 417.914 | 154.49 | - |
| 12. | Odisha | 424.0695 | 406.17 | 142.69 | 44.56 |
| 13. | Punjab | 61.41 | 48.78 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 453.35 | - | 306.22 | - |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 172.41 | - | - | 65.54 |
| 16. | Telangana | 187.34 | 337.138 | 214.516 | 43.71 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 247.48 | - | - | 64.25 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 629.65 | 433.3747 | 418.79 | - |
| 19. | Delhi | 56.11 | - | 31.8134 | - |
| 20. | Puducherry | 6.33 | 5.28 | - | 1.83 |
| 21. | Himachal Pradesh | 51.76 | 88.074 | 34.01 | 35.11 |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | 38.5 | - | 25.49 | 34.29 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 204.0725 | - | - | - |
| 24. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 10.76 | 10.37 | 10.37 | 5.32 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 2.51 | - | - | - |
| 26. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | - | - | - | - |
| 28. | Lakshadweep | - | - | - | - |

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 29. | Arunachal Pradesh | 94.196 | 65.13 | 128.15 | 30.01 |
| 30. | Assam | 250.98 | 702.737 | 125.69 | - |
| 31. | Manipur | 60.89 | - | 42.64 | 32.37 |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 47.03 | 32.93 | 74.93 | 16.04 |
| 33. | Mizoram | 27.16 | 19.01 | 33.831 | 8.96 |
| 34. | Nagaland | 17.15 | 48.03 | 58.036 | 17.01 |
| 35. | Sikkim | 26.58 | 18.62 | - | 2.81 |
| 36. | Tripura | 114.24 | 34.31316 | 72.486 | 20.26 |
| TOTAL | | 6674.558 | 4108.231 | 3419.572 | 632.61 |

Utilization: Funds for year 2016-17 since 2nd installment and funds for year 2017-18 was released on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by States/UTs, due to NITI Aayog's instructions on Organizations/institutions registered as NGOs have to sign up in the NGO-Partnership (NGO-PS) portal of the NITI Aayog and obtain a Unique ID which is to be mandatorily quoted by them at the time of receiving grants from the State Government. Funds for year 2018-19 were released in March, 2019 for which Utilization Certificates have not been received from the States/UTs.

Statement-III

Year-wise and State/UT-wise, including Tamil Nadu, details of funds sanctioned/ released and utilisation under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) since its inception (as on 15.07.2019)

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 (As on 15.07.2019) | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | | Sanctioned/ Released | Utilised | Sanctioned/ Released | Utilised | Sanctioned/ Released | Utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 163.08 | 43.16 | 41.13 | 117.63 | 54.75 | 22.15 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 7022.36 | 4210.48 | 14101.75 | 17579.80 | 3375.00 | 4449.82 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 912.83 | 0.95 | 36.00 | 265.75 | 0.00* | 61.54 |
| 4. | Assam | 10448.26 | 418.96 | 817.00 | 3750.34 | 0.00* | 3982.99 |
| 5. | Bihar | 17351.38 | 575.70 | 1253.00 | 6228.22 | 0.00* | 5251.99 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 290.41 | 110.95 | 248.08 | 306.34 | 112.66 | 73.28 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 4382.58 | 768.94 | 2025.85 | 4996.29 | 818.03 | 2339.26 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 102.62 | 8.44 | 75.85 | 100.67 | 18.35 | 20.77 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 9. | Daman and Diu (UT) | 61.56 | 0.05 | 28.98 | 56.11 | 12.99 | 10.60 |
| 10. | Goa | 168.85 | 62.83 | 107.26 | 274.05 | 46.71 | 47.02 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 10186.87 | 2535.60 | 5958.97 | 12910.20 | 1935.44 | 4075.63 |
| 12. | Haryana | 4324.30 | 1325.51 | 3674.84 | 8218.84 | 825.00 | 1572.85 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 1821.64 | 441.95 | 1793.84 | 2754.96 | 683.74 | 706.86 |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3137.84 | 110.92 | 828.42 | 2591.31 | 602.42 | 744.87 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 5622.70 | 700.93 | 1453.37 | 5969.64 | 0.00* | 1725.20 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 10248.81 | 2240.83 | 6361.72 | 13229.37 | 2170.64 | 6474.36 |
| 17. | Kerala | 5536.64 | 1597.17 | 3514.27 | 7597.69 | 1069.76 | 2237.72 |
| 18. | Lakshadweep | 27.82 | 0.00 | 4.44 | 23.32 | 41.58 | 3.02 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 12320.53 | 5762.48 | 18581.47 | 33785.11 | 4459.27 | 8609.97 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 12821.10 | 3886.76 | 11795.62 | 22028.56 | 3598.54 | 9198.73 |
| 21. | Manipur | 1474.07 | 65.81 | 75.00 | 274.23 | 0.00* | 413.51 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 1110.83 | 69.29 | 102.00 | 183.25 | 0.00* | 177.55 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 710.78 | 233.33 | 294.70 | 665.52 | 52.71 | 91.47 |
| 24. | Nagaland | 1035.06 | 0.00 | 52.00 | 101.44 | 0.00* | 170.67 |
| 25. | NCT Of Delhi | 2008.90 | 407.75 | 795.75 | 2542.92 | 537.59 | 949.79 |
| 26. | Odisha** | 7143.33 | 0.03 | 383.00 | 0.20 | 0.00* | 0.00 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 331.68 | 13.67 | 63.53 | 315.60 | 0.00* | 52.77 |
| 28. | Punjab | 4648.73 | 786.32 | 1141.42 | 5977.32 | 1776.84 | 1188.83 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 11486.97 | 788.35 | 9605.43 | 22409.80 | 0.00* | 6443.25 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 354.33 | 11.38 | 21.00 | 215.02 | 0.00* | 37.52 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 12087.85 | 0.00 | 658.00 | 4158.83 | 0.00* | 1041.10 |
| 32. | Telangana** | 7196.40 | 0.00 | 385.00 | 0.00 | 0.00* | 0.00 |
| 33. | Tripura | 1845.49 | 16.57 | 96.00 | 578.32 | 0.00* | 469.38 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 33616.64 | 4778.15 | 14216.71 | 41414.50 | 6828.59 | 16499.33 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 2610.99 | 640.06 | 1425.66 | 2158.77 | 828.08 | 584.69 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 10245.03 | 144.39 | 2938.72 | 12465.83 | 2922.92 | 4470.94 |
| TOTAL | | 204859.26 | 32757.71 | 104955.77 | 236245.76 | 32771.61 | 84199.33 |

* Unspent balance of previous years available with the State/Union Territory.

** The State is implementing its own Maternity Benefit Programme. The Ministry allows the State to implement PMMVY with State's Maternity Programme under co-branding.

Statement-IV*State-wise funds released and utilised under SAG*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 |
|---------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Released | Utilised | Released | Utilised | Released | Utilised | Released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 762.99 | 1710.1 | 2259.52 | 2050.18 | 1011.98 | 139.57 | 99.76 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 126.25 | 83.49 | 87.96 | 42.76 | 0 | 18.44 | 32.34 |
| 3. | Assam | 1356.94 | 149.18 | 341.92 | 0 | 0 | 774.51 | 38.73 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2696.83 | 2315.55 | 4003.74 | 2742.76 | 25.54 | 686.12 | 463.92 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1389.69 | 2772.5 | 2792.61 | 1795.87 | 724.75 | 61.7 | 48.4 |
| 6. | Goa | 131.5 | 259.21 | 302.77 | 345.84 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 42.92 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 8443.18 | 6323.17 | 2690.09 | 4989 | 5092.44 | 1514.03 | 1093.83 |
| 8. | Haryana | 104.74 | 573.65 | 589.97 | 363.75 | 37.41 | 44.71 | 18.96 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 720.45 | 1349.14 | 1129.42 | 372.18 | 0 | 1.706 | 0 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 194.63 | 184.69 | 255.91 | 26.67 | 560.39 | 234.4 | 46.53 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 145.57 | 1465.35 | 1495.55 | 154.54 | 0 | 0 | 254.39 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 740.73 | 2642.58 | 2466.93 | 1819.93 | 923.76 | 880.33 | 1079.54 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1057.73 | 893.89 | 692.91 | 996.27 | 289.74 | 0 | 1.08 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 5302.02 | 8466.04 | 8641.18 | 7125.7 | 5442.4 | 2810.48 | 767.44 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 5334.42 | 3541.02 | 3995.68 | 3530.7 | 3536.78 | 2715.98 | 607 |
| 16. | Manipur | 49.65 | 161.87 | 170.28 | 62.34 | 0 | 34.21 | 12.61 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 919.65 | 919.65 | 528.83 | 540.36 | 12.55 | 23.75 | 14.85 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 91.78 | 103.4 | 123.95 | 123.15 | 69.32 | 69.32 | 13.16 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 206.31 | 206.31 | 193.14 | 191.61 | 214.3 | 139.36 | 25.02 |
| 20. | Odisha | 2867.25 | 3443.78 | 2442.6 | 2345.4 | 866.77 | 0 | 72.6 |
| 21. | Punjab | 0 | 448.77 | 40.6 | 313.99 | 26.3 | 43.13 | 0 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 0 | 22.49 | 39.38 | 0 | 0 | 59.39 | 0 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 32.54 | 16.9 | 15.42 | 27.45 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 2655.26 | 3076.85 | 3196.22 | 1945.25 | 0 | 32.28 | 95.48 |
| 25. | Telangana | 572.39 | 0 | 81.4 | 765.58 | 107.49 | 0 | 151.54 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 26. | Tripura | 334.81 | 819.62 | 674.38 | 210.06 | 19.16 | 103.19 | 20.65 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 10932.99 | 7631 | 4486.13 | 5681.34 | 1000.35 | 0 | 1827.57 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 43.02 | 3.77 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 40.41 | 340.08 | 282.47 | 992.63 | 101.85 | 0 | 126.72 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 107.05 | 50.65 | 51.35 | 15.52 | 3.18 | 0.19 | 0.87 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 12.11 | 7.84 | 12.68 | 5.81 | 2.33 | 1.66 | 2.2 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 14.14 | 15.94 | 14.14 | 14.07 | 4.53 | 4.53 | 0 |
| 33. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 16.44 | 16.44 | 16.44 | 12.64 | 4.94 | 0 | 0.21 |
| 34. | Delhi | 276.66 | 687.49 | 490.19 | 570.32 | 320.48 | 18.29 | 7.84 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 2.2 | 1.8 | 11.65 | 2.82 | 3.11 | 0.12028 | 0.04 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 17.72 | 18.67 | 8.81 | 4.74 | 1.63 | 0.04044 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 47700.06 | 50722.9 | 44629.53 | 40181.2 | 20403.88 | 10411.6 | 6966.2 |

Note: Utilisation of funds is against the total funds available with the State/UT in a particular year, which includes savings of previous year

Statement-V

*Status of fund release and expenditure under POSHAN Abhiyaan in
F.Y. 2017-18, F.Y. 2018-19 and F.Y. 2019-20*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Release in F.Y. 2017-18 | Utilization as on 31.03.2018 | Release in F.Y. 2018-19 | Utilization as on 31.03.2019 | Release in F.Y. 2019-20 |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1284.63 | 0.00 | 8604.68 | 3011.16 | - |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 52.93 | 0.00 | 2663.35 | 1709.66 | - |
| 3. | Assam | 2298.27 | 0.00 | 15492.36 | 785.58 | - |
| 4. | Bihar | 6724.06 | 0.00 | 15001.67 | 5380.00 | - |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 965.45 | 0.00 | 9629.51 | 1550.93 | - |
| 6. | Delhi | 945.95 | 0.00 | 2206.88 | 140.45 | - |
| 7. | Goa | 238.07 | 0.00 | 197.78 | 0.00* | - |
| 8. | Gujarat | 3036.66 | 0.00 | 11228.04 | 2606.06 | - |
| 9. | Haryana | 400.97 | 0.00 | 5992.46 | 310.11 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 1557.26 | 0.00 | 4153.15 | 1288.28 | - |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 388.59 | 0.00 | 8343.52 | 1417.25 | - |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 1555.35 | 0.00 | 5110.45 | 305.19 | - |
| 13. | Karnataka | 3351.05 | 0.00 | 9870.89 | 0.00* | - |
| 14. | Kerala | 1273.37 | 0.00 | 6491.91 | 137.78 | - |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 3441.49 | 0.00 | 15894.17 | 5516.17 | - |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 2572.31 | 0.00 | 20989.28 | 11379.26 | - |
| 17. | Manipur | 340.46 | 0.00 | 3865.37 | 1233.24 | - |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 462.98 | 0.00 | 1713.27 | 1512.60 | 612.60 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 119.38 | 119.38 | 957.65 | 689.84 | 308.00 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 163.74 | 0.00 | 1251.97 | 811.06 | 591.17 |
| 21. | Odisha | 4600.46 | 0.00 | 10571.65 | 0.00# | - |
| 22. | Puducherry | 39.24 | 0.00 | 393.70 | 104.33 | - |
| 23. | Punjab | 819.51 | 0.00 | 6090.33 | 30.88 | - |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 2045.73 | 0.00 | 9680.99 | 3078.70 | - |
| 25. | Sikkim | 98.59 | 0.00 | 328.47 | 157.16 | - |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 1340.51 | 0.00 | 12210.93 | 2692.37 | - |
| 27. | Telangana | 1736.94 | 0.00 | 8595.70 | 2897.82 | - |
| 28. | Tripura | 277.91 | 0.00 | 3695.72 | 606.01 | - |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | 8440.60 | 0.00 | 29582.87 | 5986.37 | - |
| 30. | Uttarakhand | 1866.25 | 0.00 | 4301.57 | 1030.43 | - |
| 31. | West Bengal | 5545.27 | 0.00 | 19294.11 | 0.00# | - |
| 32. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 100.22 | 0.00 | 416.89 | 109.27 | 307.62 |
| 33. | Chandigarh | 158.88 | 0.36 | 306.82 | 132.85 | 173.97 |
| 34. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 108.83 | 0.00 | 129.32 | 123.98 | 114.16 |
| 35. | Daman and Diu | 42.06 | 0.00 | 197.66 | 65.68 | 131.98 |
| 36. | Lakshadweep | 60.00 | 0.00 | 138.90 | 72.15 | 126.75 |
| TOTAL | | 58453.97 | 119.74 | 255593.99 | 56872.62 | 2366.25 |

* The States have not utilized the Central Share of funds as on 31.03.2019.

The Financial Statements/UCs have not been received from the State Governments.

Note: This is to mention that NNM (renamed as POSHAN Abhiyaan) has been set up on 18.12.2017.

Functioning of UGC

*285. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formed a committee to examine the functioning of UGC;

(b) the number of times UGC called the meetings of Vice-Chancellors to understand the problems of universities during 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(c) the cases of irregularities found in recognising deemed universities during the last three years; and

(d) the number of universities that have been recognised as deemed universities in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, the list thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Government has constituted a Committee on 30th July, 2014 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Hari Gautam, for "Review of University Grants Commission for restructuring and strengthening to address imperatives and challenges in the higher education sector."

(b) UGC has organised a National convention on Digital Initiatives for Higher Education from 8th to 10th July, 2017, in which Vice-Chancellors of all universities and Heads of Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) were invited. UGC has also conducted a National conference of Vice-Chancellors and Directors, on Research and Innovation in Higher Education, from 26th July to 28th July, 2018.

Moreover, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) regularly holds meetings with the Vice-Chancellors.

(c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that no irregularities have been reported in recognising Deemed to be Universities.

(d) The details of the institutions declared as Deemed to be Universities (DTBU) during the last three years are as follows:—

| Year | No. of DTBU | Name of DTBU | Date of Notification as DTBU |
|------|----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2016 | 1 | i. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, J&K | 15.01.2016 |
| 2017 | 2 | i. Chinmaya Vishwavidyapeeth, Ernakulum, Kerala | 16.01.2017 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------|---|--|------------|
| | | ii. Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences, Bhubaneswar, Odisha | 25.08.2017 |
| 2018 | 3 | i. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadhavpur, West Bengal | 08.05.2018 |
| | | ii. National Rail and Transportation Institute, Vadodara, Gujarat | 26.07.2018 |
| | | iii. Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, Assam | 13.12.2018 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Strike of workers of UCIL, Jaduguda

†2854. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contract wages are yet to be paid to the workers of UCIL Jaduguda, Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that production was stalled for three days due to the strike of workers from 10th June to 15th June, 2019 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir. Ore production from all mines, Ore processing and U_3O_8 production from all plants were stalled for six days *i.e.* from 10th June to 15th June 2019, due to resorting of strike by the employees in workmen category under the banner of Workers Unions.

Wage Revision Settlement in respect of workmen in Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) is due from 01.04.2018. After several rounds of negotiations with the Unions followed by tripartite meetings with Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) and Dy. Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), the matter of wage revision could not be resolved due to illegitimate demands of Unions. A referendum was also conducted as

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

per unanimous decision taken in the tripartite meeting, which also could not yield acceptance of the workmen. UCIL offered the maximum possible increase in wages in line with the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines in this regard, but the Unions did not agree. While the conciliation process was under progress, the workmen/unions resorted to illegal strike from 10th June, 2019 despite UCIL being declared a Public Utility Service Company by Government of India. About 54 workmen had gone inside Turamdih mines in 'A' Shift on 10.06.2019 but refused to come out till resolution of the issue, in gross violation of Section-35 of the Mines Act, 1932 which stipulates the maximum permissible working hours as 10 hours in a day. All above workmen were evacuated from the underground mine in the 'C' Shift of 12.06.2019 with the active cooperation of S.P. (Rural), ADM (Law and Order), District Police and Civil Administration.

Subsequently, a tripartite meeting was held on 15.06.2019 which was attended by Unions, UCIL management, Member for Parliament of the area, Members of Legislative Assembly, President, Zila Parishad, ADM (Law and Order), SP (Rural) DSP (L&O) Inspector/OIC, Jaduguda/Sundernagar Police Station. After protracted negotiations, unions agreed to the offer of management and called off the strike to resume operations in all units of Jharkhand started from 'B' Shift and second half of General Shift on 15.06.2019 and 'A' Shift of 16.06.2019 at Tummalapalle, Kadappa, Andhra Pradesh.

Implementation of BharatNet Project

2855. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of implementation of BharatNet Project, phase-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised under the project so far, phase-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of data being consumed per connection on an average as a result of the project; and

(d) the impact of launch of GSAT 11 satellite in implementation of the project in terms of providing connectivity and geographical reach?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) BharatNet Project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. As on

04.07.2019, by laying 3,45,779 km. Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 1,31,392 GPs have been connected, out of which 1,20,562 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made service ready. In addition, 854 GPs have been made service ready on satellite media.

The status of Phase-I and Phase-II is given in Statement-I and II respectively (See below).

(b) A lump sum of ₹ 20431 crore (₹ 10286 crore for Phase-I and ₹ 10145 crore for Phase-II) has been allocated and disbursed from Universal Service Obligation Fund to Bharat Broadband Network Limited under BharatNet Project.

It is mentioned that the funds are allocated for the project as a whole and not State/Union Territory-wise. The details of phase-wise and State-wise expenditure incurred on the project are given in Statement-III (See below).

(c) As part of BharatNet Project, the last mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access broadband/internet services, is to be provided at all the 2.5 lakh GPs in the country. On an average, the data being consumed per Wi-Fi user (connection) is about 52 MB per month.

(d) Under BharatNet Project, about 3620 GPs, which are planned over satellite media and are located in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Jharkhand and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, are to be provided connectivity through GSAT-11.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise status of BharatNet Phase-I Project

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | Pipe laid (km.) | Cable laid (km.) | GPs for which Cable laid | Service Ready GPs (including BHQs) |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4893 | 5024 | 1522 | 1502 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1615 | 1519 | 565 | 83 |
| 3. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 32 | 34 | 24 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 4629 | 4815 | 1622 | 1622 |
| 5. | Bihar | 15752 | 16331 | 5936 | 5901 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 18 | 19 | 13 | 13 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 12666 | 13189 | 4104 | 4080 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 64 | 68 | 21 | 21 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 24 | 26 | 18 | 18 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 15314 | 15708 | 6170 | 5650 |
| 11. | Haryana | 11141 | 11983 | 6188 | 6188 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 715 | 723 | 241 | 241 |
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir | 717 | 749 | 368 | 314 |
| 14. | Jharkhand | 7182 | 7507 | 2654 | 2409 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 13473 | 14010 | 6242 | 6166 |
| 16. | Kerala | 723 | 830 | 1129 | 1129 |
| 17. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 37287 | 39519 | 12709 | 12697 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 31870 | 33530 | 15201 | 15173 |
| 20. | Manipur | 652 | 634 | 374 | 325 |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 1561 | 950 | 352 | 122 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 759 | 689 | 130 | 41 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 2666 | 1998 | 644 | 123 |
| 24. | Odisha | 11000 | 12103 | 3925 | 3645 |
| 25. | Puducherry | 82 | 92 | 98 | 101 |
| 26. | Punjab | 11490 | 12467 | 7979 | 7979 |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 27831 | 28908 | 8718 | 8625 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 162 | 171 | 26 | 17 |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Telangana | 4865 | 5369 | 2047 | 2047 |
| 31. | Tripura | 1708 | 1683 | 817 | 549 |
| 32. | Uttar Pradesh | 57018 | 60558 | 28306 | 28014 |
| 33. | Uttarakhand | 3477 | 3595 | 1541 | 1518 |
| 34. | West Bengal | 8013 | 8297 | 2343 | 2178 |
| TOTAL | | 289399 | 303098 | 122027 | 118491 |

Statement-II*Status of BharatNet Phase-II Project*

| Model | No. of GPs | States | Status |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| State-led (8 States) | 65590 | Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Odisha | Duct laid (km.): 22969 OFC laid (km.): 15347 GPs connected on OFC: 2833 Service Ready (GPs): 569 |
| Private Sector (2 States) | 7494 | Punjab and Bihar | Duct laid (km.): 13020 OFC laid (km.): 9003 GPs connected on OFC: 2475 Service Ready (GPs): 1142 |
| CPSU-led (10 States) | 54111 | BSNL: Assam, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim PGCIL: Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand | Duct laid (km.): 36790 OFC laid (km.): 18332 GPs connected on OFC: 4057 Service Ready (GPs): 360 |
| Satellite Model | 6407 | NER, Jammu and Kashmir etc. | Installed: 1032 Service Ready: 854 |
| Overall progress of Phase-II | | | Duct laid (km.): 72779 OFC laid (km.): 42681 GPs connected on OFC: 9365 Service Ready (GPs): 2,925 (2071 on OFC+854 on satellite) |

Statement-III*Details of phase-wise and State-wise expenditure*

| Sl. No. | State | Total Expenditure in Ph- I (INR) | Total Expenditure in Ph- II (INR) | Total Expenditure (INR) |
|------------|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 23819868 | 0 | 23819868 |
| 2. | Assam | 1435326700 | 0 | 1435326700 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 3. Bihar | | 3890111080 | 382973051 | 4273084131 |
| 4. Chhattisgarh | | 5143087513 | 3642231700 | 8785319213 |
| 5. Haryana | | 3376615308 | 0 | 3376615308 |
| 6. Jammu and Kashmir | | 705466506 | 0 | 705466506 |
| 7. Karnataka | | 5615782723 | 0 | 5615782723 |
| 8. Kerala | | 597060814 | 0 | 597060814 |
| 9. Maharashtra | | 12388528424 | 5455880000 | 17844408424 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | | 13576789575 | 30950000 | 13607739575 |
| 11. Punjab | | 3140950105 | 521824062 | 3662774167 |
| 12. Rajasthan | | 7061331799 | 0 | 7061331799 |
| 13. Uttar Pradesh | | 14376756686 | 0 | 14376756686 |
| 14. Uttarakhand | | 1791383087 | 49518146 | 1840901233 |
| 15. West Bengal | | 3104004373 | 41996590 | 3146000963 |
| 16. Sikkim | | 440268500 | 5780972 | 446049472 |
| 17. Puducherry | | 47937492 | 0 | 47937492 |
| 18. Arunachal Pradesh | | 418398192 | 0 | 418398192 |
| 19. Manipur | | 413382739 | 0 | 413382739 |
| 20. Meghalaya | | 657133587 | 0 | 657133587 |
| 21. Mizoram | | 338249854 | 0 | 338249854 |
| 22. Nagaland | | 705913686 | 0 | 705913686 |
| 23. Tripura | | 677646118 | 0 | 677646118 |
| 24. Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu | | 3676007666 | 4284850000 | 7960857666 |
| 25. Lakshadweep | | 1034134 | 0 | 1034134 |
| 26. Telangana | | 1867334073 | 1122780000 | 2990114073 |
| 27. Odisha | | 3585600014 | 869557000 | 4455157014 |
| 28. Jharkhand | | 1720018531 | 1102000000 | 2822018531 |
| 29. Himachal Pradesh | | 775120053 | 13045540 | 788165593 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 30. Andhra Pradesh | | 1482940249 | 2142740000 | 3625680249 |
| 31. Tamil Nadu | | 108055326 | 1106410000 | 1214465326 |
| TOTAL | | 93250110102 | 21878947061 | 115129057163 |
| *GPON and OFC | | 8138672955 | | 8138672955 |
| **Advance given to BSNL for Phase- II | | | 31650000000 | 31650000000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 101388783057 | 53528947061 | 154917730118 |

* The Payment has been made to 3 CPSUs for decentralized procurements. State-wise data is not available as the payment has been released on lump sum basis. The State-wise reconciliation is being done.

**BSNL has been given work for 7 States namely Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. The payment has been released on lump sum basis. Hence, data is not available State-wise.

Note: Funds have been disbursed to three CPSUs namely BSNL, PGCIL and RailTel for Phase-I and to CPSUs and State Governments for Phase-II implementation of BharatNet Project. Reconciliation of Data regarding utilization of funds by CPSUs/ State Governments is underway.

Mobile telephones in villages

2856. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of villages in the country are yet to be connected with mobile telephones and if so, the details of such villages, as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of mobile towers and telephone exchanges installed by Government across the country to provide telephone connectivity to the left out villages/areas during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of mobile towers and telephone exchanges presently working and of those likely to be installed in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) According to the data collected from the Telecom Service Providers in 2018, it was estimated that there are 43,088 inhabited villages (as per the Census 2011) in the country which are not covered by mobile services. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details of mobile towers and telephone exchanges working in the License Service Areas (LSAs) are given in Statement-III (*See below*). Planning

for installation of mobile towers and telephone exchanges by any Telecom Service Provider (TSP) is an ongoing process and depends on various factors like commercial viability, subscriber concentration, technology to be adopted etc.

Statement-I

List of inhabited villages without mobile services (as per the data collected from the telecom service providers in year 2018)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of inhabited villages without mobile services |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 165 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 2745 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2215 |
| 4. | Assam | 915 |
| 5. | Bihar | 263 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 3563 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 10. | NCT of Delhi | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 47 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 1262 |
| 13. | Haryana | 8 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 211 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 328 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1222 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 869 |
| 18. | Kerala | 0 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 1 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 5558 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 6117 |
| 22. | Manipur | 877 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 2691 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------|--------|
| 24. | Mizoram | 314 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 328 |
| 26. | Odisha | 9940 |
| 27. | Punjab | 4 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 0 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 1402 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 13 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 83 |
| 32. | Telangana | 647 |
| 33. | Tripura | 16 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 552 |
| 35. | Uttar Pradesh | 295 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 437 |
| TOTAL | | 43,088 |

Statement-II

State-wise list of towers installed in last three years and current year

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of towers installed during last three years and current year |
|---------|----------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

(A) Under the LWE affected areas Project Phase-I

| | | |
|----|----------------|-----|
| 1. | Bihar | 66 |
| 2. | Jharkhand | 284 |
| 3. | Odisha | 118 |
| 4. | West Bengal | 18 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 40 |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 9 |
| 7. | Andhra Pradesh | 23 |
| 8. | Telangana | 119 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|-------------------|-----|
| (B) Under Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for North Eastern Region | | |
| 9. | Arunachal Pradesh | 23 |
| 10. | Assam | 190 |
| 11. | Manipur | 46 |
| 12. | Mizoram | 34 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 35 |
| 14. | Sikkim | 1 |
| 15. | Tripura | 1 |
| (C) In Lakshadweep islands | | |
| 16. | Lakshadweep | 10 |

Statement-III*Details of mobile towers and telephone exchanges working in LSAs*

| Sl. No. | Name of License Service Area (LSA) | No. of Mobile Towers of all Telecom Service Providers (as on 25.06.2019) | No. of Telephone Exchanges (as on 31.03.2019) |
|---------|--|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) | 43393 | 2806 |
| 2. | Assam | 12722 | 554 |
| 3. | Bihar (including Jharkhand) | 39556 | 1592 |
| 4. | Delhi | 26559 | 377 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 33345 | 2291 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 6786 | 670 |
| 7. | Haryana | 12780 | 964 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 9525 | 300 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 36023 | 2766 |
| 10. | Kerala | 17411 | 1398 |
| 11. | Kolkata | 13020 | 467 |
| 12. | Maharashtra (excluding Mumbai and including Goa) | 42593 | 40484 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|---|--------|-------|
| 13. Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh) | | 41416 | 2865 |
| 14. Mumbai | | 16480 | 291 |
| 15. North-East | | 8157 | 389 |
| 16. Odisha | | 17880 | 1080 |
| 17. Punjab | | 20170 | 1426 |
| 18. Rajasthan | | 30233 | 1939 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu (including Puducherry) | | 43091 | 2324 |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh (East) | | 33760 | 2103 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh (West) (including Uttarakhand) | | 29091 | 1377 |
| 22. West Bengal (excluding Kolkata including Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) | | 22392 | 1375 |
| TOTAL | | 556383 | 33438 |

Meeting requirement of internet consumers

2857. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has anticipated likely increase in internet users in the country because of fast adoption of digital technology;

(b) if so, the estimated volume of internet users in the country till March, 2018 and the increase anticipated during the next twelve months; and

(c) the preparatory measures Government has taken to deal with additional demand of high speed internet facility to new consumers without causing inconvenience to existing consumers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) Due to fast adoption of digital technology, it is anticipated that number of internet users will increase in the country.

As per information received from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), there were 493.96 million internet subscribers as on 31st March, 2018 in the country. The number of internet subscribers in the country has risen to 636.73 million on 31st March, 2019.

Government has allocated 965 Megahertz spectrum through auction in October,

2016 to various telecom service providers for access services in the country. This will enable the telecom service providers to roll-out 3G and 4G services which will facilitate proliferation of high speed internet facility.

Further, for provision of broadband facility in rural areas, BharatNet project is also being implemented to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country.

In addition, the National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP) 2018 aims to accomplish, *inter alia*, the following goals:—

- (i) Provide Universal broadband connectivity at 50 Mbps to every citizen.
- (ii) Provide 1 Gbps connectivity to all Gram Panchayats of India by 2020 and 10 Gbps by 2022.
- (iii) Enable 100 Mbps broadband on demand to all key development institutions; including all educational institutions.
- (iv) Enable fixed line broadband access to 50% of households.
- (v) Enable deployment of public Wi-Fi Hotspots to reach 5 million by 2020 and 10 million by 2022.

To accomplish these goals, various strategies have been worked out in NDCCP 2018.

Loss due to subscribers opting for private telephones

2858. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of telephone subscribers opted for another private telephone in their residences;

(b) if so, the number of such subscribers who so opted during the last two years; and

(c) the details of revenue loss due to this?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) Data regarding the subscribers opting for multiple private telephones in their residences is not maintained in the department.

However, as per the data on mobile number portability available with the department, a total of 1,74,28,634 subscribers have been ported out of PSUs network (BSNL and MTNL put together) while 1,93,59,938 subscribers have been ported in the network till May, 2019. Therefore the PSUs have gained 19,31,304 subscribers from private networks during the period.

Deteriorating services in Post Offices in Guwahati

2859. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of deteriorating services in some Post Offices in Guwahati;

(b) if so, whether Government has been conducting regular inspections/surprise checks to ensure good services to the client; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the other measures that are being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) No Sir, deterioration of services has not been reported from any specific Post Office in Guwahati. Infact, Post Offices in Guwahati are being migrated to IT platform by rolling out Core System Integrator, Core Banking System and inducting devices for Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India (DARPAN) for providing better customer service by digitising procedures and services.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Further, as part of good governance, concerned functionaries of the Government have been conducting regular inspections and surprise checks to ensure good services to the clients. 481 inspections and 52 surprise visits have been carried out in Guwahati from 1st January, 2018 to 30th June, 2019 respectively.

Meeting with telecommunication companies

2860. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to hold a meeting with all the telecommunication companies very soon;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some consolidation is taking place in the telecom sector and whether Government would ensure that the competition is fair; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Government holds interactions on a regular basis with telecom companies on various issues.

(c) and (d) Some consolidation has taken place in the telecom sector. For ensuring fair competition, any Scheme of Compromise, Arrangement and Amalgamation of companies (including telecom companies) is examined by the Competition Commission of India (CCI) prior to grant of approval/sanction to such Scheme by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) examines proposals for transfer/merger of telecommunication service licenses held by telecom companies in accordance to the Merger and Acquisition Guidelines dated 20.02.2014 (as amended from time to time) and ensures that no compromise in competition occurs in the provision of telecom services.

The Merger and Acquisition Guidelines dated 20.02.2014 (as amended from time to time), *inter alia*, provides that consequent to the merger of telecom companies, the market share (based on both subscriber base and Adjusted Gross Revenue) for access services in respective service areas of the resultant entity should not exceed 50%. Also, the total spectrum held by the resultant entity should not exceed 35% of the total spectrum assigned for access services, in the concerned service area and the combined spectrum holding in the sub-1GHz bands by the resultant entity should not exceed 50% of the total spectrum assigned in the sub-1GHz bands, in the concerned service area.

Connectivity of Gram Panchayats in Jharkhand

2861. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims, objectives and phase-wise targets of BharatNet project;
- (b) whether it is a fact that more than 4000 Gram Panchayats are yet to be connected in Jharkhand;
- (c) if so, the details of plans to connect them with BharatNet;
- (d) whether the Ministry has fixed any timeline to connect all such Gram Panchayats; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) BharatNet Project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. The project is under implementation and the infrastructure being created is a national asset,

accessible on a non-discriminatory manner for provision of services. The project aims to provide affordable broadband services in rural and remote areas towards realisation of the vision of 'Digital India'.

As per the modified strategy for implementing BharatNet, approved by the Union Cabinet on 19.07.2017, the project is being implemented in a phased manner, i.e. 1,00,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) under Phase-I and the remaining 1,50,000 GPs (approx.) under Phase-II.

(b) to (e) In Jharkhand, out of total 4392 (approx.) Gram Panchayats, a total of 2707 GPs have been taken up in Phase-I through Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) for providing connectivity. Out of them, a total of 2409 GPs (including Block Headquarters) have been made Service Ready and the remaining Gram Panchayats are under implementation.

In Jharkhand, the BharatNet Phase-II to connect 1684 (approx.) GPs is being implemented by the State Government and an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to this effect was signed with the State Government on 09.12.2017. The work has been started and ₹ 110.20 crore has been released to the State Government.

In Jharkhand, the BharatNet project is targeted to be completed by March, 2020.

Relief package for telecom sector

2862. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sought relief package for telecom sector of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent these relief packages would benefit the telecom sector as well as public?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Department of Telecom has recently taken the following steps in its continuing endeavour to help the country's telecom sector:—

(i) Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have been given a one time opportunity on 18th March, 2018 to opt for higher number of instalments (16) instead of the hitherto permitted 10 instalments for payment of deferred spectrum charges.

(ii) Prime Lending Rate (PLR) of SBI plus 2% has been replaced by Marginal

Cost Lending Rate (MCLR) of SBI plus 4% for calculation of interest on delayed payment of License Fee (LF) and Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC) with effect from 24th October, 2018.

- (iii) Spectrum Caps have been revised from the current limit of 25% to 35% with effect from 19th March, 2018.
- (iv) Payment of SUC at the end of the quarter has been allowed as in the case of license fees with effect from 1st April, 2018.
- (v) DoT has *inter alia* taken up the following suggestions having relevance for telecom sector with the Ministry of Finance in June, 2019:—
 - Reduction in standard rate of GST applicable for telecom equipment and services from 18 per cent to 12 per cent;
 - Refund of utilized/accumulated GST input tax credits;
 - Reduction in USO levy from 5 per cent to 3 per cent.

(c) Telecom sector is highly capital intensive and requires high capital expenditure periodically for network expansion and improvement. The help and support extended to the TSPs with regard to duties, levies, and instalments will enable them to have better cash flows and investible surplus for the orderly growth of the sector. Such expansion and improvement of network and services will be beneficial to the public as well.

Faulty telephones in Chhota Udaipur district

†2863. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that faulty telephones in Chhota Udaipur district of Gujarat are not rectified on time and they remain out of order for weeks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any official has been held responsible for the same and if not, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that there is normally no delay in rectification of fault in telephones in Chhota Udaipur district of Gujarat.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Penalty on telecom operators

2864. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had recommended to the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) for 3,000 crore penalties to be imposed on three operators for not providing Points Of Interconnections (POIs) to another operator and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that certain officials, in connivance with the defaulting Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), delayed proceedings of the Committee and if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has taken above cases into their hands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations has recommended a total penalty of ₹ 3050 crore against the three telecom operators, namely M/s Bharti Airtel Limited, M/s Vodafone India Limited and M/s Idea Cellular Limited. The operator-wise break up is as under:—

(i) M/s Bharti Airtel Limited- ₹ 1050 crore

(ii) M/s Vodafone India Limited- ₹ 1050 crore

(iii) M/s Idea Cellular Limited- ₹ 950 crore

(b) to (d) The CVC *vide* OM dated 8.2.2019 had sought an investigation report on a complaint wherein, *inter alia*, it was alleged that there was delay on the part of some officers of Department of Telecommunications in imposition of the penalty. The allegations were examined and a report on the matter has been submitted to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

Mobile connectivity in villages of Chhattisgarh

†2865. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many villages of Chhattisgarh are not connected with mobile telephony;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such villages of the State alongwith the reasons for their low mobile connectivity and the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the details of mobile towers and telephone exchanges set up by Government to provide mobile and telephone connections to such villages/areas during the last three years including the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the number of operational mobile towers and telephone exchanges in the State and those likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) As per the data collected from the telecom service providers in 2018, it was estimated that out of 19,567 inhabited villages (as per the Census 2011) in the State of Chhattisgarh, there are 3,563 inhabited villages which are not covered by mobile services. The reasons for low mobile connectivity in these villages include, *inter alia*, remote and tough terrain, areas diversely located with scattered population and commercially non-viable operations. Mobile coverage in the uncovered villages is being provided by the Government and telecom service providers in a phased manner. Under Left Wing Extremism affected areas Phase-II project, Government has approved installation of 1028 mobile towers in Chhattisgarh for mobile connectivity.

(c) State-wise details are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to U.Q. No. 2856 (parta B)]. Under Left Wing Extremism affected areas Phase-I project, 40 numbers of mobile towers alongwith Base Transceivers Stations (BTSS) were installed by Government (under Universal Service Obligation Fund) during last three years in the State of Chhattisgarh to provide mobile connectivity.

(d) In Chhattisgarh, 11,007 mobile towers and 543 telephone exchanges are working. Planning for installation of mobile towers and telephone exchanges by any Telecom Service Provider (TSP) is an ongoing process and depends on various factors like commercial viability, subscriber concentration, technology to be adopted etc.

Lapse in depositing GPF contribution by BSNL

2866. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any lapse in depositing the mandatory contribution of the General Provident Fund that BSNL is supposed to deposit with the Department of Telecommunications (DoT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any measures have been taken by Government to avoid such lapses in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is an average delay of one month.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) For delayed receipt of GPF Contribution, penal interest has been demanded from BSNL.

(e) 'Nil' in view of (d) above.

Bogus offer of 4G by Telecom Companies

2867. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in receipt of any complaints about private telecom companies who have only 2G and 3G bandwidths, and are cheating customers by offering 4G services; and

(b) if so, the details of such complaints and the details of such fraudulent telecom service providers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) No Sir, Government has not received any such complaint.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Improving telecom services

2868. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various telecommunication services including mobile and internet facilities are not satisfactory specially in the rural, hilly/remote and tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such areas with poor telecom services/connectivity, State-wise, including Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to improve these services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Quality of Service as per Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) released by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is by and large satisfactory. Out of 5,97,618 inhabited villages (as per the Census 2011) in the country, 43088 villages are not covered by mobile services. The State/Union Territories (UT)-wise list of uncovered villages, including Himachal Pradesh, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The steps taken by Government to improve these services are given below:—

- Under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas Phase-II project, Government has approved installation of 3465 mobile towers for providing mobile connectivity.
- Scheme for providing mobile connectivity in 361 villages of uncovered border areas, Ladakh and Kargil Region and other priority areas.
- A Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for mobile connectivity in the North Eastern Region to provide mobile coverage in uncovered villages, along with National Highways and to strengthen transmission network.
- Laying of submarine optical fibre cable between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar Islands for providing connectivity to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Satellite Bandwidth Augmentation upto 4 Gbps for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Mobile connectivity to cover uncovered villages and along National Highway (NH 223) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Augmentation of Satellite bandwidth from 318 Mbps to 1.71 Gbps for Lakshadweep Islands.
- Under BharatNet project to provide broadband connectivity in all the Gram Panchayats (approx 2.5 lakh) in the country.
- Several policy initiatives also taken to facilitate infrastructure growth for delivery of quality services. These include permitting trading/sharing/liberalisation of spectrum already granted, permitting passive and active infrastructure-sharing, Notification of Right of Way Rules-2016, making available Government land/buildings for installations of towers etc.

Statement*Number of inhabited uncovered villages in respective States/UTs*

| Sl. No. | State/UT Name | No. of inhabited villages as per Census 2011 | No. of inhabited villages without mobile services |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 396 | 165 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 16158 | 2745 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5258 | 2215 |
| 4. | Assam | 25372 | 915 |
| 5. | Bihar | 39073 | 263 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 5 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 19567 | 3563 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 65 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 19 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 103 | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 320 | 47 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 17843 | 1262 |
| 13. | Haryana | 6642 | 8 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 17882 | 211 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 6337 | 328 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 29492 | 1222 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 27397 | 869 |
| 18. | Kerala | 1017 | 0 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 6 | 1 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 51929 | 5558 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 40959 | 6117 |
| 22. | Manipur | 2515 | 877 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 6459 | 2691 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 704 | 314 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 1400 | 328 |
| 26. | Odisha | 47677 | 9940 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|---|----------|--------|
| 27. Punjab | | 12168 | 4 |
| 28. Puducherry | | 90 | 0 |
| 29. Rajasthan | | 43264 | 1402 |
| 30. Sikkim | | 425 | 13 |
| 31. Tamil Nadu | | 15049 | 83 |
| 32. Telangana | | 10128 | 647 |
| 33. Tripura | | 863 | 16 |
| 34. Uttarakhand | | 15745 | 552 |
| 35. Uttar Pradesh | | 97813 | 295 |
| 36. West Bengal | | 37478 | 437 |
| Total | | 5,97,618 | 43,088 |

Broadband Penetration in rural and hilly areas

2869. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of broadband penetration in the rural and hilly areas of the country;

(b) whether the broadband services in rural and hilly areas of the country have not seen any progress so far despite huge progress in the telecommunication sector and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) As per the information furnished by Telecom Service Providers, more than 95% population of the country is covered by 3G/4G networks that are capable of providing broadband services.

As far as subscription is concerned, there are 25.36 rural internet subscribers per 100 population in the country as on 31st March, 2019 as per “The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators” report dated 10th July, 2019 issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). Further, as per the said TRAI report, out of total 227.01 Million rural internet subscribers, 190.03 Million are rural broadband subscribers as on 31st March, 2019. No separate figures for hilly areas are available.

(b) and (c) As per “The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators” reports of TRAI, there has been considerable progress in number of rural internet subscribers per 100 population and it has increased from 16.41 as on 31st March, 2018 to 25.36 as on 31st March, 2019.

Further, Government has allocated 965 Megahertz spectrum through auction in October, 2016 to various telecom service providers for access services in the country. This is enabling the telecom service providers to progressively roll-out the 3G and 4G services which is facilitating the proliferation of internet/broadband facility in the country including rural and hilly areas.

Also, for provision of broadband facility in rural areas, BharatNet project is being implemented to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) of the country.

Satellite phones in villages

†2870. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country where communication services are not available, State-wise;

(b) the action plan proposed by Government to provide communication services and by when these services would be provided; and

(c) the details of action plan, if any, proposed by Government to provide satellite phones in such villages?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) According to the data collected from the telecom service providers in 2018, it was estimated that there are 43,088 inhabited villages (as per the Census 2011) in the country which are not covered by mobile services. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Mobile services in these uncovered villages are being provided by the Government and telecom service providers in a phased manner. Following projects are being implemented by the Government for providing/facilitating telecommunications services:—

- (i) Under Left Wing Extremism affected areas Phase-II project, Government has approved installation of 3465 mobile towers for providing mobile connectivity.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Providing mobile connectivity in 361 villages of border areas, Ladakh and Kargil Region and other priority areas.
 - (iii) A Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for mobile connectivity in the North Eastern Region to provide mobile coverage in uncovered villages, along with National Highways and to strengthen transmission network.
 - (iv) Laying of submarine optical fibre cable between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar Islands for providing connectivity to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 - (v) Satellite Bandwidth Augmentation upto 4 GBPS for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 - (vi) Mobile connectivity to cover uncovered villages and along National Highway (NH-223) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 - (vii) Augmentation of Satellite bandwidth from 318 MBPS to 1.71 GBPS for Lakshadweep Islands.
 - (viii) BharatNet project to provide broadband connectivity in all the Gram Panchayats (approx 2.5 lakh) in the country through optimal mix of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), radio and satellite media.
- (c) At present, there is no scheme/plan to provide satellite phones in such villages.

Statement

The list of inhabited villages without mobile services

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of inhabited villages without mobile services |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 165 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 2745 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2215 |
| 4. | Assam | 915 |
| 5. | Bihar | 263 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 3563 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-------------------|--------|
| 10. | NCT of Delhi | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 47 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 1262 |
| 13. | Haryana | 8 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 211 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 328 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1222 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 869 |
| 18. | Kerala | 0 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 1 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 5558 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 6117 |
| 22. | Manipur | 877 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 2691 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 314 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 328 |
| 26. | Odisha | 9940 |
| 27. | Punjab | 4 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 0 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 1402 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 13 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 83 |
| 32. | Telangana | 647 |
| 33. | Tripura | 16 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 552 |
| 35. | Uttar Pradesh | 295 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 437 |
| TOTAL | | 43,088 |

Projects of NER

2871. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this Ministry is responsible for infrastructure development in North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have submitted their projects priority list and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the number of projects sanctioned during the last two years under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India as well as State Governments are primarily responsible for infrastructure development as per their mandate. The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region also does gap funding for some projects as per extant guidelines of the schemes of the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) of this Ministry, projects are recommended for sanction in a meeting co-chaired by Chief Secretaries of State Governments. State-wise list of projects sanctioned under NESIDS in the last two years is given below:—

| State | No. of projects |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 16 |
| Assam | 5 |
| Manipur | 5 |
| Meghalaya | 6 |
| Mizoram | 3 |
| Nagaland | 0 |
| Sikkim | 2 |
| Tripura | 2 |
| TOTAL | 39 |

Schemes for indigenous employment in NER

2872. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to State:

(a) whether there are special schemes benefiting North Eastern Region to develop indigenous employments;

(b) if so, the details thereof, employment sector-wise and number of people-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), provides marketing linkage to the artisans and weavers of the North Eastern Region (NER) by conducting exhibitions and craft bazars in various parts of the country which in turn generates indirect employment for the artisans and weavers. NEHHDC also procures their produces thereby providing market platform to their produces. Number of Artisans and Weavers benefited during the past 4 years is as under:—

| Year | No. Artisans and Weavers benefited |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 2015-16 | 1,624 |
| 2016-17 | 1,991 |
| 2017-18 | 3,100 |
| 2018-19 | 323 |
| TOTAL | 7,038 |

The North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP), a livelihood project under the Ministry of DoNER, has facilitated in establishing community based micro-credit organizations and non-farm enterprises in its project areas which provides employment to Self Help Groups (SHGs) in 10 districts of 4 States of NER namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya for enterprise development.

North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP), a World Bank aided project, being implemented by Ministry of DoNER, provides skill development training, vocational training to unemployed youths and Self Help Groups (SHGs) members for job placement and self employment in 11 districts of four North East States namely Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

Status of NESIDS projects

2873. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects that have received 40 per cent share of the funding out of the 22 projects and the number of those that have received 60 per cent share of the funding under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS);

(b) the details of these projects, sector-wise and State-wise; and

(c) by when the selected projects would be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Till date, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has sanctioned 39 projects with approved cost of ₹ 1163.84 crores under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), along with releasing of ₹ 10 lakhs to enable the State Government to initiate and finalize the tender formalities. As per scheme guidelines, balance of first installment of 40% of admissible cost is released on submission of copy of work order by the State Government. Accordingly this Ministry has so far released 40 per cent of the cost in 6 projects. Sector-wise and State-wise details of these projects are as under:—

| Sl. No. | State | Project Name | Date of Sanction | Approved cost (₹ in crore) |
|-------------------------|---------|---|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Road and Bridges | | | | |
| 1. | Manipur | Development of Road Connectivity from Khabam Lamkhai to Hannaching Heingang via Marjing Polo Complex, Heingang Ching, Imphal East for promoting Tourism | 12/10/2018 | 25.48 |
| 2. | Sikkim | Underground Parking Space at Namchi | 9/12/2018 | 14.77 |
| 3. | Sikkim | Construction of two lane balanced cantilever bridge over river Kanaka at Kayum Dzongu in North Sikkim | 9/12/2018 | 88.54 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
|---------------------|---------|--|-----------|-------|
| 4. | Assam | Construction of three lane Road over Bridge at Jorhat in replacement of Railway LC gate No. ST-58 on Naali, Jorhat in Assam during 2018-19 | 8/30/2018 | 67.76 |
| Water Supply | | | | |
| 5. | Manipur | Water supply distribution network for Churachandpur for promoting tourism in Manipur | 9/14/2018 | 20.00 |
| 6. | Manipur | Augmentation of Senapati District Head Quarter Water Supply Scheme for promoting tourism | 9/14/2018 | 30.00 |

Second installment of balance 60% is released once the State Government mandatorily submits Utilisation Certificates for 75% of first installment released and commensurate physical progress duly signed by the Head of designated agency and countersigned by Planning Secretary of the State Government along with other requisite documents. Till date, second installment of 60% has not been asked for by the State Governments in any of the projects sanctioned under NESIDS.

(c) The time-frame, in which the sanctioned projects are usually completed, varies from 1 year to 3 years.

New initiatives through national E-Governance plan

2874. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the new initiatives, if any, taken up by the Ministry during the last three years through the National e-Governance plan;

(b) in what manner e-Governance has helped in increasing citizen participation through information sharing and consultation and the steps, if any, that are being planned to further increase citizen participation in the coming five years; and

(c) the estimated amount spent by the Ministry under the above mentioned plan during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) initiated in 2006, has been subsumed under Digital India programme which was approved on

20th August, 2014 and formally launched on 1st July, 2015. Now, all the schemes/projects are being taken up by the Ministry under Digital India Programme. Ministry has taken various initiatives during the last three years under Digital India programme such as DigiLocker, UMANG, Common Service Centres (CSCs) 2.0, MyGov, National Centre of Geo-informatics (NCoG), Jeevan Pramaan, Government e-Market Place (GeM), Open Government Data (OGD), Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS), Digital Payments, etc.

(b) Government has initiated following e-Governance projects to increase citizen participation through information sharing and consultation:—

- **MyGov:** MyGov is a citizen-centric digital collaboration platform that empowers people to connect with the Government and contribute towards good governance. The idea of MyGov brings the Government closer to the common man by the use of online platform creating an interface for healthy exchange of ideas and views involving the common citizen and experts with the ultimate goal to contribute to the social and economic transformation of India. MyGov has more than 81 lakh users who contribute their ideas through discussions and also participate through the various earmarked tasks.
- **e-Sampark:** e-Sampark is a platform to establish transparency in governance by informing citizens about campaigns and policies formulated by the Government. It aims to increase awareness among the citizens by sharing issues of national importance/public interest, and Government policies.
- **Open Government Data (OGD) Platform:** It is a platform for supporting Open Data initiative of Government of India. The portal is intended to be used by Government of India Ministries/Departments their organisations to publish datasets, documents, services, tools and applications collected by them for public use. It intends to increase transparency in the functioning of Government and also open avenues for many more innovative uses of Government Data to give different perspective.

(c) No expenditure was made under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) during last three years. However, ₹ 5953.41 crore have been spent by the Ministry under Digital India programme during the last three financial years.

MDR charges levied on customers

2875. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the practice of ‘charging Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) from consumers in the name of convenience fee’ that are arising in digitalization phase of India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has any assessment report on whether these charges should be levied or removed and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the effective measures Government has taken after discovery of the malpractice and if no measures have been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is considering to remove such charges?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a circular dated December 06, 2017 (copy enclosed) on “Rationalisation of Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) for Debit Card Transactions”, wherein MDR has been prescribed for debit cards. In the circular, Banks have been advised to ensure that MDR charges for debit card transactions are not passed on to the customers by the merchants on-boarded by them.

Performance of BHIM App

2876. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of BHIM app since its launch in December, 2016;

(b) whether in spite of increased usage of Unified Payment Interface as digital payment mode and non-State players like Paytm, PhonePe, Google Tez, etc. flourishing, the reasons BHIM app is not able to keep pace with them and there is fall in its share from 42 per cent in September, 2017 to 15 per cent in June, 2018;

(c) the share of BHIM app from July, 2018 to October, 2018, month-wise; and

(d) to what extent withdrawal of cashback from 1st July would impact use of BHIM app?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Performance of BHIM app over

the BHIM-UPI platform is placed in Statement-I (*See below*). The volume of digital payment transactions done on the BHIM app has increased from 31.9 lakh in April 2017 to 154.9 lakh in the month of June, 2019. The volume of transactions on BHIM-UPI platform has increased from 70.1 Lakh in the month of April, 2017 to 7545 lakh in the month of June, 2019. The number of banks offering BHIM-UPI for the same period has increased from 48 to 142 in June, 2019. The percentage share of BHIM application out of BHIM-UPI works out 2.1 % in June, 2019. While the volume of transactions on BHIM App has increased during the same period, its share as a per cent of all transactions on BHIM UPI platform has come down due to overall growth in the digital payment transactions, emergence and growth of new Payment Service Providers (PSPs) like Paytm, PhonePe, Google Tez, etc.

(c) Month-wise share of BHIM App since from July, 2018 to October, 2018 is as mentioned below:—

| Month | % Share by Volume |
|--------|-------------------|
| Jul-18 | 6% |
| Aug-18 | 5% |
| Sep-18 | 4% |
| Oct-18 | 4% |

(d) One of the objectives of cashback incentive for BHIM app was to promote BHIM app for making digital payments and accordingly the scheme was initiated which closed on 31st March, 2019. However, the value of transaction through BHIM app is continuously increasing as shown in Statement-II

Statement-I

Performance of BHIM App

| Month-year | Volume of Transaction (in lakh) | | Number of Banks live on BHIM UPI | Percentage share of BHIM App out of BHIM-UPI |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|--|
| | BHIM App | BHIM-UPI | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Dec'16 | 0.4 | 19.7 | 35 | 2.2% |
| Jan'17 | 17.2 | 41.5 | 36 | 41.4% |
| Feb'17 | 19.7 | 41.6 | 44 | 47.4% |
| Mar'17 | 25.0 | 61.6 | 44 | 40.6% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------|-------|--------|-----|-------|
| Apr'17 | 32.0 | 72.0 | 48 | 44.4% |
| May'17 | 40.0 | 94.0 | 49 | 42.6% |
| Jun'17 | 46.0 | 104.0 | 52 | 44.2% |
| Jul'17 | 54.0 | 116.0 | 53 | 46.6% |
| Aug'17 | 68.0 | 168.0 | 55 | 40.5% |
| Sep'17 | 76.0 | 310.0 | 57 | 24.5% |
| Oct'17 | 76.0 | 770.0 | 60 | 9.9% |
| Nov'17 | 82.0 | 1050.0 | 61 | 7.8% |
| Dec'17 | 91.0 | 1456.0 | 67 | 6.3% |
| Jan'18 | 96.0 | 1518.0 | 71 | 6.3% |
| Feb'18 | 99.0 | 1714.0 | 86 | 5.8% |
| Mar'18 | 119.0 | 1781.0 | 91 | 6.7% |
| Apr'18 | 126.0 | 1900.8 | 97 | 6.6% |
| May'18 | 141.6 | 1894.8 | 101 | 7.5% |
| Jun'18 | 163.0 | 2464.0 | 110 | 6.6% |
| Jul'18 | 164.2 | 2356.0 | 114 | 7.0% |
| Aug'18 | 165.0 | 3118.9 | 114 | 5.3% |
| Sep'18 | 163.3 | 4057.4 | 122 | 4.0% |
| Oct'18 | 182.7 | 4822.3 | 128 | 3.8% |
| Nov'18 | 173.5 | 5249.4 | 128 | 3.3% |
| Dec'18 | 170.6 | 6201.7 | 129 | 2.8% |
| Jan'19 | 139.8 | 6726.3 | 134 | 2.1% |
| Feb'19 | 128.3 | 6741.9 | 139 | 1.9% |
| Mar'19 | 149.2 | 7994.3 | 142 | 1.9% |
| Apr'19 | 151.5 | 7817.9 | 144 | 1.9% |
| May'19 | 157.7 | 7335.4 | 143 | 2.2% |
| Jun'19 | 154.9 | 7545.4 | 142 | 2.1% |

Statement-II*Details of value of transaction through BHIM App*

| Month | BHIM | |
|--------|----------------|---------------|
| | Volume (crore) | Value (crore) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Dec'16 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Jan'17 | 0.2 | 356 |
| Feb'17 | 0.2 | 623 |
| Mar'17 | 0.3 | 823 |
| Apr'17 | 0.3 | 1002 |
| May'17 | 0.4 | 1307 |
| Jun'17 | 0.5 | 1487 |
| Jul'17 | 0.5 | 1600 |
| Aug'17 | 0.7 | 1899 |
| Sep'17 | 0.8 | 2245 |
| Oct'17 | 0.8 | 2349 |
| Nov'17 | 0.8 | 2549 |
| Dec'17 | 0.9 | 3083 |
| Jan'18 | 1.0 | 3647 |
| Feb'18 | 1.0 | 4011 |
| Mar'18 | 1.2 | 4840 |
| Apr'18 | 1.3 | 4973 |
| May'18 | 1.4 | 5748 |
| Jun'18 | 1.6 | 6261 |
| Jul'18 | 1.6 | 6693 |
| Aug'18 | 1.7 | 6873 |
| Sep'18 | 1.6 | 7065 |
| Oct'18 | 1.8 | 8206 |
| Nov'18 | 1.7 | 7982 |
| Dec'18 | 1.7 | 7589 |
| Jan'19 | 1.4 | 6203 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------|-----|------|
| Feb'19 | 1.3 | 5624 |
| Mar'19 | 1.5 | 6417 |
| Apr'19 | 1.5 | 6584 |
| May'19 | 1.6 | 6627 |
| Jun'19 | 1.5 | 6202 |

Reducing friction in digital payments

2877. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the problem of friction in digital payments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to rectify the above problem; and
- (c) whether Government has any plans of collaborating with educational or policy institutions to come up with alternate modes of digital payments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such friction in digital payments and transactions are increasing year on year. Details of digital transactions in terms of volume and percentage of digital transactions during each of the last three years are as mentioned below in Fig 1. The steps taken/being taken by Government to promote digital payments are mentioned in Statement (*See below*).

| Financial Year (FY) | Total Digital Transactions | Year on Year Growth % of Digital transactions |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| F.Y. 2016-17 | 1013 crores | - |
| F.Y. 2017-18 | 2070.39 crores | 104.38% |
| F.Y. 2018-19 | 3133.58 crores | 51.35% |
| F.Y 2019-20 (till 30th April 2019) | 313.05 crores | - |

(c) No, Sir. Presently Government has no any plans of collaborating with educational or policy institutions to come up with alternate modes of digital payments

Statement***Details of the steps taken by the Government to promote digital payments in Ministries/Departments/States***

(a) Digital Payments Dashboard (*digipay.gov.in*) launched on 13th February, 2018 during the conference of State IT Ministers and State IT Secretaries.

(b) DigiVaarta was launched in Delhi on 28th September, 2018, with the express intention of spreading awareness on DigiDhan, and also to spread popularity of BHIM's barcode-based merchant payment mode with merchants and traders at large. This launch has two components:

(A) A SMS application which operates from NIC's SMS Gateway on a special Short-code service allotted for this purpose by DoT with the number "14444". Citizens will receive SMS messages which are pre-approved by experts and the response messages will be made available for further action, analysis and research. The Government proposes initially to pay for the citizen's response so as to promote citizen's engagement and make the awareness programme completely free for the citizen.

(B) A Mobile application version of DigiVaarta, which can be accessed and used by smart phone users. This app can perform many more function beyond chat, offers audio-video tutorials etc.

(c) A campaign was undertaken in 100 smart cities in coordination with 9 Ministries/Departments for promotion of digital payments during the period from 1st July, 2018 to 31st October, 2018. Smart Cities are reporting total payment collection vs. digital collection from citizens on the Digidhan Dashboard.

(d) An awareness campaign was organized in the Smart Cities of North East to promote digital payments.

(e) Advisories are issued for the following:—

(i) To enable online payment systems with BHIM/UPI, BHIM QR code and Rupay Card.

(ii) To enable BHIM QR in their concerned physical payment receipt counters.

(iii) Utilities (Electricity/Water/Gas/Telecom/DTH) to on-board on Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) and printing of BHIM QR code on all utility bills

(f) Government has waived off Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) applicable on

Debit Card/BHIM UPI/Aadhaar-Pay transactions less than or equal to ₹ 2000/- in value for a period of two years with effect from 1st January, 2018.

(g) Government of India has initiated incentive schemes such as BHIM cashback scheme for individuals, BHIM incentive scheme for merchants, BHIM Aadhaar merchant incentive scheme for promotion and wider adoption of digital payment.

(h) Government is co-ordinating with Ministries/Departments/States to enable digital payment acceptance infrastructure:—

- Utilities (Electricity/Water/Gas/Telecom/DTH) have been requested for on-boarding on Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) for easy accessibility to digital payments.
- All Public transport operators have been requested to enable National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) for digital payments.

Following steps has been taken by the Government to promote payments through BHIM UPI.

In order to promote and enable acceptance of UPI based payments at the small and micro merchants, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) *vide* Gazette Notification No. 6(19)/2017-DPD-1 dated 27th December, 2017 has notified the reimbursement of MDR charges on Debit cards/BHIM-UPI and BHIM Aadhaar Pay transactions of value upto ₹ 2000 for two years effective from 1st Jan, 2018.

Promotion and Publicity in Digital Payment

(j) MeitY is also working with IRCTC to promote digital payments into their website.

(k) MeitY is working with leading newspapers in India to promote digital payments across India.

(l) MeitY ran various FM campaigns and hoarding campaigns to promote digital payments.

Nationalised data governance centre

2878. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a nationalized data governance centre to hold all public data and establish guidelines for management and sharing of data between the State and Central agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has come out with National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) which is available at : <https://www.meity.gov.in/open-data>, Further details and data from various sources that can be freely used by interested stakeholders are available at <https://data.gov.in/>.

Government's policy on recycling of e-waste

2879. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY to be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that e-wastes contain heavy metals and other toxic chemicals like mercury, lead, and sulphur that pose a real danger to our environment;

(b) whether Government is also aware that the county has produced 3.3 million tones of e-waste by the end of 2018;

(c) whether Government has taken any initiatives to recycle e-wastes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that E-Waste contains heavy metals and other toxic chemicals. Accordingly, under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 six hazardous substances have been identified which include heavy metals like Lead (Pb), Mercury (Hg), Cadmium (Cd), Hexavalent Chromium (Cr+6) and Brominated Flame Retardants like Polybrominated biphenyls and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers. In the said rules permissible limits have been prescribed which is given below:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Lead (Pb) | - 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material |
| Mercury (Hg) | - 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material |
| Cadmium (Cd) | - 0.01% by weight in homogeneous material |
| Hexavalent Chromium (Cr+6) | - 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material |
| Polybrominated biphenyls | - 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material |
| Polybrominated diphenyl ethers | - 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material |

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated 1.47 lakh ton

of e-waste and projected about 8.00 lakh MT of e-waste by 2012, in the country. As per the United Nations University report, “The Global E-Waste Monitor 2017”, 20 lakh ton of e-waste generation was reported in the country in 2016.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 on 23 March, 2016 which was further amended in March, 2018 for its effective implementation. The provisions of these rules include Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), setting up of Producer Responsibility Organizations (PRO), and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers or electronic products for safe disposal and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electrical and electronic products for collection and channelizing of e-waste. The Rules provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorisation by CPCB. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for protection of health and safety of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste.

As per the available information at CPCB, there are 312 authorised dismantlers and recyclers in the country having an annual dismantling capacity of 782080.62 Metric Tonnes.

For the Financial Year 2017-18, the annual collection target of 244 authorised producers was 35,422.25 Metric Tonnes. Based on the annual reports, as received from SPCBs/PCCs, the quantity of e-waste recycled in the Financial Year 2017-18 was 69413.619 Metric Tonnes.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), being the nodal ministry for Electronics and IT, is involved in developing technology to recycle e-waste in an environment friendly manner. The e-waste has various components like, Printed Circuit Board (PCB), plastic, metal etc. The technology for recovery of precious metals from PCB and conversion of e-waste plastics to value added products has been successfully developed and up-scaled.

Controlling streaming of online contents

2880. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several websites are streaming online contents directly into houses without any censorship; and

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan regarding these platforms?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Websites providing streaming online content are intermediaries as per the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000. The IT Act has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. Section 79 of the Act and The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2011 require that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is, *inter alia*, grossly harmful, harassing, defamatory, libellous, invasive of another's privacy, hateful, or racially, ethnically objectionable, disparaging, or otherwise unlawful in any manner. Intermediaries are also expected to remove any unlawful activity relatable to Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a notice by an appropriate Government or its agency.

In addition, Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of - (i) sovereignty and integrity of India, (ii) defence of India, (iii) security of the State, (iv) friendly relations with foreign States, (v) public order, or (vi) for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above, following due process as defined under the The Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009.

Contribution of Indian electronic industry to global market

2881. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the current level of contribution of Indian Electronic Industry to Global Electronic market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified any factors that impede the ability of the industry in becoming it globally competitive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) India's electronics production during 2018-19 is estimated to be INR 4,58,006 crore (about USD 70 billion) whereas the global electronics production is estimated to be of the order of USD 2.1 trillion (approximately INR 1,36,50,000 crore). Therefore, India's share in the global electronics production is about 3.3% only.

However, as a result of various initiatives taken by the Government and efforts of the Industry, production of electronics in India has grown from INR 1,90,366 crore in 2014-15 to an estimated INR 4,58,006 crore in 2018-19 at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of about 25% during the last four years, as against a growth rate of 5.5% in 2014-15. The domestic demand in electronics sector is increasingly being met out of domestic production.

The National Policy on Electronics, 2019 (NPE 2019) envisions to promote domestic manufacturing and export in the entire value-chain of Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) to achieve a turnover of USD 400 billion (approximately INR 26,00,000 crore) by 2025.

(c) and (d) As a signatory to the Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) of the World Trade Organization (WTO), India has implemented zero duty regime on 217 tariff lines. Under the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with various countries/trading blocks such as ASEAN, Korea and Japan, the import of electronics hardware from these countries is allowed at a duty which is lower than the normal duty rate, including zero duty. Thus, there is limited protection to the electronics industry in the country. The domestic electronics hardware manufacturing sector faces lack of level playing field *vis-à-vis* competing nations on account of several disabilities which render the sector uncompetitive. These *inter alia* include lack of adequate infrastructure, domestic supply chain and logistics; high cost of finance; inadequate availability of quality power; inadequate components manufacturing base; limited design capabilities and focus on R&D by the industry; and inadequacies in skill development.

Government has taken several steps for promotion of domestic electronics manufacturing industry and exports from the country, which is given in Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government for promotion of domestic electronics manufacturing industry and exports from the country

- (i) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018 for new projects as well as expansion projects. The scheme

provides 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of an electronic manufacturing facility (20% for SEZ Units and 25% for non-SEZ Units). The incentives are available for 44 categories of electronic products and product components. So far, 212 projects have been approved with proposed investments of INR 55,182 crore. The incentives committed against these 212 projects are INR 5,635 crore.

- (ii) The Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) Scheme was notified to provide financial support for creation of state-of-art infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. The scheme was open for receipt of application for a period of 5 years, *i.e.*, upto 21.10.2017. Further period of 5 years is available for disbursement of funds for the approved applicants. Under the scheme, financial assistance for Greenfield EMC was available upto 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of INR 50 crore for every 100 acres of land and for Brownfield EMC, 75% of the cost of infrastructure, subject to a ceiling of INR 50 crore was provided as Grant. Under the scheme, approval has been accorded for setting up of 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in 15 States across the country.
- (iii) Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, *inter alia*, Cellular mobile handsets, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment. To promote domestic value addition in mobile handsets and their parts/components manufacturing, a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been notified. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country during the past four years. The manufacturing of mobile handsets and their parts/components has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (CKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.
- (iv) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities.
- (v) For promotion of exports in the sector, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme are available under the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20. MEIS offers export incentives so as to offset disabilities of manufacturing. Zero duty EPCG scheme allows import of capital goods at zero customs duty, subject to specified export obligation.

- (vi) The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, *vide* Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.
- (vii) Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at “Nil” Basic Customs Duty.
- (viii) The Department of Revenue *vide* Notification No. 60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.
- (ix) In order to ensure safety of Indian citizens by curbing import of substandard and unsafe electronic goods into India, MeitY has notified “Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012” for mandatory compliance. As per the provisions of the order, the manufacturer has to get the product tested in laboratories recognized by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), take registration from BIS and put the registration mark on the product. 44 product categories have been notified under the order.
- (x) The Government has notified Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017 to encourage ‘Make in India’ and to promote manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhancing income and employment. In furtherance of the aforesaid Order, MeitY has notified local content for 11 Electronic Products, *viz.*, Desktop PCs, Laptop PCs, Tablet PCs, Dot Matrix Printers, Contact and Contactless Smart Cards, LED Products, Biometric Access Control/Authentication Devices, Biometric Finger Print Sensors, Biometric Iris Sensors, Servers, and Cellular Mobile Phones.
- (xi) The National Policy on Electronics, 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

Promotion of Innovation and R&D

- (xii) Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a “Fund of Funds” to participate in professionally managed “Daughter Funds” which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors. Currently six Daughter Funds are being funded.
- (xiii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) provides grant-in-aid support to institutes of higher learning like IITs, IISc, Central Universities and R&D Organizations to conduct research in identified thrust areas. These research programmes are aimed to deliver proof of concept, technology/product development and transfer of technology. During the last few years, several research initiatives have been taken in these areas. These research programmes also result in generation of specialized manpower to support “Make in India”.
- (xiv) Indian Conditional Access System (iCAS) has been developed in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The implementation of iCAS in the cable networks is underway.
- (xv) An Electropreneur park has been set up in New Delhi for providing incubation for development of ESDM sector which will contribute IP creation and Product Development in the sector.
- (xvi) National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX) has been set up in IIT-Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystem; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.
- (xvii) National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS) has been set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
- (xviii) Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) has been set up in Bengaluru, jointly with NASSCOM.
- (xix) An Incubation centre with focus on medical electronics has been set up at IIT-Patna.

- (xx) A fabless chip design incubation centre has been set up in IIT Hyderabad to incubate start-ups in semiconductor design and to provide one-stop service to start-ups intending to enter this space.
- (xxi) A Centre of Excellence (CoE) on FinTech at STPI Chennai has been set up to provide infrastructure, resources, coaching/mentorship, technology support and funding to emerging start-ups in the FinTech sector through a collaborative approach including M/s intellect design as industrial partner, NPCI, UIDAI and Partner Banks as Yes Bank, PayPal, HSBC, IIT Chennai as knowledge partner and TiE Chennai to provide industrial connect.
- (xxii) An IoT OpenLab - a Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Internet of Things in partnership with Arrow Electronics at STPI Bangalore has been set up to provide academic and business mentoring of the start-ups in the IoT emerging technology area for developing products and/or services around IoT.
- (xxiii) An ESDM Incubation Centre has been set up at Bhubaneswar with the objective of creating a holistic eco-system to promote ESDM innovation, R&D and create Indian intellectual property in the eastern region of the country.

CSCs as business correspondents

2882. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to get all the Common Service Centres (CSCs) to act as Business Correspondents (BCs) for delivering varied services like banking, insurance, railway bookings to Wi-Fi services for creating last mile access points for financial services across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) M/s CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC-SPV) has been engaged as a corporate Business Correspondent (BC) by 26 Banks (Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Bank and Private Sector Banks) for enabling its Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) to become Business Correspondent Agents/Customer Service Points for delivering varied services like banking, insurance, railway bookings to Wi-Fi services for creating last mile access

points for financial services across the country. As of now, 30th June, 2019, total 12,242 VLEs out of 3,66,525 functional CSCs (Urban and Rural) are engaged as Business Correspondent (BC).

(c) Does not arise.

Broadband Readiness Index of States

2883. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to launch broadband services readiness index of States based on parameters like infrastructure, approval processes and utilisation of high speed internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) As part of National Digital Communication Policy-2018 (NDCP), Government envisages to launch Broadband Readiness Index report of States/UTs to be performed annually, with the following objectives:—

(i) Create robust and high quality Digital Communications (DC) infrastructure.

(ii) Attract investments in creating next generation DC infrastructure.

(iii) Simplification of compliances and procedures.

(iv) Create a collaborative institutional mechanism between Centre, States and Local Bodies.

E-Passports service

2884. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Passport Seva Project has been issuing one crore passports every year;

(b) whether Government proposes to issue e-passports on priority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Yes. The Ministry issued more than 1.12 crore passports in 2018 and 1.08 crore passports in 2017 in India.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has plans to issue chip enabled e-passports to citizens with advanced security features. The personal particulars of the applicants would be digitally signed and stored in the chip which would be embedded in the physical passport booklet. In case anyone tampers with the chip, the system shall be able to identify it resulting in the failure of the passport authentication.

The Government has given its approval for procurement of electronic contactless inlays for manufacturing of e-passports to India Security Press (ISP) Nasik. In this regard, ISP, Nasik, has been authorized to float a Global three-stage tender for procurement of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)-compliant electronic contactless inlays along with its operating system which is required for manufacture of e-passports. Manufacture of e-passport will commence on the successful completion of the tendering and procurement process by ISP, Nasik.

Number of overseas Indians abroad

2885. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of overseas Indian abroad, country-wise;

(b) whether the presence of overseas Indians in significant numbers is an important factor in our relationship with countries of their settlement and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any action plan of engagement with overseas Indians in the developed countries and if so, details thereof, country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) There are about 31 million overseas Indians abroad. A statement indicating estimated country-wise population of overseas Indians abroad, compiled in December, 2018, on the basis of inputs received from Indian Missions/Posts abroad, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. The presence of overseas Indians in significant numbers is an important factor in our relationship with countries of their settlement. The Indian diaspora does contribute in the strengthening of India's relationship with countries of their settlement in various fields including trade and investment, business exchanges, tourism promotion, technology transfer, research and development, higher education, etc. Besides, many of our diaspora members are placed at top level positions in industry, including Heads of Global Corporations; a number of them also have high level positions in politics, including Parliamentarians, and a few Heads of Government.

(c) Since 2014, several new initiatives have been taken and old programmes have been revamped by the Government for interaction of overseas Indians with India in the fields of Culture, Education and Trade.

The new initiatives taken by the Government are as below:—

- (i) The Know India Programme (KIP) is a flagship initiative of the Government to reconnect young persons of Indian-origin with their roots and give them an exposure to various aspects of Indian life, cultural heritage, art and contemporary India. The frequency of KIP has been increased from 2 to 6 editions in a year. The duration of the programme is increased from 21 to 25 days, the upper age of participants is increased from 26 to 30 years. More States can now be made partners in this programme with increased duration of the State leg from 7 to 10 days. In the last four and half years, 1060 young persons of Indian-origin participated in KIP programme.
- (ii) Besides, the Government has initiated a Special Know India Programme titled "Pravasi Teerth Darshan Yojana" for the people of Indian Origin (PIOs) in the age group of 45-60 years to connect them to the spiritual and religious aspects of India. This programme is aimed to help them visit India on an organized pilgrimage, paid for by the Government of India, and have an all round exposure to all faiths in India. Two editions are organized every year.
- (iii) The 1st PIO-Parliamentarian Conference was also held on January 9, 2018 in New Delhi, with an aim to strengthen the engagement with the Overseas Indians. The one-day Conference was attended by 137 sitting PIO Parliamentarians and Mayors from 24 countries.
- (iv) Pravasi Bhartiya Divas is celebrated every two years. The 15th PBD Convention was held from 21 to 23 January 2019 in Varanasi with Uttar Pradesh as the Partner State. In reverence to the sentiments of the larger diaspora, participants were offered to participate in Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj on 24 January, 2019 and to witness the Republic Day Parade at New Delhi on 26 January, 2019. In the spirit of "Atithi Devo Bhava", the delegates were also offered hospitality in the homes of Kashi citizens under "Kashi ka Athitya" programme.
- (v) Under a new initiative since 2015, Theme-based PBD Conferences are held on topics of concern to our diaspora with participation from overseas diaspora experts, policy makers and stakeholders. The result of these conferences are presented in the Plenary Sessions that are held in the PBD Convention. Their recommendations are then evaluated and implemented, which gives

our diaspora an opportunity to play an important role in policy formulation of the Government.

- (vi) The Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC), which was launched to make higher education in Indian Universities/Institutions accessible to diaspora children and promote India as a centre for higher studies, is now extended from 100 to 150 scholarships and from 40 to 67 countries. The scholarship amount has been increased from US\$ 3600 to US\$ 4000 per student per annum. The eligibility requirement of monthly income of parents is relaxed from US\$ 2250/- to US\$ 4000/- per month, and the documentation process is eased by introducing self-attestation of documents. Of the 150 scholarships, 50 are given to the children of CIWG (Children of Indians Working in Gulf) of which 1/3rd slots are reserved for wards of CIWG living and studying in India. SPDC is now also extended to wards of Indians living in Nepal (as they are not entitled to OCI/PIO/NRI status).
- (v) Ministry of External Affairs supports the diaspora to organise the cultural events under the Promotion of Cultural Ties with Diaspora (PCTD) scheme with an aim to showcase Indian culture and new initiatives and developments of modern India. Under the guidelines of ICWF, all the HoMs have also been delegated powers to spend money on these events.

Statement

Population of Overseas Indians (Compiled in December, 2018)

| Sl. No. | Country | Non-Resident Persons of Indian Origin (NRIs) | PIOs | Overseas Indians |
|---------|---------------------|--|-------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Afghanistan | 2,960 | 9 | 2,969 |
| 2. | Albania | 50 | 2 | 52 |
| 3. | Algeria | 3,500 | 16 | 3,516 |
| 4. | Andorra | 160 | 0 | 160 |
| 5. | Angola | 1,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 |
| 6. | Anguilla | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 7. | Antigua and Barbuda | 250 | 300 | 550 |
| 8. | Argentina | 600 | 1,800 | 2,400 |
| 9. | Armenia | 1,477 | 23 | 1,500 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 10. | Aruba | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 11. | Australia | 241,000 | 255,000 | 496,000 |
| 12. | Austria and Montenegro | 13,000 | 18,000 | 31,000 |
| 13. | Azerbaijan | 953 | 24 | 977 |
| 14. | Bahamas | 250 | 50 | 300 |
| 15. | Bahrain | 312,918 | 3,257 | 316,175 |
| 16. | Bangladesh | 10,385 | 6 | 10,391 |
| 17. | Barbados | 100 | 2,114 | 2,214 |
| 18. | Belarus | 420 | 67 | 487 |
| 19. | Belgium | 11,202 | 8,000 | 19,202 |
| 20. | Belize | 250 | 9,800 | 10,050 |
| 21. | Benin | 1,563 | 0 | 1,563 |
| 22. | Bhutan | 60,000 | 0 | 60,000 |
| 23. | Bolivia | 50 | 10 | 60 |
| 24. | Bonaire and Smaller Islands | - | 200 | 200 |
| 25. | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| 26. | Botswana | 9,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 |
| 27. | Brazil | 4,729 | 344 | 5,073 |
| 28. | British Virgin Islands | 50 | 10 | 60 |
| 29. | Brunei Darussalam | 11,500 | 98 | 11,598 |
| 30. | Bulgaria | 100 | 62 | 162 |
| 31. | Burkina Faso | 200 | 5 | 205 |
| 32. | Burundi | 465 | 35 | 500 |
| 33. | Cambodia | 1,500 | 10 | 1,510 |
| 34. | Cameroon | 245 | 0 | 245 |
| 35. | Canada | 184,320 | 831,865 | 1,016,185 |
| 36. | Cape Verde Islands | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| 37. | Cayman Islands | 1,500 | 10 | 1,510 |
| 38. | Central African Republic | 10 | 0 | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| 39. | Chad | 120 | 0 | 120 |
| 40. | Chile | 1,500 | 2,000 | 3,500 |
| 41. | China | 55,500 | 520 | 56,020 |
| 42. | China (Hong Kong) | 31,989 | 6,430 | 38,419 |
| 43. | China (Rep. of) (Taiwan) | 3,068 | 378 | 3,446 |
| 44. | Colombia | 112 | 106 | 218 |
| 45. | Comoros | 30 | 200 | 230 |
| 46. | Congo (Dem. Rep. of) | 9,000 | 25 | 9,025 |
| 47. | Congo (Republic of) | 350 | 8 | 358 |
| 48. | Cook Island | 5 | 200 | 205 |
| 49. | Costa Rica | 230 | 20 | 250 |
| 50. | Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 |
| 51. | Croatia | 43 | 37 | 80 |
| 52. | Cuba | 500 | 200 | 700 |
| 53. | Curacao | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 54. | Cyprus | 5,730 | 128 | 5,858 |
| 55. | Czech Republic | 1,800 | 600 | 2,400 |
| 56. | Denmark | 8,100 | 3,100 | 11,200 |
| 57. | Djibouti | 350 | 0 | 350 |
| 58. | Dominica (Common wealth of) | 15 | 200 | 215 |
| 59. | Dominican Republic | 100 | 75 | 175 |
| 60. | East Timor | 70 | 0 | 70 |
| 61. | Ecuador | 43 | 47 | 90 |
| 62. | Egypt | 3,500 | 265 | 3,765 |
| 63. | El Salvador | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| 64. | Equatorial Guinea | 250 | 0 | 250 |
| 65. | Eritrea | 300 | 3 | 303 |
| 66. | Estonia | 535 | 421 | 956 |
| 67. | Ethiopia | 5,250 | 23 | 5,273 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|---------|---------|---------|
| 68. | Fiji | 1,400 | 313,798 | 315,198 |
| 69. | Finland | 5,159 | 6,616 | 11,775 |
| 70. | France | 19,000 | 90,000 | 109,000 |
| 71. | France (Reunion Island) | 250 | 280,000 | 280,250 |
| 72. | France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Martin) | 420 | 66,800 | 67,220 |
| 73. | Gabon | 100 | 10 | 110 |
| 74. | Gambia | 700 | 16 | 716 |
| 75. | Georgia | 3,192 | 8 | 3,200 |
| 76. | Germany | 108,965 | 37,128 | 146,093 |
| 77. | Ghana | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| 78. | Greece | 12,015 | 485 | 12,500 |
| 79. | Grenada | 200 | 5,000 | 5,200 |
| 80. | Guatemala | 50 | 33 | 83 |
| 81. | Guinea (Republic of) | 700 | 0 | 700 |
| 82. | Guinea Bissau | 100 | 4 | 104 |
| 83. | Guyana | 300 | 297,493 | 297,793 |
| 84. | Haiti | 580 | 0 | 580 |
| 85. | Holy See | NA | 0 | 0 |
| 86. | Honduras | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| 87. | Hungary | 1,026 | 124 | 1,150 |
| 88. | Iceland | 257 | 76 | 333 |
| 89. | Indonesia | 7,500 | 100,000 | 107,500 |
| 90. | Iran | 4,000 | 273 | 4,273 |
| 91. | Iraq | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| 92. | Ireland | 13,500 | 20,500 | 34,000 |
| 93. | Israel | 12,467 | 85,000 | 97,467 |
| 94. | Italy | 172,301 | 25,000 | 197,301 |
| 95. | Jamaica | 5,000 | 75,000 | 80,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 96. | Japan | 28,047 | 670 | 28,717 |
| 97. | Jordan | 20,050 | 157 | 20,207 |
| 98. | Kazakhstan | 5,500 | 250 | 5,750 |
| 99. | Kenya | 20,000 | 60,000 | 80,000 |
| 100. | Kiribati | - | 50 | 50 |
| 101. | Korea (DPR) | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| 102. | Korea (Republic of) | 11,180 | 346 | 11,526 |
| 103. | Kuwait | 928,421 | 1,482 | 929,903 |
| 104. | Kyrgyzstan | 4,786 | 28 | 4,814 |
| 105. | Laos, PDR | 425 | 75 | 500 |
| 106. | Latvia | 760 | 25 | 785 |
| 107. | Lebanon | 8,500 | 37 | 8,537 |
| 108. | Lesotho (Kingdom of) | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| 109. | Liberia | 3,000 | 0 | 3,000 |
| 110. | Libya | 1,500 | 2 | 1,502 |
| 111. | Liechtenstein (Principality of) | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 112. | Lithuania | 250 | 50 | 300 |
| 113. | Luxembourg | 1,872 | 500 | 2,372 |
| 114. | Macedonia | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| 115. | Madagascar | 2,500 | 15,000 | 17,500 |
| 116. | Malaysia | 227,950 | 2,760,000 | 2,987,950 |
| 117. | Malawi | 2,500 | 8,000 | 10,500 |
| 118. | Maldives | 25,000 | 108 | 25,108 |
| 119. | Mali | 299 | 0 | 299 |
| 120. | Malta | 1,850 | 150 | 2,000 |
| 121. | Marshall Islands (Republic of) | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| 122. | Mauritania | 60 | 0 | 60 |
| 123. | Mauritius | 10,500 | 884,000 | 894,500 |
| 124. | Mexico | 8,000 | 1,600 | 9,600 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 125. | Micronesia | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 126. | Moldova | 190 | 8 | 198 |
| 127. | Monaco | 30 | 40 | 70 |
| 128. | Mongolia | 150 | 5 | 155 |
| 129. | Montserrat | 40 | 200 | 240 |
| 130. | Morocco | 258 | 96 | 354 |
| 131. | Mozambique | 2,500 | 30,000 | 32,500 |
| 132. | Myanmar | 8,991 | 2,000,000 | 2,008,991 |
| 133. | Namibia | 200 | 59 | 259 |
| 134. | Nauru | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| 135. | Nepal | 600,000 | 0 | 600,000 |
| 136. | Netherlands | 35,000 | 200,000 | 235,000 |
| 137. | Netherlands Antilles | 2,581 | 3,700 | 6,281 |
| 138. | New Zealand | 75,000 | 125,000 | 200,000 |
| 139. | Nicaragua | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 140. | Niger | 150 | 0 | 150 |
| 141. | Nigeria | 40,000 | 35 | 40,035 |
| 142. | Norway | 7,718 | 12,300 | 20,018 |
| 143. | Oman | 688,226 | 919 | 689,145 |
| 144. | Pakistan | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 145. | Palau (Republic of) | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| 146. | Palestine (PLO) | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| 147. | Panama | 4,000 | 9,000 | 13,000 |
| 148. | Papua New Guinea | 1,400 | 100 | 1,500 |
| 149. | Paraguay | 200 | 400 | 600 |
| 150. | Peru | 399 | 55 | 454 |
| 151. | Philippines | 105,000 | 15,000 | 120,000 |
| 152. | Poland | 4,000 | 600 | 4,600 |
| 153. | Portugal | 7,244 | 66,000 | 73,244 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 154. | Qatar | 691,539 | 500 | 692,039 |
| 155. | Romania | 865 | 188 | 1,053 |
| 156. | Russian Federation | 28,610 | 1,950 | 30,560 |
| 157. | Rwanda | 2,940 | 60 | 3,000 |
| 158. | Samoa | 40 | 30 | 70 |
| 159. | San Marino | NA | 0 | 0 |
| 160. | Sao Tome and Principe (Rep. of) | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| 161. | Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) | 2,812,408 | 2,160 | 2,814,568 |
| 162. | Senegal | 500 | 32 | 532 |
| 163. | Serbia | 56 | 7 | 63 |
| 164. | Seychelles | 4,000 | 6,000 | 10,000 |
| 165. | Sierra Leone | 900 | 50 | 950 |
| 166. | Singapore | 350,000 | 300,000 | 650,000 |
| 167. | Slovak Republic | 200 | 50 | 250 |
| 168. | Slovenia | 80 | 50 | 130 |
| 169. | Solomon Islands | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| 170. | Somalia | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 171. | South Africa | 60,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,560,000 |
| 172. | Spain | 35,308 | 20,000 | 55,308 |
| 173. | Sri Lanka | 14,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,614,000 |
| 174. | St. Kitts and Nevis | 250 | 500 | 750 |
| 175. | St. Lucia | 250 | 5,005 | 5,255 |
| 176. | St. Martin | - | 5,300 | 5,300 |
| 177. | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 50 | 3,000 | 3,050 |
| 178. | Sudan | 2,600 | 100 | 2,700 |
| 179. | South Sudan | 1,000 | 500 | 1,500 |
| 180. | Suriname | 150 | 154,321 | 154,471 |
| 181. | Swaziland | 500 | 500 | 1,000 |
| 182. | Sweden | 15,349 | 10,370 | 25,719 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 183. | Switzerland | 17,403 | 7,164 | 24,567 |
| 184. | Syria | 107 | 0 | 107 |
| 185. | Tajikistan | 1,100 | 25 | 1,125 |
| 186. | Tanzania | 10,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| 187. | Thailand | 20,000 | 175,000 | 195,000 |
| 188. | Togo | 500 | 10 | 510 |
| 189. | Tonga | 6 | 40 | 46 |
| 190. | Trinidad and Tobago | 1,800 | 555,000 | 556,800 |
| 191. | Tunisia | 121 | 16 | 137 |
| 192. | Turkey | 1,609 | 99 | 1,708 |
| 193. | Turkmenistan | 482 | - | 482 |
| 194. | Turks and Caicos Islands | 200 | 35 | 235 |
| 195. | Tuvalu | - | 50 | 50 |
| 196. | Uganda | 23,500 | 6,500 | 30,000 |
| 197. | Ukraine | 7,541 | 422 | 7,963 |
| 198. | UAE | 3,100,000 | 4,586 | 3,104,586 |
| 199. | UK | 325,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,825,000 |
| 200. | USA | 1,280,000 | 3,180,000 | 4,460,000 |
| 201. | Uruguay | 500 | 30 | 530 |
| 202. | Uzbekistan | 350 | 32 | 382 |
| 203. | Vanuatu | 10 | 800 | 810 |
| 204. | Venezuela | 70 | 40 | 110 |
| 205. | Vietnam | 3,000 | 300 | 3,300 |
| 206. | Yemen | 500 | 10,000 | 10,500 |
| 207. | Zambia | 5,000 | 18,000 | 23,000 |
| 208. | Zimbabwe | 500 | 9,000 | 9,500 |
| TOTAL | | 13,113,360 | 17,882,369 | 30,995,729 |

Dissemination of information on foreign affairs

2886. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has an established mechanism for the collation and dissemination of information on foreign affairs/issues for the public and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the number of white papers and position papers drawn up by the Ministry for public consumption and if so, details thereof; and

(c) the details of roles envisaged by the Ministry for Indian communities abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, the Ministry has an established mechanism to engage with the public on information of foreign affairs. The Official Spokesperson conducts a weekly press briefing to familiarise the public with India's positions on current matters of concern. The Ministry also maintains its web portal www.mea.gov.in and other social media platforms to disseminate information related to developments in the foreign policy/relations domain. The Ministry utilizes publications, documentaries/films and programmes like SAMEEP (Students and MEA Engagement Programme) and Videsh Aaya Pradesh Ke Dwaar (Regional Media engagement programme) to enhance its outreach among the public

(c) The Government has brought about a transformational change in its engagement with the Indian diaspora. The Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Convention, PBD Conferences, Regional PBDs, Youth PBD, Know India Programme, Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children, Bharat Ko Jaaniye Quiz are some of the important programmes undertaken by the Government to strengthen diaspora's connect and engagement with India. Government's efforts are also aimed at harnessing the diaspora for supporting ongoing flagship programmes *viz* Swachh Bharat Mission, National Mission for Clean Ganga, Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, Start-up India, Stand-up India.

Bilateral relations with Maldives

2887. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visit of the Prime Minister to Maldives was aimed at giving a push to the bilateral relations between the two countries.

(b) the major areas identified by both the countries for follow up action in future and whether some agreements were also signed on the occasion; and

(c) whether cultural interaction between the two countries also figured during the discussions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Yes. Under its 'Neighborhood First' policy, Government of India is committed to developing friendly and mutually beneficial relations with all its neighbors, including Maldives.

During Prime Minister's visit to Male in June 2019, India and Maldives agreed to further strengthen and deepen their partnership. GoI has agreed to develop people centric and socio-economic projects in the areas of water and sanitation, urban development and community infrastructure, supporting local SMEs, development of sports and furthering cooperation in sectors like port development, health, education, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, environment and energy. Six agreements were signed in the areas of white shipping, hydrography, health cooperation, ferry and cargo services and cooperation in capacity building in customs and civil services.

A comprehensive Culture Action Plan has been devised to further the cultural and educational interaction, including *inter alia* through exchange of cultural delegations, capacity building exercises, facilitating digitization of traditional knowledge, restoration of historical sites etc.

Bilateral discussion with president of france

†2888. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has held bilateral discussion with the President of France during G20 summit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issues like opening a collective front against terror financing and extending cooperation in maritime security were also discussed; and

(d) if so, the details of response of French Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) During the brief pull-aside meeting on 28 June, 2019, both leaders

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

exchanged their views on matters of mutual interest including on bilateral cooperation; climate change; terrorism; and the international situation. They agreed to work for further enhancement of our Strategic Partnership.

Arrangements for bringing Indian citizens

†2889. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with whom Government has made arrangements for bringing Indian citizens; and

(b) whether Indian citizens residing in the Middle East/Arabian countries also want to return to India and are seeking Government's help in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Assistance for bringing back Indian nationals who are stranded or in a distress situation abroad due to various reasons including diversion of flight; loss of travel document; over stay beyond the visa period; maltreatment by the foreign employer; being stuck in a conflict or disaster affected country/region, etc., forms an integral part of the consular services rendered by Indian Missions and Posts abroad and does not require formal arrangements with foreign countries. Indian Missions and Posts actively follow up any such case, including with authorities concerned in the Governments of foreign countries.

The Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and well-being of Indians in foreign countries, including in the Middle East/Arabian countries. Indian Missions and Posts abroad remain vigilant and closely monitor incidents/cases of Indian nationals getting stranded or being in a distress situation in foreign countries, and extend them all possible consular assistance including helping them to complete their documentation such as issue of Emergency Certificates before they can be repatriated to India.

Further, the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is set up in Indian Missions and Posts abroad for providing assistance to overseas Indian nationals in distress situations, including air passage, on a means tested basis in deserving cases.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Meeting with Prime Minister of Japan at Osaka

2890. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the issues discussed between the Prime Minister of Japan and the Indian Prime Minister recently at Osaka;
- (b) the main topics highlighted by Japan with regard to G-20 meeting;
- (c) the details of response of Indian Government thereto; and
- (d) whether any trilateral meeting between India, US and Japan was held and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Prime Minister met Japanese PM Shinzo Abe on 27 June, 2019 on the margins of G20 Summit, Osaka. The two leaders reviewed developments in India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership since the last Annual Summit in October, 2018 and expressed satisfaction over the steady progress achieved in bilateral relations in recent years. They also discussed the ongoing economic-cooperation between India and Japan, and new areas of India-Japan partnership such as digital cooperation, disaster management, etc. They also discussed global issues of mutual interest. The two Prime Ministers also took note of the important upcoming engagements between the two countries in 2019, including the next India-Japan Annual Summit.

(b) and (c) Japan, as the current President of G20, highlighted the following areas at the G20 Summit, Osaka: Development of Quality Infrastructure; Digital Economy and Society 5.0; Free Trade and Economic Growth; Women Empowerment; Global Health and Ageing; Climate change and Energy; and Marine Plastic Waste. India welcomed the priority areas highlighted by Japan and would continue to work with G20 partners on these issues.

(d) A trilateral Summit meeting was held between India, US and Japan on 28 June, 2019 on the margins of G20 Summit, Osaka, in which the three leaders discussed regional and international issues of mutual interest.

Passports with advanced security features

2891. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with passports with advanced security features;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that chips would be installed in the booklets; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Yes. The Ministry has plans to issue chip enabled e-passports to citizens with advanced security features. The personal particulars of the applicants would be digitally signed and stored in the chip which would be embedded in the physical passport booklet. In case anyone tampers with the chip, the system shall be able to identify it resulting in the failure of the passport authentication.

The Government has given its approval for procurement of electronic contactless inlays for manufacturing of e-passports to India Security Press (ISP) Nasik. In this regard, ISP, Nasik, has been authorized to float a Global three-stage tender for procurement of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)-compliant electronic contactless inlays along with its operating system, which is required for manufacture of e-passports. Manufacture of e-passport will commence on the successful completion of the tendering and procurement process by ISP, Nasik.

Integration of diplomatic missions with Passport Seva Project

2892. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is on its way to integrate all the diplomatic missions and posts with the Passport Seva Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether at present there are 505 Passport Seva Kendras out of which 412 are Post Office Passport Seva Kendras; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry is in the process of linking and integrating all the Missions and Posts abroad with the Passport Seva Project (PSP). As on 13 July, 2019, the Ministry has integrated the passport issuance systems in 29 Missions and Posts in Australia, Bahrain, Canada, China, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates,

United Kingdom and the United States of America into the Passport Seva Project. This will facilitate holders of Indian passports to apply for a fresh passport or renew their existing passport from an Indian Mission or Post abroad.

(c) and (d) Yes. There are 505 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) functioning in the country, including 412 Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs), as on 13 July, 2019. The list is given in Statement.

Statement

List of operational Passport Seva Kendras as on 13.07.2019

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Amalapuram | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |
| 2. | Anantpur | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 3. | Bapatla | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 4. | Bhimavaram | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |
| 5. | Chittoor | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 6. | Eluru | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |
| 7. | Gudivada | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 8. | Guntur | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 9. | Hindupur | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 10. | Kadappa | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 11. | Kakinada | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |
| 12. | Kodur | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 13. | Kurnool | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 14. | Nandyal | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 15. | Narasaraopet | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 16. | Nellore | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 17. | Ongole | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 18. | Rajamundry | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |
| 19. | Srikakulam | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |
| 20. | Tirupati | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 21. | Vijayawada | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 22. | Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 23. | Vizianagaram | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |
| 24. | Yelamanchili | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |
| 25. | Changlang | Arunachal Pradesh | Guwahati |
| 26. | Itanagar | Arunachal Pradesh | Guwahati |
| 27. | Khonsa | Arunachal Pradesh | Guwahati |
| 28. | Barpeta | Assam | Guwahati |
| 29. | Dhubri | Assam | Guwahati |
| 30. | Dibrugarh | Assam | Guwahati |
| 31. | Goalpara | Assam | Guwahati |
| 32. | Golaghat | Assam | Guwahati |
| 33. | Guwahati | Assam | Guwahati |
| 34. | Jorhat | Assam | Guwahati |
| 35. | Karbi Anglong | Assam | Guwahati |
| 36. | Karimganj | Assam | Guwahati |
| 37. | Kokrajhar | Assam | Guwahati |
| 38. | Mangaldoi | Assam | Guwahati |
| 39. | Nawgong | Assam | Guwahati |
| 40. | North Lakhimpur | Assam | Guwahati |
| 41. | Silchar | Assam | Guwahati |
| 42. | Tezpur | Assam | Guwahati |
| 43. | Tinsukia | Assam | Guwahati |
| 44. | Arrah | Bihar | Patna |
| 45. | Banka | Bihar | Patna |
| 46. | Begusarai | Bihar | Patna |
| 47. | Bettiah | Bihar | Patna |
| 48. | Bhagalpur | Bihar | Patna |
| 49. | Buxar | Bihar | Patna |
| 50. | Chhapra | Bihar | Patna |
| 51. | Dalmia Nagar | Bihar | Patna |
| 52. | Dalsingh Sarai | Bihar | Patna |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 53. | Darbhanga | Bihar | Patna |
| 54. | Forbesganj | Bihar | Patna |
| 55. | Gaya | Bihar | Patna |
| 56. | Hajipur | Bihar | Patna |
| 57. | Jahanabad | Bihar | Patna |
| 58. | Jamui | Bihar | Patna |
| 59. | Katihar | Bihar | Patna |
| 60. | Khagaria | Bihar | Patna |
| 61. | Madhubani | Bihar | Patna |
| 62. | Maner | Bihar | Patna |
| 63. | Motihari | Bihar | Patna |
| 64. | Munger | Bihar | Patna |
| 65. | Muzaffarpur | Bihar | Patna |
| 66. | Nalanda | Bihar | Patna |
| 67. | Navada | Bihar | Patna |
| 68. | Patna | Bihar | Patna |
| 69. | Purnea | Bihar | Patna |
| 70. | Saharsa | Bihar | Patna |
| 71. | Samastipur | Bihar | Patna |
| 72. | Sasaram | Bihar | Patna |
| 73. | Sheohar | Bihar | Patna |
| 74. | Sitamarhi | Bihar | Patna |
| 75. | Siwan | Bihar | Patna |
| 76. | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | Chandigarh |
| 77. | Bilaspur | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| 78. | Durg | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| 79. | Janjgir-Champa | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| 80. | Korba | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| 81. | Raigarh | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| 82. | Raipur | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 83. | Rajnandgaon | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| 84. | Surguja | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| 85. | Silvasa | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | Mumbai |
| 86. | Daman | Daman | Mumbai |
| 87. | Bhikaji Cama Place | Delhi | Delhi |
| 88. | Herald House | Delhi | Delhi |
| 89. | Janak Puri | Delhi | Delhi |
| 90. | Mehrauli | Delhi | Delhi |
| 91. | Nehru Place | Delhi | Delhi |
| 92. | Patparganj | Delhi | Delhi |
| 93. | Shalimar Place | Delhi | Delhi |
| 94. | Yamuna Vihar | Delhi | Delhi |
| 95. | Margao | Goa | Panaji |
| 96. | Panaji | Goa | Panaji |
| 97. | Amreli | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 98. | Anand | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 99. | Bardoli | Gujarat | Surat |
| 100. | Bharuch | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 101. | Bhavnagar | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 102. | Bhuj | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 103. | Chhota Udaipur | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 104. | Dahod | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 105. | Gandhinagar | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 106. | Godhra | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 107. | Jamnagar | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 108. | Junagadh | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 109. | Kheda | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 110. | Mehsana | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 111. | Mithakali | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 112. | Navsari | Gujarat | Surat |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 113. | Palanpur | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 114. | Patan | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 115. | Porbandar | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 116. | Rajkot | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 117. | Sabarkantha | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 118. | Surat | Gujarat | Surat |
| 119. | Surendranagar | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 120. | Vadodara | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 121. | Valsad | Gujarat | Surat |
| 122. | Veraval | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 123. | Vijay Cross Road | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 124. | Ambala | Haryana | Chandigarh |
| 125. | Bhiwani Mahendragarh | Haryana | Chandigarh |
| 126. | Faridabad | Haryana | Delhi |
| 127. | Gurugram | Haryana | Delhi |
| 128. | Hisar | Haryana | Chandigarh |
| 129. | Kaithal | Haryana | Chandigarh |
| 130. | Karnal | Haryana | Chandigarh |
| 131. | Narnaul | Haryana | Delhi |
| 132. | Panipat | Haryana | Chandigarh |
| 133. | Rohtak | Haryana | Delhi |
| 134. | Sirsa | Haryana | Chandigarh |
| 135. | Sonipat | Haryana | Delhi |
| 136. | Yamunanagar | Haryana | Chandigarh |
| 137. | Hamirpur | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla |
| 138. | Kangra | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla |
| 139. | Kullu | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla |
| 140. | Mandi | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla |
| 141. | Palampur | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla |
| 142. | Shimla | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 143. | Una | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla |
| 144. | Anantnag | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar |
| 145. | Baramulla | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar |
| 146. | Jammu | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu |
| 147. | Kathua | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu |
| 148. | Leh | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar |
| 149. | Rajouri | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu |
| 150. | Srinagar | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar |
| 151. | Udhampur | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu |
| 152. | Bokaro | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 153. | Chaibasha | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 154. | Deoghar | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 155. | Dhanbad | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 156. | Dumka | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 157. | Giridih | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 158. | Gumla | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 159. | Hazaribagh | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 160. | Jamshedpur | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 161. | Jumri Talaiya | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 162. | Khunti | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 163. | Medininagar | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 164. | Ranchi | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 165. | Sahibganj | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 166. | Shimaria | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 167. | Ankola | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 168. | Belagavi | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 169. | Bellary | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 170. | Bidar | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 171. | Chamrajanagar | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 172. | Channapatna | Karnataka | Bengaluru |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 173. | Chikballapur | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 174. | Chikkodi | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 175. | Chitradurga | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 176. | Davangere | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 177. | Gadag | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 178. | Hassan | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 179. | Hubli | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 180. | Jalahalli | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 181. | Kalaburagi | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 182. | Koppal | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 183. | Lalbagh | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 184. | Maddur | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 185. | Mangalore | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 186. | Marathahalli | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 187. | Mysuru | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 188. | Raichur | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 189. | Robertsonpet | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 190. | Shivamogga | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 191. | Tumakuru | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 192. | Udupi | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 193. | Vijayapur | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 194. | Alapuzha | Kerala | Cochin |
| 195. | Aluva | Kerala | Cochin |
| 196. | Attingal | Kerala | Trivandrum |
| 197. | Chengannur | Kerala | Cochin |
| 198. | Kannur | Kerala | Kozhikode |
| 199. | Kasargod | Kerala | Kozhikode |
| 200. | Kattappana | Kerala | Cochin |
| 201. | Kollam | Kerala | Trivandrum |
| 202. | Kottayam | Kerala | Cochin |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 203. | Kozhikode | Kerala | Kozhikode |
| 204. | Malappuram | Kerala | Kozhikode |
| 205. | Neyyattinkara | Kerala | Trivandrum |
| 206. | Palakkad | Kerala | Cochin |
| 207. | Pathanamthitta | Kerala | Trivandrum |
| 208. | Payyanur | Kerala | Kozhikode |
| 209. | Thrissur | Kerala | Cochin |
| 210. | Tripunithura | Kerala | Cochin |
| 211. | Vadakara | Kerala | Kozhikode |
| 212. | Vazhuthacaud | Kerala | Trivandrum |
| 213. | Kavaratti | Lakshadweep | Cochin |
| 214. | Balaghat | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 215. | Betul | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 216. | Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 217. | Chhatarpur | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 218. | Chhindwara | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 219. | Damoh | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 220. | Dewas | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 221. | Dhar | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 222. | Gwalior | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 223. | Hoshangabad | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 224. | Indore | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 225. | Jabalpur | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 226. | Ratlam | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 227. | Rewa | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 228. | Sagar | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 229. | Satna | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 230. | Tikamgarh | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 231. | Ujjain | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 232. | Vidisha | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 233. | Ahmednagar | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 234. | Akola | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 235. | Amravati | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 236. | Andheri | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 237. | Aurangabad | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 238. | Baramati | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 239. | Beed | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 240. | Bhandara | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 241. | Bhusawal | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 242. | Buldhana | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 243. | Chandrapur | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 244. | Dhule | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 245. | Gadchiroli | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 246. | Hingoli | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 247. | Ichalkaranji | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 248. | Jalgaon | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 249. | Jalna | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 250. | Katoal | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 251. | Kolhapur | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 252. | Latur | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 253. | Lower Parel | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 254. | Madha | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 255. | Malad | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 256. | Nagpur | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 257. | Nanded | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 258. | Nashik | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 259. | Osmanabad | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 260. | Pandharpur | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 261. | Parbhani | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 262. | Pimpri Chinchwad | Maharashtra | Pune |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 263. | Pune | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 264. | Rajapur | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 265. | Sangli | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 266. | Satara | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 267. | Shirur | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 268. | Sion | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 269. | Solapur | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 270. | Srirampur | Maharashtra | Pune |
| 271. | Thane | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 272. | Vashi | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 273. | Vikroli | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 274. | Wardha | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 275. | Yavatmal | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 276. | Imphal | Manipur | Guwahati |
| 277. | Kakching | Manipur | Guwahati |
| 278. | Shillong | Meghalaya | Guwahati |
| 279. | Tura | Meghalaya | Guwahati |
| 280. | Aizawl | Mizoram | Guwahati |
| 281. | Dimapur | Nagaland | Guwahati |
| 282. | Aska | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 283. | Balasore | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 284. | Bargarh | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 285. | Baripada | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 286. | Berhampur | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 287. | Bhadrak | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 288. | Bhawanipatna | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 289. | Bhubaneswar | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 290. | Bolangir | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 291. | Cuttack | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 292. | Dhenkanal | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 293. | Jagatsinghpur | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 294. | Jajpur | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 295. | Kendrapara | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 296. | Keonjhar | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 297. | Koraput | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 298. | Nabarangpur | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 299. | Phulbani | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 300. | Puri | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 301. | Rourkela | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 302. | Sambalpur | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 303. | Karaikal | Puducherry | Tiruchirapalli |
| 304. | Puducherry | Puducherry | Tiruchirapalli |
| 305. | Amritsar | Punjab | Amritsar |
| 306. | Basi Pattana | Punjab | Chandigarh |
| 307. | Bathinda | Punjab | Chandigarh |
| 308. | Firozpur | Punjab | Amritsar |
| 309. | Hoshiarpur | Punjab | Jalandhar |
| 310. | Jalandhar I | Punjab | Jalandhar |
| 311. | Jalandhar II | Punjab | Jalandhar |
| 312. | Ludhiana | Punjab | Chandigarh |
| 313. | Malerkotla | Punjab | Chandigarh |
| 314. | Moga | Punjab | Jalandhar |
| 315. | Pathankot | Punjab | Jalandhar |
| 316. | Patiala | Punjab | Chandigarh |
| 317. | Phagwara | Punjab | Jalandhar |
| 318. | Ropar | Punjab | Chandigarh |
| 319. | Ajmer | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 320. | Alwar | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 321. | Banswara | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 322. | Barmer | Rajasthan | Jaipur |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 323. | Bharatpur | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 324. | Bhilwara | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 325. | Bikaner | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 326. | Chittorgarh | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 327. | Churu | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 328. | Dausa | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 329. | Hanumangarh | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 330. | Jaipur | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 331. | Jaisalmer | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 332. | Jhalawar | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 333. | Jhunjhunu | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 334. | Jodhpur | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 335. | Kankroli | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 336. | Karauli-Dhaulpur | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 337. | Kota | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 338. | Kotputli | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 339. | Nagaur | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 340. | Pali | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 341. | Pratapgarh | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 342. | Sawai Madhopur | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 343. | Sikar | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 344. | Sirohi | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 345. | Sriganganagar | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 346. | Udaipur | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 347. | Gangtok | Sikkim | Guwahati |
| 348. | Aminjikarai | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 349. | Arani | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 350. | Bodineyaknur | Tamil Nadu | Madurai |
| 351. | Chennai GPO | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 352. | Chidambaram | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 353. | Coimbatore | Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore |
| 354. | Coonoor | Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore |
| 355. | Cuddalore | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 356. | Devakottai | Tamil Nadu | Madurai |
| 357. | Dharmapuri | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 358. | Erode | Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore |
| 359. | Kallakurichi | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 360. | Kancheepuram | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 361. | Karur | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirappalli |
| 362. | Kodairoad | Tamil Nadu | Madurai |
| 363. | Krishnagiri | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 364. | Madurai | Tamil Nadu | Madurai |
| 365. | Nagercoil | Tamil Nadu | Madurai |
| 366. | Perambalur | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirappalli |
| 367. | Rajpalyam | Tamil Nadu | Madurai |
| 368. | Ranipet | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 369. | Rasipuram | Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore |
| 370. | Salem | Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore |
| 371. | Saligramam | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 372. | Sirkali | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirappalli |
| 373. | Tambaram | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 374. | Thanjavur | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirappalli |
| 375. | Thiruthuraipoondi | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirappalli |
| 376. | Thoothukkudi | Tamil Nadu | Madurai |
| 377. | Tiruchirappalli | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirappalli |
| 378. | Tirunelveli | Tamil Nadu | Madurai |
| 379. | Tiruvallur | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 380. | Tiruvannamalai | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 381. | Vellore | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 382. | Viluppuram | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 383. | Virudhunagar | Tamil Nadu | Madurai |
| 384. | Adilabad | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 385. | Ameerpet | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 386. | Begumpet | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 387. | Bhongir | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 388. | Kamareddy | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 389. | Karimnagar | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 390. | Khammam | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 391. | Mahabubabad | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 392. | Mancherial | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 393. | Medak | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 394. | Medchal | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 395. | Mehbubnagar | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 396. | Nalgonda | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 397. | Nizamabad | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 398. | Siddipet | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 399. | Toli Chowki | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 400. | Vikarabad | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 401. | Wanaparthy | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 402. | Warangal | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 403. | Agartala | Tripura | Kolkata |
| 404. | Achnera | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 405. | Agra | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 406. | Aligarh | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 407. | Allahabad | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 408. | Ambedkar Nagar | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 409. | Amethi | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 410. | Amroha | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 411. | Ayodhya | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 412. | Azamgarh | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 413. | Badaun | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 414. | Baghpat | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 415. | Bahraich | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 416. | Ballia | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 417. | Balrampur | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 418. | Banda | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 419. | Bareilly | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 420. | Bhadohi | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 421. | Bijnaur | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 422. | Bulandshahr | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 423. | Chunar | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 424. | Deoria | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 425. | Fatehpur | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 426. | Ghaziabad | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 427. | Ghazipur | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 428. | Gonda | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 429. | Gorakhpur | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 430. | Goshi (Mau) | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 431. | Hamirpur | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 432. | Hathras | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 433. | Jaunpur | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 434. | Jhansi | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 435. | Kanpur | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 436. | Kheri | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 437. | Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 438. | Maharajganj | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 439. | Meerut | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 440. | Misrikh | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 441. | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 442. | Muzaffarnagar | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 443. | Noida | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 444. | Pilibhit | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 445. | Pratapgarh | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 446. | Rae Bareli | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 447. | Rampur | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 448. | Saharanpur | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 449. | Shahjahanpur | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 450. | Siddharth Nagar | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 451. | Sitapur | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 452. | Sultanpur | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 453. | Unnao | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 454. | Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 455. | Vrindawan | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 456. | Almora | Uttarakhand | Dehradun |
| 457. | Dehradun | Uttarakhand | Dehradun |
| 458. | Kathgodam | Uttarakhand | Dehradun |
| 459. | Nainital | Uttarakhand | Dehradun |
| 460. | Roorkee | Uttarakhand | Dehradun |
| 461. | Rudrapur | Uttarakhand | Dehradun |
| 462. | Srinagar | Uttarakhand | Dehradun |
| 463. | Alipurduar | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 464. | Amta | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 465. | Arambagh | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 466. | Asansol | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 467. | Ashok Nagar | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 468. | Balurghat | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 469. | Bangaon | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 470. | Bankura | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 471. | Bardhaman | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 472. | Barrackpore | West Bengal | Kolkata |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 473. | Basirhat | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 474. | Beadon Street | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 475. | Berhampore | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 476. | Bishnupur | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 477. | Bolpur | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 478. | Canning Road Ferry Ghat | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 479. | Chinsurah | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 480. | Coochbehar | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 481. | Darjeeling | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 482. | Diamond Harbour | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 483. | Dum Dum | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 484. | Ghatal | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 485. | Howrah | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 486. | Jadavpur | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 487. | Jalpaiguri | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 488. | Jhargram | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 489. | Jiyaganj | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 490. | Kakdweep | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 491. | Kanthi | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 492. | Katwa | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 493. | Kharagpur | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 494. | Kolkata | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 495. | Krishnanagar | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 496. | Makdumpur | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 497. | North Dinajpur | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 498. | Purulia | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 499. | Raghunathganj | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 500. | Rampurhat | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 501. | Ranaghat | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 502. | Samsi | West Bengal | Kolkata |

| Sl. No. | Locations | State/UT | Passport Office |
|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| 503. | Serampore | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 504. | Siliguri | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 505. | Tamluk | West Bengal | Kolkata |

Mental Health Workforce in Higher Education Institutions

2893. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of counsellors or psychologists working in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs);

(b) the average number of counsellors or psychologists per HEI; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve mental health workforce in HEIs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Several Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) have engaged counsellors or psychologists. To improve mental health workforce, various steps have been taken in HEIs, such as organizing Yoga Programmes, physical training, inter-sports meets etc. Further, consultation and guidance is also provided to students at regular intervals by faculty advisors in various HEIs. However, the data regarding number of counsellors or psychologists working in HEIs and their average per HEI are not maintained centrally.

Support to India for UNSC non-permanent seat

2894. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has won the unanimous support of all countries in the 55 member Asia Pacific Group at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in its bid for a non-permanent seat at UNSC for a two year term in 2021-22;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India had been a non-permanent member of the UNSC seven times earlier; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) India had announced its candidature

for United Nations Security Council (UNSC) non-permanent seat of the Asia-Pacific Group (APG) for the term 2021-22. India's candidature to UNSC non-permanent seat for 2021-22 term was endorsed by the 55-member APG in June, 2019. As many as 44 countries from APG made statements supporting India's candidature, and no country opposed our candidature. The elections for UNSC non-permanent seats for the term 2021-22 will be held in June, 2020 in New York.

(c) and (d) In the past, India has been elected to the UNSC as non-permanent member seven times during the terms: 1950-51, 1967-68, 1972-73, 1977-78, 1984-85, 1991-92 and 2011-12.

Meeting with US Secretary of State in Delhi

2895. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a meeting was held with US Secretary of State in Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the details of issues which came for discussion in the meeting;
- (c) the details of bilateral issues discussed and the views exchanged between the two Ministers to resolve them; and
- (d) whether H1B visa issue was also discussed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Yes. The U.S. Secretary of State, Michael R. Pompeo, met External Affairs Minister on 26 June, 2019, during his visit to India. They exchanged views on various bilateral, regional, and global issues of topical significance and common interest. They explored bilateral cooperation in the fields of counter-terrorism, defence, energy, trade and investment, and people-to-people ties.

(d) Issues related to the H-1B visa programme were discussed in context of people-to-people exchanges, and the contributions of the Indian diaspora and PIOs to the U.S. society and economy.

Meetings in G-20 summit

2896. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the countries with which the Indian Prime Minister has held a dialogue during G-20 summit held recently in Japan;

(b) the terms of reference of the dialogues along with the results thereof; and

(c) whether the emerging and other issues have also been discussed with heads of the respective countries and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) The 14th G-20 Summit was held in Osaka, Japan on 28-29 June, 2019. Prime Minister led the Indian delegation during the Summit and met the Leaders of various countries who attended the Summit. G-20 members who attended the Summit, apart from India, were Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, People's Republic of China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Russia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and European Union. Apart from the G-20 members, Leaders of several other countries were also invited to the Summit and participated in different programmes. Prime Minister interacted with Leaders who attended the G-20 Summit.

(b) and (c) Prime Minister had several engagements during the G-20 Summit in Osaka. He attended the programmes for the Leaders during the G-20 Summit, following which the G-20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration was issued. Prime Minister also participated in several bilateral meetings with Leaders who attended the Summit. During his meetings with various world Leaders, issues of mutual interest including areas that were the focus of G-20 Summit were discussed. On the margins of the G-20 Summit he also attended two trilateral meetings, with Leaders of RIC (Russia, India, China) and JAI (Japan, America, India) countries and participated in the BRICS Leaders' Informal Meeting.

Indians languishing in foreign jails

2897. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

SHRI VEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of Indians are languishing in jails of various countries including Pakistan and Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(c) the types of assistance provided to them; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure release of such prisoners and their safe passage to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) As per the information available with

the Ministry, the number of Indian prisoners in foreign jails as of 31.05.2019 is 8189 which also includes under-trials. Country-wise list is given in the Statement (*See below*). However, due to strong privacy laws prevailing in many countries, the local authorities do not share information on prisoners unless the person concerned consents to the disclosure of such information. Even countries which share information do not generally provide detailed information about the people of foreign countries imprisoned.

(c) and (d) Indian Missions/Posts abroad remain vigilant and closely monitor the incidents of Indian nationals being put in jail in foreign countries for violation of local laws or alleged violation of local laws. Apart from extending them all possible consular assistance, Indian Missions and Posts also assist in providing legal aid wherever needed. Missions and Posts also maintain a local panel of lawyers where Indian community is in sizeable numbers.

There is a regular process of consultation and coordination with countries concerned on the issue of repatriation of Indian nationals in foreign prisons including in the context of bilateral agreements for Transfer of Sentenced Persons (TSP).

In addition, the Government through its Missions/Posts abroad also takes up and pursues grant of amnesty/commutation of sentences of Indian prisoners in foreign countries. Since 2016 till present, in the countries in Gulf region a total of 3087 Indian nationals have received amnesty or commutation of their sentences.

Statement

Details of the No. of Indian Prisoners in foreign jails

| Sl. No. | Name of Country | Number of Indians in foreign jails as on 31.5.2019 |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Afghanistan | Nil |
| 2. | Algeria | Nil |
| 3. | Angola | Nil |
| 4. | Argentina | Nil |
| 5. | Armenia | 9 |
| 6. | Austria | 5 |
| 7. | Australia | 78 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------|-----|
| 8. | Azerbaijan | 3 |
| 9. | Bahrain | 134 |
| 10. | Belarus | 1 |
| 11. | Bangladesh | 58 |
| 12. | Belgium | 12 |
| 13. | Bhutan | 53 |
| 14. | Botswana | Nil |
| 15. | Brazil | 2 |
| 16. | Brunei | 1 |
| 17. | Bulgaria | Nil |
| 18. | Cambodia | 3 |
| 19. | Canada | 70 |
| 20. | Chile | Nil |
| 21. | China | 270 |
| 22. | Congo | 4 |
| 23. | Colombia | 5 |
| 24. | Cote D' Ivoire | 1 |
| 25. | Croatia | Nil |
| 26. | Cuba | 1 |
| 27. | Cyprus | 11 |
| 28. | Czech Republic | Nil |
| 29. | Denmark | 5 |
| 30. | Egypt | 2 |
| 31. | Ethiopia | Nil |
| 32. | Fiji | 1 |
| 33. | Finland | 1 |
| 34. | France | 38 |
| 35. | Germany | 59 |
| 36. | Ghana | 1 |
| 37. | Guatemala | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------------|-----|
| 38. | Guyana | Nil |
| 39. | Hungary | 3 |
| 40. | Iceland | Nil |
| 41. | Indonesia | 19 |
| 42. | Iran | 18 |
| 43. | Iraq | 4 |
| 44. | Ireland | Nil |
| 45. | Israel | 7 |
| 46. | Italy | 242 |
| 47. | Jamaica | Nil |
| 48. | Japan | 7 |
| 49. | Jordan | 25 |
| 50. | Kazakhstan | Nil |
| 51. | Kenya | Nil |
| 52. | Korea (DPR) | Nil |
| 53. | Korea (Republic of) | 3 |
| 54. | Kuwait | 511 |
| 55. | Kyrgyzstan | 2 |
| 56. | Laos PDR | 2 |
| 57. | Lebanon | 5 |
| 58. | Libya | Nil |
| 59. | Madagascar | 15 |
| 60. | Malawi | Nil |
| 61. | Malaysia | 576 |
| 62. | Maldives | 14 |
| 63. | Mali | Nil |
| 64. | Malta | 1 |
| 65. | Mauritius | 4 |
| 66. | Mexico | 2 |
| 67. | Morocco | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------|---|------|
| 68. Mongolia | | Nil |
| 69. Mozambique | | 6 |
| 70. Myanmar | | 61 |
| 71. Namibia | | NIL |
| 72. Nepal | | 1160 |
| 73. Netherlands | | 1 |
| 74. New Zealand | | 13 |
| 75. Niger | | Nil |
| 76. Nigeria | | 1 |
| 77. Norway | | Nil |
| 78. Oman | | 101 |
| 79. Pakistan | | 48 |
| 80. Palestine | | Nil |
| 81. Panama | | 1 |
| 82. Papua New Guinea | | Nil |
| 83. Peru | | Nil |
| 84. Philippines | | 34 |
| 85. Poland | | 5 |
| 86. Portugal | | 5 |
| 87. Qatar | | 257 |
| 88. Romania | | Nil |
| 89. Russia | | 6 |
| 90. Saudi Arabia | | 1811 |
| 91. Serbia | | Nil |
| 92. Senegal | | Nil |
| 93. Seychelles | | Nil |
| 94. Singapore | | 111 |
| 95. Slovak Republic | | Nil |
| 96. Slovenia | | 2 |
| 97. South Africa | | 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------------------|---|------|
| 98. South Sudan | | Nil |
| 99. Spain | | 21 |
| 100. Sri Lanka | | 111 |
| 101. Sudan | | Nil |
| 102. Suriname | | Nil |
| 103. Sweden | | 2 |
| 104. Switzerland | | Nil |
| 105. Syria | | Nil |
| 106. Tajikistan | | Nil |
| 107. Tanzania | | 1 |
| 108. Thailand | | 44 |
| 109. Trinidad and Tobago | | Nil |
| 110. Tunisia | | Nil |
| 111. Turkey | | 2 |
| 112. Turkmenistan | | Nil |
| 113. Uganda | | 1 |
| 114. United Arab Emirates | | 1392 |
| 115. United Kingdom | | 6 |
| 116. Venezuela | | Nil |
| 117. Vietnam | | Nil |
| 118. United States of America | | 689 |
| 119. Uzbekistan | | Nil |
| 120. Venezuela | | Nil |
| 121. Vietnam | | 1 |
| 122. Zambia | | Nil |
| 123. Zimbabwe | | Nil |
| TOTAL | | 8189 |

Construction of dam on Brahmaputra

†2898. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some dams have been built or are under construction on tributaries of Brahmaputra river by China;

(b) whether due to construction of the said dams, the water of Siang river has become polluted and the local people are forced to drink this polluted water as a result of which they are having various types of diseases; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to provide pure drinking water to the people living there and protect their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Government has seen reports drawing possible linkage between the deterioration in the quality of Siang/Brahmaputra River and the infrastructure construction activities on the river in China. In this regard, Government has noted Chinese Foreign Ministry's statements denying any such link and stating that the situation was caused by an earthquake in the region and was not a man-made incident. Government, in close cooperation with various State Governments which are users of the waters of Brahmaputra River, continues to carefully monitor the water flow in river Brahmaputra for early detection of abnormality so that corrective and preventive measures are taken to safeguard livelihood of peoples of these states of Union of India.

As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the trans-border rivers, Government has consistently conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities and has urged them to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

Government remains engaged with China on the issue of trans-border rivers to safeguard our interest, including through an institutionalized Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006, as well as through diplomatic channels.

Digital exploitation of children

2899. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to create a permanent institutional framework to monitor and regulate online content that falls under the category of digital exploitation

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of children and create awareness and proper accountability measures to reduce online child harassment; and

(b) the further action taken by Government to protect children from digital sexual exploitation/abuse in the country, expedite the disposal of such cases and create public awareness against it keeping confidentiality of the complainant?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including crimes related to exploitation of children; through their law enforcement machinery. The law enforcement agencies take legal action as per provisions of law against persons involved in digital sexual exploitation/ abuse of children. The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has adequate provisions to deal with prevailing cybercrimes. Section 67B of the Act specifically provides stringent punishment for publishing, browsing or transmitting child pornography in electronic form. Further, sections 354A and 354D of Indian Penal Code provide punishment for cyber bullying and cyber stalking against women.

(b) Details of further action taken by the Government are given below:

1. Ministry of Home Affairs has approved a scheme namely ‘Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)’ under which an online Cyber Crime reporting portal, (www.cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched to enable public to report complaints pertaining to Child Pornography/ Child Sexual Abuse Material, rape/gang rape imageries or sexually explicit content. This portal facilitates the public to lodge complaints anonymously or through Report and track option. Steps have also been taken to spread awareness, issue of alerts/advisories, training of law enforcement agencies, improving cyber forensic facilities etc. These steps help to prevent such cases and speed up investigation. A handbook on Cyber Safety for Adolescents/Students has been released (Copy available on www.cybercrime.gov.in and www.mha.gov.in) and sent to all States/ Union Territories for wide circulation. Cyber Crime awareness campaign has been launched through twitter handle (@CyberDost) and radio across the country.
2. The Ministry of Women and Child Development had enacted the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) as a special law to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. Section 13 to Section 15 deals with the issue of child pornography.

Section 14 and Section 15 lays down the punishment for using child for pornographic purposes and for storage of pornographic material involving child.

Further Section 28 of the POCSO Act 2012 provides for establishment of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences under the Act.

Section 43 of the POCSO Act, 2012 provides that the Central Government and every State Government takes all measures to give wide publicity to the provisions of the Act. In accordance with this, MWCD has taken various steps from time to time to create awareness of the provisions of the POCSO Act through electronic and print media, consultations, workshops and training programmes with stakeholders concerned. Further, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) are also mandated to monitor the implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012.

3. Government has taken a number of steps to be implemented by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to protect children from sexual abuse online. These include:—

- (i) Government blocks the websites containing extreme Child sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) based on INTERPOL's "Worst-of-list" shared periodically by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) which is the National Nodal Agency for Interpol. The list is shared with Department of Telecommunications (DoT), who then directs major ISPs to block such websites.
- (ii) Government ordered major ISPs in India to adopt and disable/remove the online CSAM dynamically based on Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), UK list.
- (iii) MeitY (Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) has implemented a major programme on Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA). A dedicated website for information security awareness (<https://www.infosecawareness.in>) has also been set up.

Plan for revival of SAARC

2900. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it a fact that South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has not achieved its goals;
- (b) if so, the factors responsible for this; and
- (c) whether India has any plan to revive SAARC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) India is one of the founder Members of SAARC. India continues to strengthen its relations with SAARC Member countries as per our foreign policy priority *i.e.* 'Neighbourhood First'.

India enjoys excellent bilateral relations with SAARC countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

However, regional cooperation is adversely affected due to continued support to cross-border terrorism and interference in the internal affairs of member states by one country.

India has continued its commitment to regional cooperation under SAARC with initiatives such as launch of South Asia Satellite, extension of India's National Knowledge Network (NKN), continued support to South Asian University (SAU) and SAARC Disaster Management Centre (Interim Unit).

Students in Government schools

†2901. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children who study in Government primary schools out of the total number of children getting primary education;

(b) the percentage of children who study in Government secondary and higher secondary schools out of the total number of children getting secondary and higher secondary education;

(c) whether Government has proposed any plan so that more and more children get education in Government schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2017-18 (provisional), the percentage of children enrolled at Primary level in Government schools out of total children enrolled at Primary level is 56.66. The percentage of children enrolled at Secondary level in Government schools out of total children enrolled at Secondary level is 44.23. The percentage of children enrolled at Higher Secondary level in Government schools out of total children enrolled at Higher Secondary level is 36.12.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha with effect from 2018-19 which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for undertaking various activities to increase enrolment in government schools including opening/ upgradation of new schools upto senior secondary level, strengthening of existing schools' infrastructure, setting up and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), setting up of residential schools/hostels, free uniforms, free text books and undertaking enrolment and retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, Seasonal hostels/residential camps, Special Training Centres at worksites, Transport/ Escort Facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid-day meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education.

Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material, transport and escort facility and stipend to girls students with disability etc.

Attracting educational institutions

2902. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in higher education has attracted some world class educational institutions/ universities to operate in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) At present, there is no law which allows the entry and operation of foreign educational providers to set up their campuses in India. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations 2016, which spell out the modalities regarding the eligibility criteria and the conditions for the collaboration of a foreign

educational institution with an Indian educational institution. UGC regulations in this respect are available at <http://www.egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170684.pdf>.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also set norms for academic collaborations and twinning programmes between Indian and Foreign Universities/Institutions in the field of technical education, research and training in India. AICTE norms in this regard are available at <https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/APH%202019-20.pdf>.

Education on yoga in Government schools

2903. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Ayurveda has recommended to make education on yoga mandatory in Government schools for keeping children healthy;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the percentage of schools in the country which are covered under the said programme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommended Yoga as an integral part of Health and Physical Education. Health and Physical Education is a compulsory subject from Class I to Class X and optional from Class XI to XII. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has already developed integrated syllabi on Health and Physical Education from Class I to Class X. The syllabus is available on NCERT website: www.ncert.nic.in.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made Health and Physical Education compulsory in all classes from I-XII. It has been advised to schools that Health and Physical Education includes three areas *i.e.* Health Education, Physical Education and Yoga and all three areas are essential to achieve holistic health (physical, mental, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual).

Further, Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha with effect from 1st April, 2018 which envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. Realizing the need for holistic development of children, under the Samagra Shiksha, Sports and

Physical Education component has been introduced for the first time for encouragement of Sports, Physical activities, Yoga, Co-curricular activities etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Each One-Teach One movement

2904. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of 'Each One-Teach One' movement;
- (b) the aims and objectives of the above movement; and
- (c) in what manner the above movement would help poor and marginalised students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) There is no Government programme by the name 'Each One-Teach One' movement.

Seats in higher educational institutions

†2905. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to increase the number of seats in higher educational institutions in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the number of seats proposed to be increased, institution-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act 2019, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued instructions for providing 10% reservation in admissions to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in the Central Educational Institutions without adversely affecting the proportionate seats of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class categories.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Institution-wise approved increased in number of seats are as under:—

| Name of Institutions | IITs | NITs | IIMs | IISERs | Central Universities | IIITs | IIITs (PPP) | SPAs/ CFTIs | IGNOU | Total |
|--|------|------|------|--------|----------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| Total Additional seats approved for increase over a period of 2 years | 6708 | 6631 | 1363 | 705 | 47223 | 446 | 593 | 1097 | 150000 | 214766 |

Status of Guru Ghasidas University, Chhattisgarh

†2906. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 40 posts are lying vacant in Guru Ghasidas University, Chhattisgarh, most of which belong to Other Backward Class, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category;

(b) since when these seats have been lying vacant in this University and the steps taken to fill up these vacancies during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up these vacant positions and the details of the steps taken to not let the studies of the students get affected by it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) As on date, out of 221 vacant teaching posts, 110 posts are reserved for Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Guru Ghasidas University, Chhattisgarh. Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. However, efforts were made to fill up the vacant posts but the same could not be filled due to litigation on reservation roster issue, non-availability of faculty with requisite qualifications, non-availability of faculty in certain specified domains of knowledge etc. All the 221 vacant teaching posts have been advertised by the University on 3.6.2019. Further, in order to ensure that studies of students are not affected, the University has made contractual appointments against vacant teaching posts as a stop-gap arrangement under relevant guidelines of University Grants Commission (UGC).

Comments on draft NEP

2907. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has not received much comments from the public on the draft National Education Policy (NEP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to come out with more ways to gather comments from the public on the said policy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May 2019. Draft NEP 2019 has been uploaded on MHRD's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform to elicit suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including the public, Government of India Ministries and State Governments. As on 15.07.2019, around 65,000 suggestions/comments have been received and still being received from different stakeholders.

(c) and (d) Initially, Draft National Education Policy 2019 was uploaded on MHRD's website in Hindi and English and last date for submission of suggestions/comments was upto 30.06.2019. After considering the representations received from various individuals/organizations requesting for extending the timeline for submission of suggestions/comments and publishing the report in different languages, the summarized version of the Draft National Education Policy 2019 has been uploaded on MHRD's website in Assamese, Bengali, English, Gujarathi, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and also date for submission of suggestions/comments has been extended upto 31.07.2019 to invite more suggestions from all stakeholders and to increase participation of different sections of the society in framing of policy.

Quality upgradation programme

2908. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the quality upgradation and inclusion programme in education is likely to involve investment of ₹.1.5 lakh crore during the next five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that much of the said demand would have to be met from the market; and

(d) if so, in what manner Government plans to raise it from the market?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Government has received recommendations of 10 Experts Groups under Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP). The recommendations have been sent to State Governments and other related departments of Government of India for suggestions and comments. The Government has not taken a final decision on the recommendations, their likely financial implications and source of funding.

Quality of education in educational institutes

2909. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various initiatives Government has taken so far to increase the quality of education and efficiency in different educational institutes including the Kendriya Vidyalayas and schools under CBSE;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiatives to fill up the vacancies in these institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Government has taken several initiatives to improve the quality of education and to ensure mastering of competencies:—

- (i) In order to focus on ensuring competencies, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes, which have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs.
- (ii) The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted National Achievement Survey (NAS) based on these learning outcomes for Classes III, V and VIII on 13th November, 2017 to enable States/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. Similarly, NAS for Class X was conducted on 5th February, 2018.
- (iii) Under Samagra Shiksha, funds are given to all States and UTs for strengthening of infrastructure and provision of other facilities in schools to ensure that all schools meet the prescribed norms, besides other

interventions to improve the quality of education such as training of in-service teachers, headmasters and principals, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, provision of library grants to schools, ICT and digital initiatives, strengthening of teacher education institutions, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, etc.

- (iv) The online Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed) course was started from 3rd October, 2017 and 9,58,513 teachers have successfully completed the training.
- (v) Regulations for a four year B.Ed integrated course, to bring about qualitative improvement in teacher education, have been published in official gazette *vide* notification dated 29th March, 2019 and applications have been invited *w.e.f.* 3rd June, 2019.
- (vi) It has been decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021, which is a competency based assessment.
- (vii) Approval has been given for conducting a Census based audit called Shagunotsav of all Government and government aided schools in all States and UTs.
- (viii) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has designed a 70 indicators based matrix called Performance Grading Index (PGI) to grade the States/UTs.
- (ix) In 2019-20, approval has been given for an Integrated Teacher Training Programme to train nearly 42 lakh teachers, and other functionaries to make classrooms learner-friendly and improving children's competencies including critical thinking, problem solving, creativity, as well as social-personal qualities such as cooperation, team work etc.
- (x) In 2019-20, approval has been given for a competency based School Based Assessment (SBA) at the elementary level."

To improve the educational standards in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has taken adequate measures *viz.* recruitment of qualified teachers through centralized recruitment test, healthy pupil-teacher ratio, well - equipped infrastructure, effective supervision and training policy for teachers, use of Information and Computer Technology (ICT), remedial teaching for under achievers etc.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has a four-tier system of academic monitoring and supervision viz., at Vidyalaya level, Cluster level, Regional level and National level. Regular training programmes are also organized for Principals, Vice-Principals and Teachers for their skill upgradation.

As a result of the above measures, the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been performing very well over the years.

(b) and (c) Both KVs and JNVs are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. Filling up of vacancies in these institutions is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules for filling up of the posts. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary duration by KVS and NVS to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

Campaign for enrolment of children not attending school

†2910. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been decline in the number of children not attending schools including disabled children during the last three years;

(b) whether Government proposes to carry out any special campaign for enrolment of the children belonging to the poor and minority community including disabled children; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development conducts periodic independent surveys to estimate out of school children. These surveys were conducted in the years 2005, 2009 and 2014. According to 2014 survey, there were a total of 20.41 crore children in the age group of 6-13 years in the country out of which, an estimated 60.64 lakhs (2.97%) were out of school which include disabled children. The number of out of school children has declined from 134.59 lakh in 2005 to 60.64 lakh in 2014 in the same age group.

(b) and (c) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha with effect from 2018-19 which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a dedicated component for Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs (CWSN), which focuses on providing inclusive education to children with disability wherein, children regardless of their abilities/disabilities participate and learn together in the same class, thus creating an enabling educational environment for all students. Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc.

For education of minorities, 'Scheme for Providing Education to Madarsas/ Minorities (SPEMM)' is implemented by Ministry of Human Resource Development. SPEMM is an Umbrella scheme which comprises of Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa (SPQEM) and Infrastructural Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI). SPQEM provides financial assistance to encourage traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maktabas to introduce modern education through subjects such as Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum through support for a maximum of three teachers; books, teaching learning material and computer labs, whereas, IDMI facilitates education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in Minority Institutions (elementary/ secondary/senior secondary schools) in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities. Besides this, Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing various schemes for education of minorities.

Further, under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to reduce number of out of school children including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings and additional classrooms, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), setting up of residential schools/hostels, free uniforms, free text books and undertaking enrolment and retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels/residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid-day meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education.

Setting up institutes to train data scientists

2911. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up institutes to train and produce data scientists; and

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated for setting up such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such scheme approved in Government to set up institutes to train and produce data scientists. Higher Educational Institutions are empowered to offer courses in data science in their academic programmes.

Performance of SSA in States

2912. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of performance of the State Governments under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years;

(b) whether the implementation of SSA is constrained due to lack of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether State Governments have asked for more funds under SSA; and

(e) if so, the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, provides for free and compulsory education to every child of age six to fourteen years in a neighbourhood school till the completion of elementary education in all States and UTs except Jammu and Kashmir. Earlier the provisions of RTE Act were implemented through erstwhile scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which has been subsumed along with Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) into the integrated scheme of Samagra Shiksha. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education,

including supporting States and UTs in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE), 2009.

Under erstwhile SSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19, sanction has been given for opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools and for construction of 3.13 lakh school buildings, 18.89 lakh additional classrooms, provision of 2.41 lakh drinking water facility, construction of 3.99 lakh Boys' toilets, 5.22 lakh separate girls' toilets and 1.41 lakh Children with Special Need (CWSN) toilets to States and UTs at the elementary level, out of which States and UTs have reported the opening of 3.60 lakh schools and the construction of 2.97 lakh school buildings, 18.17 lakh additional classrooms, provision of 2.34 lakh drinking water facility, construction of 3.83 lakh Boys' toilets, 5.14 lakh separate girls' toilets and 1.25 lakh CWSN toilets, till 31.03.2019. The scheme also provides for annual maintenance and repair of existing school building, toilets and other facilities to upkeep the infrastructure in good condition. The statement showing the State and UT-wise details on cumulative sanctions and achievements at elementary level at on 31.03.2019 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Further, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V, VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V and three rounds for classes III and VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Further, a National Achievement Survey based on learning outcomes was conducted for Classes III, V and VIII on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable States/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. The District Report Cards for the survey have been published.

Section 7(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, states that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Further, Section 7(3) states that the Central Government shall provide to the State Government, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure as it may determine, while, Section 7(5) states that the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government, be responsible to provide funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

The financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for implementation of the interventions under SSA/Samagra Shiksha. Accordingly, the annual plans under SSA/Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements

and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme.

The Central share is released in different installments *viz.* ad-hoc installment, balance of 1st installment and the 2nd installment. The central share is released to State and UTs as per their Annual Work Plan & budget (AWP&B) and subject to availability of budget. It is incumbent upon the State to meet the funds required for implementing various provisions of RTE Act, 2009, over and above the central share provided to the State under SSA/Samagra Shiksha. Further, with the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has been increased from 32% to 42 % of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States may consider allocating more funds to SSA/Samagra Shiksha so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the RTE Act, 2009.

The Statement showing the State and UT-wise details on release of central share and expenditure incurred under SSA/Samagra Shiksha during last three years is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*State and UT-wise details on cumulative sanctions and achievements at elementary level on 31.03.2019*

| Sl. No. | State | Primary School | | Upper Primary School | | Additional Classrooms | | Drinking Water | | Boys Toilets | | Separate Girls Toilets | | CWSN Toilets | |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | PAB San. | Com. | PAB San. | Com. | PAB San. | Com. | PAB San. | Com. | PAB San. | Com. | PAB San. | Com. | PAB San. | Com. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 294 | 264 | 83 | 83 | 91 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 3408 | 3408 | 1047 | 1045 | 70204 | 70204 | 7143 | 6895 | 15336 | 15336 | 18525 | 18525 | 3045 | 3045 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1833 | 1833 | 540 | 540 | 5439 | 5406 | 1891 | 1891 | 2072 | 2072 | 3322 | 3322 | 315 | 315 |
| 4. | Assam | 11012 | 10941 | 1192 | 1192 | 72504 | 71308 | 788 | 788 | 17414 | 17350 | 41840 | 41668 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Bihar | 18797 | 15068 | 544 | 532 | 297984 | 276888 | 25711 | 25324 | 46750 | 46744 | 36296 | 36289 | 16710 | 16562 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 27 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 304 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 10632 | 10111 | 8807 | 8528 | 51309 | 48921 | 3666 | 3652 | 11192 | 10528 | 35454 | 32597 | 38044 | 32859 |
| 8. | Dadra Nagar Haveli | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 678 | 588 | 91 | 91 | 75 | 75 | 258 | 258 | 271 | 267 |
| 9. | Daman Diu | 8 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 114 | 87 | 80 | 80 | 53 | 53 | 27 | 27 | 85 | 42 |
| 10. | Delhi | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 3039 | 2609 | 68 | 68 | 667 | 637 | 724 | 615 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227 | 173 | 637 | 637 | 611 | 609 | 644 | 635 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 835 | 835 | 0 | 0 | 76423 | 76423 | 5089 | 5089 | 20809 | 20809 | 18877 | 18877 | 228 | 70 |
| 13. | Haryana | 1019 | 967 | 1389 | 1336 | 30111 | 29594 | 6117 | 5454 | 8061 | 8061 | 11812 | 11812 | 5989 | 5989 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 96 | 90 | 44 | 26 | 11494 | 11406 | 2491 | 2480 | 4672 | 4670 | 9982 | 9976 | 2782 | 2777 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 10651 | 9411 | 1174 | 1038 | 24867 | 19598 | 2745 | 2226 | 9174 | 4540 | 18264 | 18075 | 220 | 216 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 19448 | 19221 | 10224 | 10004 | 108401 | 105254 | 7329 | 7329 | 8239 | 8239 | 16568 | 16568 | 1588 | 1588 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 3740 | 3738 | 16 | 11 | 57279 | 57190 | 22861 | 22861 | 27520 | 24640 | 24818 | 24683 | 2804 | 2804 |
| 18. | Kerala | 538 | 538 | 54 | 50 | 8546 | 8546 | 10682 | 10682 | 12368 | 12216 | 7903 | 7874 | 1900 | 1898 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 19 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 28055 | 27043 | 20120 | 19630 | 127309 | 120135 | 18723 | 18698 | 31484 | 31185 | 62747 | 61293 | 1868 | 1868 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 12981 | 12981 | 5052 | 5052 | 80459 | 78470 | 8407 | 7586 | 12443 | 12437 | 23215 | 23215 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Manipur | 1032 | 757 | 328 | 163 | 3592 | 3271 | 746 | 689 | 1368 | 1359 | 4209 | 4209 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 2834 | 2749 | 1330 | 1252 | 7666 | 7311 | 2991 | 2991 | 4378 | 4378 | 5295 | 5295 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 803 | 717 | 646 | 616 | 2019 | 1979 | 1770 | 1770 | 3642 | 3633 | 3329 | 3323 | 1258 | 1132 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 447 | 410 | 545 | 532 | 4776 | 4770 | 1789 | 1789 | 2392 | 2392 | 2394 | 2394 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Odisha | 10379 | 9803 | 9242 | 9056 | 77039 | 74463 | 7343 | 7204 | 15070 | 13079 | 49915 | 48033 | 32022 | 29012 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 506 | 497 | 345 | 345 | 312 | 312 | 132 | 132 | 94 | 94 |
| 28. | Punjab | 678 | 579 | 859 | 857 | 31209 | 28239 | 17737 | 17737 | 18501 | 18501 | 6352 | 6271 | 5212 | 5095 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 6888 | 6763 | 3212 | 3165 | 95523 | 93779 | 23283 | 23283 | 34235 | 34235 | 9962 | 9962 | 157 | 157 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 56 | 56 | 59 | 59 | 605 | 605 | 660 | 654 | 886 | 866 | 608 | 598 | 137 | 73 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 2740 | 2740 | 5804 | 5804 | 38707 | 38647 | 17330 | 17330 | 24808 | 24580 | 24313 | 24040 | 9898 | 9249 |
| 32. | Telangana | 4600 | 4600 | 913 | 913 | 38865 | 38757 | 7082 | 6747 | 13790 | 10631 | 12216 | 12216 | 1952 | 1952 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 33. Tripura | 1406 | 1406 | 636 | 618 | 5894 | 5804 | 1207 | 1207 | 1451 | 1449 | 3745 | 3744 | 316 | 262 |
| 34. Uttar Pradesh | 31729 | 31394 | 30880 | 30588 | 314718 | 312486 | 15315 | 14548 | 21105 | 19592 | 12856 | 12856 | 57 | 57 |
| 35. Uttarakhand | 3521 | 2789 | 2232 | 1916 | 9264 | 8893 | 6295 | 6160 | 4903 | 4863 | 16001 | 15796 | 336 | 336 |
| 36. West Bengal | 10682 | 7430 | 4870 | 3592 | 232296 | 214320 | 12039 | 10036 | 23437 | 22608 | 39785 | 39,215 | 14122 | 7190 |
| TOTAL ELEMENTARY | 200968 | 188495 | 111779 | 108132 | 1889689 | 1817081 | 240564 | 234409 | 399351 | 382791 | 522398 | 514402 | 141415 | 124913 |

San. : Sanctions. Com. : Completed

Sources: Quarterly Progress Report

Statement-II

State and UT-wise details on release of central share and expenditure incurred under SSA during 2016-17 and 2017-18 and under Samagra Shiksha during 2018-19 and 2019-20

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | 2016-17 (SSA) | | 2017-18 (SSA) | | 2018-19 (SS) | | 2019-20 (SS) |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Central Share Released | Expenditure | Central Share Released | Expenditure | Central Share Released | Expenditure* | Central Share Released (Ad-hoc) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 479.14 | 831.9 | 1945.53 | 1251.03 | 2180.33 | 1766.22 | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 63302.18 | 122115.26 | 70431.00 | 94919.79 | 95096.76 | 190605.61 | 38185 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 19956.64 | 30445.19 | 23022.07 | 34987.92 | 33048.80 | 41386.20 | 7964 |
| 4. | Assam | 87652.30 | 106131.38 | 123584.00 | 138517.86 | 157072.23 | 162023.01 | 23107 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 5. | Bihar | 270688.40 | 638367.43 | 255797.00 | 763107.95 | 305837.73 | 558747.65 | 97606 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 3333.56 | 5673.19 | 9265.50 | 7528.56 | 7714.56 | 6605.56 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 59262.77 | 170229.54 | 67477.00 | 160100.00 | 88206.43 | 152798.14 | 37111 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1068.37 | 1974.23 | 5476.54 | 6056.80 | 3462.38 | 3555.34 | 771 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 300.00 | 230.5 | 1038.57 | 853.78 | 631.22 | 835.22 | 9.76 |
| 10. | Delhi | 8306.20 | 11439.95 | 10976.90 | 16056.56 | 13981.74 | 35063.19 | 7360 |
| 11. | Goa | 869.11 | 1791.08 | 862.60 | 2188.60 | 1353.03 | 2379.62 | 341 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 77740.50 | 118412.76 | 65046.00 | 111952.09 | 67089.16 | 152861.67 | 2400 |
| 13. | Haryana | 32000.88 | 68265.36 | 36355.00 | 71296.29 | 57841.95 | 84409.09 | 15018 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 12825.46 | 30704.71 | 30874.00 | 29895.16 | 43295.44 | 52079.51 | 8649 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 107250.05 | 125783.94 | 153797.98 | 234513.73 | 171776.09 | 146445.40 | 3334 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 50945.73 | 131992.15 | 58984.54 | 116924.18 | 68596.00 | 130488.03 | 31312 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 54495.51 | 128686.02 | 54881.99 | 161776.40 | 62784.00 | 129923.72 | 31643 |
| 18. | Kerala | 11316.74 | 32147.72 | 13680.00 | 44203.09 | 25604.99 | 39631.31 | 5580 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 239.87 | 250.99 | 406.52 | 393.51 | 265.06 | 217.79 | 10.45 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 154455.08 | 266913.52 | 173814.00 | 278913.36 | 243783.65 | 359283.06 | 68338 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 60369.65 | 192206.91 | 64232.00 | 226473.17 | 95051.92 | 146341.28 | 28723 |
| 22. | Manipur | 4405.31 | 14384.23 | 18377.00 | 20806.32 | 25202.02 | 25683.10 | 2462 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 23. | Meghalaya | 20067.01 | 23522.18 | 33579.50 | 29152.24 | 23784.61 | 36708.57 | 2767 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 10934.31 | 12664.43 | 12000.33 | 12883.11 | 14630.41 | 17081.83 | 3348 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 10725.34 | 17000.91 | 11717.00 | 11229.79 | 19766.33 | 17516.70 | 3646 |
| 26. | Odisha | 70423.00 | 156377.33 | 86612.00 | 186883.65 | 123021.50 | 260807.80 | 54805 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 304.68 | 577.38 | 622.73 | 748.98 | 804.88 | 2189.42 | 306 |
| 28. | Punjab | 30002.69 | 60009.64 | 31665.00 | 54084.88 | 44400.00 | 82829.07 | 18291 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 182578.48 | 453491.19 | 198973.00 | 726452.68 | 262721.45 | 361782.35 | 80241 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 3479.24 | 5015.36 | 5684.35 | 6682.54 | 6624.19 | 9998.24 | 2266 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 82111.30 | 138620.06 | 86644.00 | 144594.98 | 147444.01 | 246585.47 | 53310 |
| 32. | Telangana | 41776.09 | 124582.92 | 44244.72 | 74259.25 | 68840.41 | 108529.98 | 24020 |
| 33. | Tripura | 19190.95 | 19965.83 | 20220.38 | 26301.57 | 24896.49 | 29210.96 | 3429 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 505433.99 | 1458836.03 | 424980.68 | 645175.27 | 462541.04 | 684631.10 | 135624 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 25268.98 | 42238.11 | 62499.00 | 71989.57 | 51138.26 | 47717.44 | 1231 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 82185.33 | 173945.6 | 89657.00 | 164908.86 | 108934.52 | 199768.38 | 46806 |
| TOTAL | | 2165744.84 | 4885824.93 | 2349425.43 | 4678063.52 | 2929423.59 | 4528487.03 | 840014.21 |

*Expenditure against receipts from Central release, State share release, and Miscellaneous incomes, if any

Conditions of Cook-Cum-Helpers under MDMS

†2913. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the integration of National Health Mission and Mid-day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) the honorarium of Cook-Cum-Helpers employed under the scheme has been increased;

(b) if so, the details of honorarium being paid to Cook-Cum-Helpers at present working under MDMS alongwith the details of increase in their honorarium with dates and amount of such increase;

(c) whether the honorarium paid to the Cook-Cum-Helpers is justified with the present high cost of living; and

(d) whether any proposal to increase their honorarium is pending with the Ministry or whether it would consider to increase their honorarium?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS), one Cook-Cum-Helper (CCH) is engaged for schools up to 25 students, two CCHs for schools with 26 to 100 students and one additional CCH for every addition of up to 100 students. In recognition of their services, the CCHs are paid ₹ 1000 per month for 10 months in a year, with effect from 01.12.2009 as honorarium and this is being continued. The details of the honorarium being paid to the CCHs at present working under MDMS in all States and Union Territories are given in the Statement (*See below*). Requests for increasing the honorarium to CCHs under the scheme have been received. However, it is stated that the CCHs engaged under the scheme for preparing and serving mid-day-meals at schools, are honorary workers who have come forward for rendering social services. The honorarium expenditure is shared between the Central Government and States and UTs as per the approved sharing pattern. The State Governments and UT Administrations also supplement the honorarium by providing additional funds from their own resources.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Honorarium to Cook-Cum-Helpers during 2018-19*

| Sl. No | States | Cooks-Cum-Helpers-Honorarium per month |
|--------|-------------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3000 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1000 |
| 3. | Assam | 1000 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1500 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1200 |
| 6. | Goa | 1000 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1000 |
| 8. | Haryana | 3500 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1800 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1000 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1500 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2700 |
| 13. | Kerala | 9000 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 2000 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1000 |
| 16. | Manipur | 1000 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1000 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1500 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1000 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1400 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1700 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1320 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1000 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 10083 |
| 25. | Telangana | 1000 |
| 26. | Tripura | 1500 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 1000 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 2000 |

| Sl. No | States | Cooks-Cum-Helpers-Honorarium per month |
|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| 29. | West Bengal | 1500 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1000 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 3000 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3876 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 3721 |
| 34. | Delhi | 1000 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 9500 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 19000 |

Source: AWP&B, 2019-20.

Status of Kitchen-cum-Store rooms under MDMS

†2914. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial aid is provided for construction of Kitchen-cum-Store rooms under the Mid-day-Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) if so, the number of States to which such aid has been provided during the last three years; and

(c) the number and details of Kitchen-cum-Store rooms that have been constructed in the country so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Central Assistance is provided for construction of Kitchen-cum-Stores on the basis of plinth area norms and the State Schedule of Rates prevalent in the States and UTs on sharing basis between Centre and States and UTs as per approved sharing pattern.

(b) The State and UT-wise funds released for construction of Kitchen-cum-Stores during the last three years is given as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Year | States/UTs | Central Assistance Released | Total |
|---------|---------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. | 2016-17 | Nil | | Nil |
| 2. | 2017-18 | Kerala | 12658.26 | 16329.03 |
| | | Madhya Pradesh | 3670.77 | |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Sl. No. | Year | States/UTs | Central Assistance Released | Total |
|---------|---------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 3. | 2018-19 | Andhra Pradesh | 11713.80 | 13047.45 |
| | | Meghalaya | 669.59 | |
| | | Mizoram | 81.90 | |
| | | Puducherry | 94.27 | |
| | | Sikkim | 26.39 | |
| | | West Bengal | 461.50 | |

(c) Under MDMS, 8,45,424 Kitchen-cum-Stores have been constructed as on 31.03.2019. The State and UT-wise details of constructed Kitchen-cum-Stores are given in Statement.

Statement

State and UT-wise details of Kitchen-cum-Stores constructed under MDMS

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Number of Kitchen-cum-Stores constructed as on 31.03.2019 |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 18291 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4085 |
| 3. | Assam | 51146 |
| 4. | Bihar | 58363 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 45166 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 24308 |
| 8. | Haryana | 10155 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 14829 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 7118 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 29656 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 39237 |
| 13. | Kerala | 2450 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 93838 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 59405 |
| 16. | Manipur | 1083 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 17. | Meghalaya | 9491 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 2506 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 2223 |
| 20. | Odisha | 44491 |
| 21. | Punjab | 18969 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 50595 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 940 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 27792 |
| 25. | Telangana | 17483 |
| 26. | Tripura* | 5565 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 112808 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 15639 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 77446 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 165 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 7 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 50 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 32 |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 92 |
| TOTAL | | 845424 |

Source: AWP&B 2019-20.

* Tripura has constructed 261 more Kitchen-cum-Store than sanctioned.

Quality of teachers

†2915. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of teachers is declining even after the availability of upgraded technology;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) the efforts made by Government for improving the quality of teachers?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Government is committed to improving the quality of teaching and teachers at all levels of education. In higher education, the Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) which aims at building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers. Existing Central, State and Deemed to be Universities/Educational Institutions are approved as centres under the various components of the scheme and teachers in private institutions can also participate in various capacity building programmes as well as induction training. Further, Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT), a major and unique initiative of online professional development of higher education faculty using the MOOCs platform SWAYAM is being implemented, for which discipline-specific institutions have been identified and notified as National Resource Centres (NRCs), which are tasked to prepare online training material with focus on latest developments in the discipline, new and emerging trends, pedagogical improvements and methodologies for transacting revised curriculum. In addition, various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), are being implemented to improve the quality of teaching in higher education. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement of teaching in higher and technical education.

With regard to school education, the recruitment and service conditions of teachers are primarily in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha provides assistance to State Governments/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the requirements of the States/UTs. The steps taken by the Central Government to improve teachers' performance include, *inter alia*, regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, academic support for teachers and monitoring teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres and encouraging States and UTs to use digital technology like installation of Bio-metric Attendance System in schools. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed Performance Indicators for Elementary Education (PINDICS) to track teacher performance and attendance in Government schools. PINDICS have been shared with State Governments/UTs to assess teacher's performance.

Further, a four year B.Ed integrated course to bring about qualitative improvement in teacher education programmes in India has been conceptualised and regulations for this course has been published in official gazette on 22nd November, 2018. The model curriculum prepared for this course includes crucial aspects like Gender, Inclusive education, ICT, Yoga, Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Health and Sanitation. The teaching specialization would primarily be for the primary levels and the secondary level. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have developed a dedicated digital infrastructure for teachers, DIKSHA, with the aim to empower school teachers of the country with access to innovative tech-based solutions. DIKSHA is a unique initiative that leverages existing, highly scalable and flexible digital infrastructures, around the needs of teachers for effective teaching and administration.

New scholarship scheme for higher education

2916. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce any new scholarship scheme to promote higher education;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has sent any proposal to the Ministry in this regard;

(c) the details of students likely to be benefited under the said scheme, category-wise; and

(d) by when the Central Government is likely to take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has no proposal under consideration to launch any new scholarship scheme to promote higher education.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Ph.D. course at IIMs

2917. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has not accepted the two-year Ph.D. course in IIMs;

(b) if so, in what manner it violates the guidelines of UGC with regard to Ph.D. course; and

(c) the status of those students who takes admission in Ph.D. course directly after completing four year bachelor's course?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the guidelines of UGC, the minimum duration for Ph.D. course is three years.

(c) The students having qualification of B.Tech/four year degree with 6.5 CGPA or equivalent are eligible to take admission in Ph.D. in IIMs.

Centre for excellence for studies in Classical Languages

2918. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would start a centre for excellence for studies in Classical Languages and set up professional chairs in Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of languages declared as Classical Languages and subsequent action taken for their promotion and development?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The policy of the Government is to promote all Indian Languages including Classical Languages. Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia have been declared as Classical Languages. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) works for the promotion of all Indian languages including four classical languages namely, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam and Odia. There is a separate institute viz. Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) which works for the development and promotion of Classical Tamil. The Government of India is promoting the Sanskrit Language through three Deemed Universities viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati. Centres for Excellence in Classical languages of Telugu and Kannada have been established by CIIL. CICT has set up two professional Chairs at Tamil University and Annamalai University. University Grants Commission (UGC) has agreed for setting up of the Chairs in the Indian Classical Languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia in Central Universities.

Support to meritorious students for higher education

2919. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to ensure that meritorious students get all sorts of facilities/help including financial help in pursuing higher education, within the country and abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Through the initiatives such as fee waiver, fee remission, scholarships, fellowships and interest subsidy on education loans, the Government has ensured that no meritorious students are deprived of higher education. In addition, under the Cultural and Education Exchange Programme, the Department of Higher Education facilitates the offering countries in nominating the eligible meritorious students for pursuing higher education abroad. The details of some of the major schemes being administered by different Ministries/Departments including the Department of Higher Education, All India Council for Technical Education and University Grants Commission, for the benefit of the meritorious students for pursuing higher education in the country and abroad are provided in the Statement.

Statement

Details of major schemes being administered by different Ministries/Departments for the support to meritorious students for higher education

| Sl. No. | Ministry/ Department | Name of the schemes | |
|---------|--|---|--|
| | | Within the country | Abroad |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Ministry of Tribal Affairs. | Post-Matric Scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes (ST) for studies in India. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students | National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for ST Students for studying abroad |
| 2. | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment | Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes for studies in India. | Dr Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|--|--|
| | | | for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) |
| | | Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for Scheduled Castes students. Post-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Class students for Studying in India. Central Sector Scheme of National Fellowship for OBC students. | Central Sector Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Castes |
| 3. Ministry of Minority Affairs | Post-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to the Minority Communities. Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the Minority Communities. | | Padho Pardesh- Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the students belonging to the Minority Communities |
| 4. Department of Science and Technology | INSPIRE Programme-Scholarship for Higher Education. | | — |
| 5. Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare | Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme (PMSS). | | — |
| 6. Department of Higher Education | Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University students. Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir. | | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---|--|---|
| | | Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme. | |
| 7. | All India Council for Technical Education | Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme for GATE/ GPAT qualified students. PRAGATI Scholarship Scheme for girls student. SAKSHAM Scholarship Scheme for Specially Abled student. | — |
| 8. | University Grants Commission | Post Graduate Scholarship for Professional courses for SC/ST candidatess. Post Doctoral Fellowship to SC/ST candidates. Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child. Post Graduate Scholarship for University Rank Holders. D. S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowships in Sciences. Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences. Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women. BSR Fellowship for Research. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities and Social Science (Including Languages). Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Scholarship for Research in Social Sciences. 'Ishan Uday'-Special Scholarship Scheme for North-Eastern Region. | — |

Student-teacher ratio in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2920. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of Kendriya Vidyalaya in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the status of student-teacher ratio in different classes in different disciplines in these schools; and
- (c) the current status of vacant posts of Principals, Vice-Principals and teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and timeline for filling up these post?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) As on date, 1207 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the country. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) KVs are composite schools functioning from class I to XII. The teachers in the KVs are not appointed class-wise but category-wise, namely, Primary Teachers (PRTs), Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs), Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) etc. in different disciplines/subjects. A teacher has to teach different classes in the same discipline/subject. As such class-wise and discipline-wise student-teacher ratio is not maintained. The students-teacher ratio in the KVs is 27:1.

(c) As on 1.6.2019, there are 9037 teaching posts (including 105 posts of Principals and 110 posts of Vice-Principals) lying vacant in different KVs in the country. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules for filling up of the posts. As the process involves various methods of recruitment such as promotion, Limited Departmental Examination, Direct Recruitment etc. no specific time-frame can be given by when all the posts are likely to be filled up.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of 1207 Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Numbers of KVs |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 33 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 16 |
| 4. | Assam | 57 |
| 5. | Bihar | 48 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 5 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Numbers of KVs |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 35 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 1 |
| 10. | Delhi | 46 |
| 11. | Goa | 5 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 45 |
| 13. | Haryana | 33 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 25 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 39 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 37 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 50 |
| 18. | Kerala | 38 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 1 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 106 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 59 |
| 22. | Manipur | 9 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 7 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 4 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 6 |
| 26. | Odisha | 61 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 4 |
| 28. | Punjab | 50 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 75 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 2 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 42 |
| 32. | Telangana | 35 |
| 33. | Tripura | 9 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 117 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 44 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 60 |
| TOTAL | | 1207 |

School Dropout rates

2921. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 'School Dropout' rate, particularly in rural area of the country is still a matter of grave concern;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to reduce the 'School Dropout' rate with special focus on rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) collects information from all the schools (Government, aided and private) annually on various educational indicators and is used to calculate drop-out rate across all States and UTs. As per U-DISE 2017-18 (provisional), the annual average dropout rate is 3.51% and 5.02% at primary level and upper primary level respectively.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act came into effect from 1st April, 2010. The Act makes elementary education a fundamental right of all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha with effect from 2018-19 which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to reduce number of out of school children including opening/upgradation of new schools upto senior secondary level, strengthening of existing school infrastructure, setting up and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), setting up of residential schools/hostels, free uniforms, free text books and undertaking enrolment and retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels/residential camps, Special Training Centres at worksites, transport/escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid-day-meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education.

Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material, transport and escort facility and stipend to girls students with disability etc.

Re-employment of retired teachers

†2922. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether retired teachers have been re-employed due to shortage of teachers in Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details of such teachers, university-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in appointing regular teachers and the steps taken for such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 64 teachers have been re-employed in various Central Universities as on 01.04.2019 and University-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. Some of the reasons for delay in filling up of teaching posts in Central Universities include litigation on reservation roster issue, non-availability of faculty with requisite qualifications particularly at Professors level, non-availability of faculty in certain specified domains of knowledge, unwillingness due to locational disadvantages, immobility of the senior level faculty due to the Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) and non-availability of pension portability, etc.

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and University Grants Commission (UGC) have issued repeated instructions to all the Central Universities to fill up the vacancies on priority basis. UGC has prepared the Guidelines for Recruitment of Faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time-frame for recruitment which has been circulated *vide* its letter dated 4th June, 2019 to all Universities to adhere to the guidelines.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Besides this, a number of other steps taken to fill up the vacant teaching posts in Central Universities, include regular monitoring by Ministry/UGC, review during various meetings including Visitor's Conferences, providing of Visitor's nominees for Selection Committees for selection of teachers, increase in age of superannuation to 65 years, re-employment of retired teachers beyond the age of 65 years, etc.

Statement

*Details of re-employed teachers deployed in Central Universities
as on 01.04.2019*

| Sl. No. | Name of the University | No. of Re-employed Teachers |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | C.U. of South Bihar | 2 |
| 2. | Jawaharlal Nehru University | 1 |
| 3. | C.U. of Gujarat | 4 |
| 4. | Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya | 2 |
| 5. | C.U. of Rajasthan | 5 |
| 6. | University of Hyderabad | 6 |
| 7. | Aligarh Muslim University | 1 |
| 8. | Banaras Hindu University | 26 |
| 9. | Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University | 1 |
| 10. | Visva-Bharati | 3 |
| 11. | Assam University | 1 |
| 12. | Tezpur University | 1 |
| 13. | Rajiv Gandhi University | 2 |
| 14. | Nagaland University | 2 |
| 15. | Sikkim University | 5 |
| 16. | Tripura University | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 64 |

Multiple degree courses

2923. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has arrived at any final decision to allow students to pursue more than one degree from the same university or different universities

either through distance mode/part-time mode and awarding a joint degree by Indian Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that enabling students to enrol for two or more courses could dilute the essence of the learning process?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission has informed that a Committee has already been constituted on 04th June, 2019 to examine the issue of pursuing two degree programmes simultaneously from the same university or different universities either through distance mode/part time mode.

Students studying in foreign countries

2924. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who went abroad for higher studies during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, country-wise;

(b) the number of such students out of them who enrolled for Ph.D. there;

(c) the number of students sponsored by Government; and

(d) the number of students enrolled there for social sciences and natural sciences?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) As per information received from Ministry of External Affairs, country-wise details of number of students who went abroad for higher studies, enrolled there for Ph.D., Social Science and Natural Sciences in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are enclosed in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education facilitates the process of nominating Indian students for the scholarships which are offered by the foreign Governments under Cultural/Educational Exchange Programme. The final selection is done by the donor country. The year-wise number of students who went abroad during 2015-16 to 2018-19 is also enclosed in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Country-wise details of number of students who went abroad for higher studies*

| Sl. No. | Country | No. of Indian students | | | | In Ph.D. | In Social Sciences and Natural Sciences | Remarks |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Afghanistan | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 2. | Albania | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 3. | Algeria | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 4. | Angola | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 5. | Antigua and Barbuda | Nil | Nil | 40 | 40 | Nil | Nil | |
| 6. | Argentina | Nil | 1 | Nil | Nil | 1 | Nil | |
| 7. | Armenia | Nil | 1100 | 1400 | 3000 | Nil | Nil | |
| 8. | Australia | 65802 | 78103 | 93832 | 123851 | 4644 | 2286 | |
| 9. | Austria | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | 180 | Data Not Available | Past four years no. of students for higher studies have been around 300-350. |
| 10. | Bahrain | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 11. | Bangladesh | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Total No.- 910 (year-wise data not available) |
| 12. | Barbados | 34 | 34 | 116 | 160 | Nil | Nil | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 13. | Belarus | 221 | 343 | 476 | 611 | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 14. | Belgium | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Total No.- 700 (year-wise data not available) |
| 15. | Bhutan | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 16. | Bolivia | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 17. | Botswana | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 18. | Brazil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Total No.- 5 (year-wise data not available) |
| 19. | Brunei Darussalam | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | Nil | |
| 20. | Bulgaria and Macedonia | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Total No. in last 3 years – 300 |
| 21. | Canada | 60969 | 94240 | 167060 | 172600 | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 22. | Chile | Nil | Nil | 1 | Nil | 1 | Nil | |
| 23. | China | 2522 | 4244 | 4466 | 4675 | 65 | 22 | Approximately 23000 Indian students are now studying in China. Out of them, 21000 students are studying MBBS. As they come on their private capacity, Embassy does not have their details. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 24. | Colombia | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 25. | Comoros | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 26. | Congo (Dem. Rep. Of) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 27. | Cook Islands | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 28. | Costa Rica | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 29. | Cote d'Ivoire | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 30. | Croatia | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 31. | Cuba | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 32. | Cyprus | 670 | 1962 | 2360 | 2385 | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 33. | Czech Republic | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Total No.- 1500 Approx. (year-wise data not available) |
| 34. | Denmark | 143 | 170 | 200 | 165 | 97 | 63 | |
| 35. | Egypt | 115 | 121 | 153 | 155 | 1 | Nil | |
| 36. | Eritrea | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 37. | Estonia | 100 | 139 | 138 | 211 | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 38. | Ethiopia | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 39. | Fiji | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Not Available | Not Available | |

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|---------------|--|
| 40. | Finland | 817 | 897 | 795 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 41. | France | Not Available | 3291 | 4247 | Data would be published only after considering the September 2019 intake in the universities | 502 (students were pursuing Ph.D. studies in 2017- 2018) | 500 | Currently about 10,000 students are pursuing their higher education in France. In 2018-2019, there had been a surge in the admission seekers from India. |
| 42. | Georgia | Nil | 3000 | 3000 | 14000 | Nil | Nil | |
| 43. | Germany | 9671 | 10820 | 5536 | 6335 | 687 | 4667 | |
| 44. | Ghana | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 45. | Greece | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | 2 | 6 | Total No.- 4 (year-wise data not available) |
| 46. | Guinea | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 47. | Guyana | 110 | 167 | 170 | 184 | Nil | Nil | |
| 48. | Hong Kong | 365 | 480 | 500 | 1112 | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 49. | Hungary | 194 | 313 | 506 | 727 | 322 | Not Available | |
| 50. | Iceland | 6 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 10 | Nil | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------|------|------|------|---------------|--|---|
| 51. | Indonesia | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | Nil | Nil | |
| 52. | Iran | Nil | 55 | Nil | Nil | 2 | 255 + Around 150 Indian Students are undergoing Theological studies at Mashhad who are provided Consular Services from CGI, Zahidan. | |
| 53. | Iraq | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 54. | Ireland | 2333 | 2500 | 4478 | 4600 | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 55. | Italy | 1591 | 2348 | 3008 | 4940 | Nil | Nil | In addition CGI, Milan intimated that 850 students (Approx.) under the jurisdiction of CGI Milan (year-wise data not available) |
| 56. | Japan | 244 | 259 | 297 | 357 | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 57. | Jordan | Nil | 1 | 2 | 1 | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 58. | Kazakhstan | 943 | 827 | 947 | 1067 | Nil | Data not maintained | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 59. | Kenya | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 254 Indian students presently pursuing Islamic Studies in the Al Jamea Saifee University in Nairobi, Kenya. |
| 60. | Kiribati | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 61. | Korea | 1112 | 1201 | 1450 | 1495 | Nil | Nil | Due to Privacy issues, local Government does not share information about specific courses pursued by Indian students in Korea. |
| 62. | Kuwait | Not Available | 79 | 178 | Not Available | Nil | Nil | |
| 63. | Kyrgyzstan | 1500 | 2000 | 2000 | 3500 | Nil | Nil | |
| 64. | Lao PDR | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 65. | Latvia | Not Available | 1600 | 1650 | 1850 | 8 | Not Available | |
| 66. | Lebanon | Nil | Nil | 5 | 5 | Nil | 5 | |
| 67. | Liberia | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 68. | Lithuania | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Total No.- Approx. 1000 (year-wise data not available) |
| 69. | Luxembourg | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Total No.- Approx. 80 (year-wise data not available) |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 70. | Madagascar | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 71. | Malawi | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 72. | Malaysia | Not Available | 1774 | 1869 | 2263 | 385 | 2496 |
| 73. | Maldives | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Not Available | Not Available |
| 74. | Mali | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 75. | Malta | 1 | 2 | 43 | 162 | 1 | 207 |
| 76. | Mauritius | 160 | 175 | 225 | 250 | 1 | 3 |
| 77. | Mexico | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained |
| 78. | Moldova | 119 | 104 | 250 | 262 | Nil | Nil |
| 79. | Mongolia | Nil | 1 | Nil | 1 | Nil | Nil |
| 80. | Morocco | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 81. | Mozambique | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 82. | Myanmar | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 83. | Nauru | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Not Available | Not Available |
| 84. | Nepal | 603 | 516 | 387 | 303 | Nil | Nil |
| 85. | Netherlands | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | 50 | 300 |
| 86. | Nicaragua | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Not Available | Not Available |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------|------------------|------|------|-------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| 87. | Niger | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 88. | Nigeria | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 89. | Norway | 179 | 121 | 172 | 197 | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 90. | Oman | Nil | 4 | Nil | 2 | Nil | Nil | |
| 91. | Pakistan | 26 | 23 | 14 | 33 | Not Available | Not Available | The figures are based on Indian students visiting the High Commission for attestation of documents. |
| 92. | Palestine | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 93. | Panama | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 94. | Papua New Guinea | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 95. | Peru | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 96. | Philippines | 6000 | 8500 | 12500 | 14000 | Nil | Not Available | |
| 97. | Poland | 418 | 685 | 975 | 884 | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Available | |
| 98. | Portugal | 21 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 16 | Not Available | |
| 99. | Qatar | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 100. | Reunion Island | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | |
| 101. | Romania | 114 | 68 | 38 | 110 | Nil | Nil | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 102. | Russia | 6898 | 6903 | 11250 | 15600 | 8 | 7 Social Sciences, 1093 Natural Sciences | In addition CGI, Vladivostok intimated that approximately 290 students have been studying under their jurisdiction (year-wise data NA) |
| 103. | Rwanda | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 104. | Sao Tome & Principe | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 105. | Saudi Arabia | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | 810 | 800 | 20 | 15 | |
| 106. | Serbia | Nil | Nil | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 107. | Singapore | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Available | Over 1500 students come every year to pursue higher studies in Singapore. |
| 108. | Slovakia | 24 | 9 | 21 | 3 | Data Not Maintained | Data Not Available | |
| 109. | Slovenia | 3 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 32 | |
| 110. | South Africa | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 20 | 15 | |
| 111. | South Sudan | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 112. | Spain | Not Available | Not Available | 692 | 709 | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 113. | Sri Lanka | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | Not Available | |
| 114. | St. Kitts and Nevis | 9 | 11 | 10 | 20 | Nil | Nil | |

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| 115. | St. Lucia | 231 | 231 | 231 | 330 | Nil | Nil | |
| 116. | St. Vincent and Grenadines | Nil | Nil | Nil | 25 | Nil | Nil | |
| 117. | Sudan | 11 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 118. | Suriname | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 119. | Sweden | Not Available | 2800 | 3000 | 3200 | 252 | 37 | |
| 120. | Switzerland | 350 | 350 | Not Available | Not Available | 71 | 71 | |
| 121. | Syria | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 122. | Tajikistan | 246 | 514 | 817 | 1199 | Nil | Nil | |
| 123. | Tanzania | Nil | Nil | 2 | 2 | Nil | Nil | |
| 124. | Thailand | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | 436 | 65 | 9 | |
| 125. | Tonga | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Not Available | Not Available | |
| 126. | Trinidad and Tobago | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Nil | Nil | Exact data not available. Estimated number of students at present is 81. All except one are Medical Students based at Grenada. |
| 127. | Turkey | 24 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 42 | 7 | A total 67 students registered with the Embassy. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 128. | Turkmenistan | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 129. | Tuvalu | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Not Available | Not Available |
| 130. | UAE | Nil | Nil | 5500 | 8000 | Not Available | Not Available |
| 131. | Uganda | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 132. | Ukraine | 7867 | 10963 | 10569 | 14000 | Nil | Nil |
| 133. | United Kingdom | 16745 | 16559 | 19750 | Figures have not been made public yet | Not Available | Not Available |
| 134. | USA | 385130 | 423863 | 437836 | 209063 | 380145 | 50648 |
| 135. | Uzbekistan | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 136. | Vanuatu | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Not Available | Not Available |
| 137. | Venezuela, Aruba, Curacao, and St. Maarten | 202 | 279 | 281 | 188 | Not Available | Not Available |
| 138. | Vietnam | Nil | Nil | Nil | 3 | 1 | Nil |
| 139. | Zambia | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 140. | Zimbabwe | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| TOTAL | | 574871 | 684823 | 806326 | 620156 | 387612 | 62898 |

Note: In respect of some countries, year-wise and subject-wise data are not available. In those cases, the total number of students is mentioned in Remarks column.

Statement-II

*Details of year-wise number of students who went abroad
during 2015-16 to 2018-19*

| Sl. No. | Name of Country offering scholarship | No. of candidates | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------|---|--------------------------|---------|
| | | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| 1. | China | 22 | 44 | 66 | 75 |
| 2. | South Korea | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| 3. | Japan | 19 | Japanese Embassy processed the scholarship themselves | | |
| 4. | Italy | 11 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| 5. | New Zealand (Commonwealth Scholarship) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 6. | Mexico | 4 | 0 | No scholarship offerered | |
| 7. | Israel | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 8. | United Kingdom (Commonwealth Scholarship) | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 |

UGC projects

2925. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and minor projects that have been sanctioned by the UGC during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(b) the amount sanctioned for those projects; and

(c) the number of projects submitted till 2018 which have been published?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development and its organisations like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) are undertaking various research projects in the different higher educational institutions. Department of Science and Technology and Department of Biotechnology also provide funding support to higher educational institutions for various research projects. These research projects are both domestic and also with international collaboration.

The total scheme-wise grants sanctioned by UGC for the various research projects are given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of beneficiaries and grant sanctioned under various fellowship and scholarship schemes of UGC during the last five years

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | BSR Faculty Fellowship | 0.62 | 3.10 | 10.98 |
| 2. | Emeritus Fellowship | 11.27 | 10.03 | 3.82 |
| 3. | Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities (scheme initiated in 2015-16) | 24.73 | 26.12 | 18.63 |
| 4. | Dr. D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship | 38.97 | 43.65 | 23.27 |
| 5. | Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST | 35.13 | 28.66 | 25.95 |
| 6. | Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women | 32.47 | 43.66 | 32.72 |
| 7. | Junior Research Fellowship in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences | 638.81 | 950.75 | 740.00 |
| 8. | Basic Science Research Fellowship | 105.15 | 122.35 | 96.67 |
| 9. | Swami Vivekananda for Single Girl Child Fellowship for Research | 3.04 | 4.70 | 4.74 |
| 10. | Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students [Scheme entrusted and funded by Ministry of Minority Affairs] | 125.34 | 97.45 | 91.13 |
| 11. | National Fellowship for Students of Other Backward Classes (OBC) [Scheme entrusted and funded by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment] | 20.54 | 25.09 | 22.44 |
| 12. | National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste Students [Scheme entrusted and funded by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment] | 225.72 | 215.97 | 255.81 |
| 13. | Special Assistance Programme (SAP) | 82.44 | 52.18 | 74.62 |
| 14. | Major Research Project (MRP) | 22.98 | 23.36 | 11.62 |
| 15. | Minor Research Project (MRP) | 22.82 | 18.02 | 3.02 |

Schemes and grants for Classical languages

2926. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes and grants extended to classical languages, especially Tamil language; and

(b) the details of promotional activities undertaken for development of Tamil language?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The policy of the Government is to promote all Indian languages including Classical languages. There is a separate institute namely Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) which works for the development and promotion of Classical Tamil. CICT has set up two Chairs at Tamil University and Annamalai University to promote Classical Tamil. The grants released to the Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai including capital grants during the last five years is as under:—

| Year | Grant Released (₹ in crore) |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 2014-15 | 8.00 |
| 2015-16 | 11.99 |
| 2016-17 | 5.00 |
| 2017-18 | 10.59 |
| 2018-19 | 4.65 |

In addition, an amount of ₹ 2.00 crore per annum is allotted to Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore for promotion of other classical languages like Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia. The Government of India is promoting the Sanskrit Language through three Deemed Universities *viz.* Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.

(b) Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai is giving Presidential Awards to eminent Tamil scholars under the category Tolkappiyar Award, Kural Peedam Award and Young Scholar Award for promotion of Classical Tamil. The Institute provides financial assistance to scholars associated with reputed Institutions and also independent researches who are taking up the study that explore the uniqueness and antiquity of Tamil society like short term projects, seminars, training programmes and audio-video programme. CICT has translated Thirukkural in five languages *viz.* Telugu, Kannada, Punjabi, Gujarati, Manipuri and published 39 books and 8 CDs.

Shortage of teachers in Maharashtra

2927. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of teachers in Government schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise;

(c) the number of schools in Maharashtra where teacher-student ratio is much higher than the sanctioned ratio; and

(d) the details of effective measures Government proposes to deal with shortage of teachers in Government schools with particular reference to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The details of vacancies of teachers in various elementary, secondary and higher secondary State and UT-wise including Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The number of schools in Maharashtra where the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) is higher than the RTE norms is 7667.

(d) The recruitment, service condition and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government through the flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate PTR as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and re-deployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time. Provision for in-service teacher training is an integral component of Samagra Shiksha.

Statement*Status of teachers vacancies in States and UTs*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Government Schools | | Kendriya Vidyalaya | | Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | | Sanctioned | Vacant | Sanctioned | Vacant | Sanctioned | Vacant |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4295 | 483 | 112 | 31 | 44 | 16 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 211647 | 36070 | 1175 | 312 | 353 | 77 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 17663 | 720 | 550 | 194 | 275 | 94 |
| 4. | Assam | 236690 | 29115 | 1943 | 400 | 599 | 108 |
| 5. | Bihar | 669232 | 237842 | 1825 | 341 | 857 | 134 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 6014 | 834 | 308 | 26 | 26 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 244148 | 53819 | 1194 | 299 | 465 | 128 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2335 | 176 | 39 | 11 | 22 | 4 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 904 | 353 | 23 | 0 | 41 | 11 |
| 10. | Delhi | 75576 | 13635 | 3699 | 322 | 51 | 3 |
| 11. | Goa | 2888 | 39 | 202 | 70 | 45 | 8 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 221507 | 5053 | 1555 | 237 | 560 | 136 |
| 13. | Haryana | 104809 | 25865 | 1200 | 141 | 509 | 51 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 55920 | 2653 | 691 | 113 | 276 | 38 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 129665 | 13347 | 1182 | 268 | 371 | 187 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 223083 | 105609 | 1198 | 203 | 549 | 119 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-------|------|-------|------|--|
| 17. Karnataka | 257323 | 22798 | 1937 | 566 | 673 | 142 | <div>Written Answers to</div> <div>[18 July, 2019]</div> <div>Unstarred Questions</div> <div>221</div> |
| 18. Kerala | 161083 | 5462 | 1777 | 344 | 341 | 41 | |
| 19. Lakshadweep | 731 | 50 | 23 | 11 | 18 | 6 | |
| 20. Madhya Pradesh | 439577 | 85978 | 3928 | 742 | 1216 | 205 | |
| 21. Maharashtra | 330107 | 20748 | 2732 | 525 | 745 | 112 | |
| 22. Manipur | 18795 | 522 | 226 | 62 | 238 | 26 | |
| 23. Meghalaya | 23761 | 915 | 230 | 45 | 176 | 58 | |
| 24. Mizoram | 4345 | 35 | 95 | 26 | 103 | 41 | |
| 25. Nagaland | 19879 | 581 | 133 | 41 | 155 | 51 | |
| 26. Odisha | 261412 | 4429 | 1960 | 466 | 682 | 185 | |
| 27. Puducherry | 6638 | 1215 | 161 | 49 | 91 | 15 | |
| 28. Punjab | 111520 | 13200 | 1941 | 306 | 513 | 60 | |
| 29. Rajasthan | 414321 | 49212 | 2640 | 342 | 841 | 112 | |
| 30. Sikkim | 9969 | 350 | 54 | 8 | 90 | 22 | |
| 31. Tamil Nadu | 229303 | 10269 | 1917 | 585 | | | |
| 32. Telangana | 101290 | 6496 | 1269 | 313 | 215 | 45 | |
| 33. Tripura | 45391 | 5209 | 262 | 56 | 99 | 33 | |
| 34. Uttar Pradesh | 904083 | 401664 | 5678 | 807 | 1607 | 138 | |
| 35. Uttarakhand | 76576 | 14663 | 1606 | 203 | 295 | 54 | |
| 36. West Bengal | 454860 | 66394 | 2400 | 612 | 345 | 68 | |
| TOTAL | 6077340 | 1235803 | 47865 | 9077 | 13486 | 2528 | |

Hostels for SC/ST students of engineering colleges

2928. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any scheme specifically for providing funds for construction of hostels for SC and ST students in engineering colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of institutes which have been provided the funds, so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) operates a scheme for providing assistance to Government/Government-aided engineering colleges/University Departments, which have been in existence for the last five years, for construction of hostels for students/researchers belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) categories. To avail the benefits of the scheme, the institute must have more than 150 SC/ST students on roll during last three years (except the institutes located in North-East India). The State-wise details of the beneficiary institutes is available at <https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/S4127%20%20>.

Private and deemed universities

2929. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether private and deemed universities function satisfactorily as per the norms of UGC;

(b) if so, whether more universities in private sector would be permitted;

(c) whether some proposals are pending with Government for approval as private university; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) At present, Private Universities are regulated by University Grants Commission (UGC) as per the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. These Regulations contain provisions to ensure quality and standard of education in Private Universities. Private Universities are established by the Act of respective State Legislatures. UGC

includes the name of Private University in its list after receipt of copy of the State Act. Therefore, no proposal is pending with Central Government for approval of Private University.

Similarly, Deemed to be Universities are declared by the Central Government, on the advice of UGC, under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. Deemed to be Universities are regulated by the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2019. These Regulations provide the eligibility criteria and procedure for declaration of an Institution as Deemed to be University as well as the provision to ensure quality and standard of education in these Institutions.

Norms in research and infrastructure

2930. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of universities which meet the norms in research and infrastructure as per UGC survey; and

(b) the measure taken by Government to improve other universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that, during the process of accreditation of Universities by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), two out of seven criteria of evaluation, focuses on research and infrastructure. These are criteria on research consultancy and criteria on infrastructure.

The Status of NAAC accredited universities are as under:—

| No. of Universities | Grade |
|---------------------|-------|
| 205 | A |
| 127 | B |
| 9 | C |

(b) UGC provides financial support to universities under its various schemes for the development of infrastructure and research. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) also provides financial support for infrastructure development to universities under Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA).

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†2931. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special quota has been prescribed for Members of Parliament (MPs) and the Ministry to get special concession for admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas, (KVs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether keeping in view the number of KVs situated in the Parliamentary Constituency of MPs, Ministry would consider to provide coupons for each school to them and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any plan to increase the number of coupons given to MPs under special concession for admission in KVs and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of Special Dispensation Admission, each Hon'ble Member of Parliament (MP), Lok Sabha can refer 10 (ten) cases for admission in an academic year but such recommendations shall be confined to children whose parents belong to his/her constituency either by domicile or on account of having been soon-before posted there or else on account of exigencies of service, migrate to his/her constituency. Such recommendations would be for admissions in Kendriya Vidyalaya(s) (KVs) located in his/her constituency only. In case there is no KV in the constituency of the Hon'ble MP (Lok Sabha), he/she may recommend these admissions in the KV(s) located in any neighbouring contiguous constituency. For Hon'ble MPs of the Rajya Sabha, the State from which the member has been elected would be deemed to be his/her constituency for this purpose. Nominated Members of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend 10 (ten) cases for admission in any one or more KVs of the country.

- (i) These admissions shall be over and above the class strength.
- (ii) These recommendations would be made for classes I to IX only.
- (iii) These admissions would be made at the beginning of the academic year and no admission would be allowed after the prescribed cut-off date of the year.
- (iv) The recommendations to be made shall be valid only if these are made in the prescribed format provided to each Member of Parliament by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) The children recommended by Hon'ble Members of Parliament must be otherwise eligible for admission as per the extant KVS Admission Guidelines.

As per the Special provisions of KVS admission guidelines, 100 children of employees of the Ministry of Human Resource Development can be admitted every year in the KVs.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration at present. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. KVs are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and as per the CBSE bye-laws, optimum number of students in each section shall be 40 (forty). The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 also specifies that the student-teacher ratio should be 30:1 for classes I to V and 35:1 for the classes VI to VIII. Any admissions over and above the class strength are likely to adversely affect the teaching learning process.

Board examination for Class 5

†2932. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the System of Board Examination was decided to be introduced in the 5th class in schools of the country, according to the scheme of the Ministry;

(b) the names of the States where it has already been introduced and where it is yet to be introduced respectively and the future planning of Government regarding the implementation thereof; and

(c) the reasons for non-introduction thereof, till date and the stand of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per Section 30(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, no child is required to pass any Board examination till completion of elementary education. However, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2019 has amended the no detention provision in the principal RTE Act, 2009. This *inter alia* provides that:—

- (1) There shall be a regular examination in the fifth class and in the eighth class at the end of every academic year.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (2) If a child fails in the examination referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 16 of RTE Act, 2009, he shall be given additional instruction and granted opportunity for re-examination within a period of two months from the date of declaration of the result.
- (3) The appropriate Government may allow schools to hold back a child in the fifth class or in the eighth class or in both classes, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, if he fails in the re-examination referred to in sub-section (2) of Section 16:
- Provided that the appropriate Government may decide not to hold back a child in any class till the completion of elementary education.
- (4) No child shall be expelled from a school till the completion of elementary education.

As per section 2 (a) of the RTE Act, 2009 the appropriate Government means:—

- (i) in relation to a school established, owned or controlled by the Central Government, or the administrator of the Union Territory having no legislature, the Central Government;
- (ii) in relation to a school, other than the school referred to in sub-clause(i), established within the territory of —
- (A) a State, the State Government;
- (B) a Union Territory having legislature, the Government of that Union Territory.

Space crunch in subordinate courts

2933. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that many subordinate courts at district level are functioning in rented buildings and are also facing space crunch, which is adversely affecting their functioning;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has floated any scheme to construct buildings for court rooms to enable the subordinate courts to function in a spacial atmosphere;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (e) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide Judicial Infrastructure/Court Rooms for District and Subordinate Courts. To augment the resources of State Governments, Union Government has been administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary by providing financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between Centre and States since the year 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls and residential accommodations for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts.

Till 15.07.2019, Central Government has sanctioned ₹ 6,986.50 crore since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹ 3,542.20 crore (50.70%) have been sanctioned to the States and Union Territory Administrations since April, 2014. The allocations are made subject to budget provision to the States and Union Territories.

As per information made available by State Governments/High Courts on the web-portal hosted on the web-site of Department of Justice, 19,186 court halls and 16,855 residential accommodations are available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on date against the working strength of 17,987 Judicial Officers. In addition, 2,822 court halls and 1,856 residential units are under construction, at present.

Proposal from Delhi for FTCs

2934. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the State Government of the NCT of Delhi for setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Ministry thereto; and

(d) the number of fast track courts operational in Delhi and the date of their establishment?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (d) Setting up of subordinate courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) lies within the domain of the State and Union Territory Governments who set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts. As a component of its Memorandum submitted to the 14th Finance Commission

(FC), in order to dispose of cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving women, children etc., the Union Government had proposed setting up of 1800 of FTCs at a proposed expenditure of ₹ 4144 crore during the period 2015-20, including 63 FTCs at a proposed expenditure of ₹ 145.05 crore for NCT of Delhi. The 14th FC had endorsed the proposal of the Central Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the 14th Finance Commission in the tax devolution from 32% to 42%, for setting up these FTCs.

As per information received from the High Court of Delhi, there are a total of 14 Fast Track Courts operational in Delhi as on 31.03.2019.

Credibility of EVMs

2935. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the completion of election to the 17th Lok Sabha, the fears and apprehensions over the reliability of EVMs have been laid to rest with no variation found between the VVPATs and votes recorded on EVMs;

(b) whether the Bhat Committee Report recently submitted to the Supreme Court says that the EVM design, the protocols related to the assignment of machines to constituencies, the time it is done and the order of candidates on EVMs make the machine secure; and

(c) whether the report says that VVPATs are meant only to boost confidence in the system?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

(a) The Election Commission has informed that there is no question of any fears and apprehensions over the reliability of the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM). The Commission is confident and has firm conviction about the integrity, non-tamperability and credibility of the EVMs. The basis of confidence of the Commission flows from a wide range of technical security and administrative protocols and procedural safeguards by involving stakeholders (political parties/candidates/their representatives) that protect our EVMs and Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trails Units from any misuse.

(b) The Commission has informed that Bhatt Committee report is not concerned with these aspects.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of female judges and prosecutors

†2936. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crimes against women belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and single women are rising constantly and if so, whether Government proposes to establish special courts separately for the hearing of such cases and if so, the details thereof State/Union Territory-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number and details of female judges and female Public prosecutors appointed/under consideration for appointment during the last three years for hearing of increasing cases of crimes against women and for providing them speedy justice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Setting up of Special Courts and their functioning falls within the domain of the State and Union Territory Governments and respective High Courts who set up such courts as per the quantum and seriousness of crimes and their resources. The data on number and details of female judges and female prosecutors appointed/under consideration for appointment during the last three years for hearing of increasing cases of crimes against women and for providing them speedy justice is not maintained at Central Government level.

However, as per information received from High Courts, there are 581 Fast Track Courts dealing with crimes that are heinous in nature and which include crimes against women, children and other marginalized communities etc. are functioning across the country. The State-wise details of such courts is provided in Statement-I (See below). Further, as per information received from the High Courts, a total of 702 Specila Courts have been set up the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015, the State-wise details of which are provided in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Fast Track Courts in the country dealing with heinous crimes against women, children and other marginal communities

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | No. of Fast Track Courts functional (as on 31.03.2019) |
|---------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 21 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--|-----|
| 2. | Assam | 03 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 4. | Mizoram | 02 |
| 5. | Nagaland | 0 |
| 6. | Bihar | 45 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 23 |
| 8. | Delhi | 14 |
| 9. | Goa | 0 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 77 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 0 |
| 12. | Haryana | 05 |
| 13. | Punjab | 0 |
| 14. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 15. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 |
| 17. | Jharkhand | 0 |
| 18. | Karnataka | 0 |
| 19. | Kerala and Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 0 |
| 21. | Manipur | 04 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 0 |
| 23. | Odisha | 0 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 0 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 02 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 50 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 0 |
| 28. | Tripura | 03 |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | 206 |
| 30. | Uttarakhand | 0 |
| 31. | West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 88 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|------------------------|-----|
| 32. | Telangana | 38 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 34. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 581 |

Statement-II

Details of Special Courts functional as per provision of SC and ST (PoA) Act

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ST | No. of Special Courts functional as per the provisions of The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (PoA) Act (as on 31.03.2019) |
|---------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 13 |
| 2. | Assam | 0 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 4. | Mizoram | 02 |
| 5. | Nagaland | 08 |
| 6. | Bihar | 37 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 23 |
| 8. | Delhi | 11 |
| 9. | Goa | 02 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 170 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 63 |
| 12. | Haryana | 21 |
| 13. | Punjab | 22 |
| 14. | Chandigarh | 01 |
| 15. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 |
| 17. | Jharkhand | 24 |
| 18. | Karnataka | 32 |
| 19. | Kerala and Lakshadweep | 14 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|--|-----|
| 21. | Manipur | 0 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 0 |
| 23. | Odisha | 94 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 35 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 04 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 06 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 0 |
| 28. | Tripura | 05 |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | 40 |
| 30. | Uttarakhand | 13 |
| 31. | West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 |
| 32. | Telangana | 10 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 01 |
| 34. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 01 |
| TOTAL | | 702 |

Commission for judicial reforms

2937. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to fix any time-limit for disposal of criminal and civil cases in various courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up any Commission or Committee for judicial reforms, for speedy disposal of pending court cases and for opening of new benches of High Courts in various States in order to help the people in getting speedy justice and disposal of pending cases against them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As regards judicial reforms and speedy disposal of pending court cases, the Central Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution. The Central Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:—

- (i) Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts: As on date, ₹ 6,986.50 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,542.20 crores (which are 50.70% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,186 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,855 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,822 court halls and 1,856 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹ 3,320 crore.
- (ii) Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery: Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. QR Code facility made operational in the software, which enables to check current status of the case. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district

and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 11.73 crore cases is available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerized court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.

- (iii) Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts: From 01.05.2014 to 30.06.2019, 31 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 454 new Judges were appointed and 366 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:—

| As on | Sanctioned Strength | Working Strength |
|------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 31.12.2013 | 19,518 | 15,115 |
| 15.07.2019 | 23,228 | 17,987 |

- (iv) Reduction in Pendency through/follow up by Arrears Committees: Further, in pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR): Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-Institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- (vi) Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases: The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the

judicial system in States which included, *inter alia*, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 581 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs / MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts were set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 11.08.2018 to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

As regards opening of new benches of High Courts in various States, there is no proposal to set up any commission or committee for opening of new benches of High Courts in various States. Benches are established in accordance with the recommendations made by Jaswant Singh Commission and judgment pronounced by the Apex Court in W.P. (C) No. 379 of 2000 and after due consideration of a complete proposal from State Government incorporating readiness to provide infrastructure and meet the expenditure, along with the consent of the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned who is authorized to look after day to day administration of the High Court and its Bench(es). The proposal should also have the consent of the Governor of the concerned State. The Government has been receiving requests from various quarters for establishment of High Court Benches in different regions. However, at present, there is no complete proposal from any State Government for establishment of High Court Bench(es).

Proposal from Rajasthan and Delhi

2938. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes or programmes being implemented by the Ministry in Rajasthan and Delhi;

(b) the financial and physical progress reported under each of these schemes during the last three years in those States, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any proposals from those States are pending with the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (d) At present, Central Government has been administering two major Schemes, namely, (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facility for Judiciary; and (ii) Central Sector Scheme of eCourt Mission Mode Project (Phase-II), under which funds are made available to State Governments and High Courts for development of Judicial Infrastructure and computerization of district and subordinate courts respectively.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facility for Judiciary, funds are made available to State Governments to augment their resources for construction of court halls and residential accommodations for Judicial Officers of district and subordinate courts. State Government of Rajasthan has been provided ₹ 43.74 crore in 2016-17; ₹ 17.34 crore in 2017-18; ₹ 17.41 crore in 2018-19, and ₹ 15.00 crore so far in 2019-20. Government of Delhi has been provided ₹ 60.40 crore in 2015-16; ₹ 50.00 crore in 2016-17; and ₹ 25.00 crore in 2017-18. No fund could be sanctioned to the Government of Delhi during 2018-19 and 2019-20 so far due to pendency of Utilisation Certificates for the funds sanctioned under the Scheme during earlier years.

As per information made available by State Governments/High Courts on the web-portal hosted on the website of Department of Justice, 1,152 court halls and 1,014 residential accommodations are available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on date against the working strength of 1,130 Judicial Officers in the State of Rajasthan. In addition, 218 court halls and 22 residential units are under construction. At present, 529 court halls and 350 residential accommodations are available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on date against the working strength of 555 Judicial Officers in Delhi District and Subordinate Courts. In addition, 70 residential units are under construction, at present.

Under eCourt Mission Mode Project (Phase-II), (2015-19) funds are made available to various organizations involved in the implementation of the project and High Courts with the aim for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of district and subordinate courts, across the country in association with eCommittee of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. High Court of Rajasthan has been provided ₹ 23.04 crore in 2016-17; ₹ 25.05 crore in 2017-18; and ₹ 3.01 crore in 2018-19. High Court of Delhi has been provided ₹ 5.41 crore in 2016-17; ₹ 8.97 crore in 2017-18 and ₹ 3.54 crore in 2018-19.

As per information received from eCommittee of Supreme Court of India, 1,094

district and subordinate courts under the jurisdiction of Rajasthan High Court and 427 district and subordinate courts under the jurisdiction of Delhi High Court have been computerized.

Transfer policy for judges of High Courts

2939. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal or policy to consider transfer of judges of High Courts in States other than the State of their original appointment;

(b) if so, whether this policy/proposal is followed selectively or it is uniformly applied to all the States and High Courts; and

(c) whether Government considers it in public interest to post a judge in places other than the places of his/her original practice and/or appointment?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: (a) to (c) The policy of transfer of Judges from one High Court to another High Court is given in the Memorandum of Procedure for appointment and transfer of High Court Judges (MoP). As per MoP, the initiation of proposal for the transfer of a Judge of a High Court vests with the Chief Justice of India whose opinion in this regard is determinative. All transfers are to be made in public interest *i.e.* for promoting better administration of justice in various High Courts in the country. Advocates are appointed as High Court Judges where they are enrolled or practicing. Judicial Officers serving in the State Judicial Service are appointed in the concerned High Court of the State. However, after appointment based on the proposals received from the Chief Justice of India, Judges may be transferred to other High Courts.

Reservation of seats for women in Parliament and State Assemblies

2940. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enact the Bill seeking one-third reservation of seats for women in Parliament and State Assemblies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be passed in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Gender justice is an important commitment of the Government. The issue

involved needs careful consideration on the basis of the consensus among all political parties before a Bill for amendment in the Constitution is brought before Parliament.

Cases of violation of model code of conduct

2941. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of violation of Model Code of Conduct reported during the general election 2019, State-wise;

(b) whether the Election Commissioners have dissented the clean chits given in various such cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

One nation one election

†2942. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps towards the process of One Nation, One Election;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time period has been fixed for the same; and

(d) the number of times simultaneous elections to State Assemblies and Lok Sabha have been held together after country adopted democracy?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice had examined the issue of simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies in consultation with various stakeholders including Election Commission of India. The Committee has given certain

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

recommendations in this regard in its 79th Report. The matter now stands referred to the Law Commission for further examination to work out practicable road map and framework for simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

(d) The Election Commission has informed that Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies were held simultaneously in the years 1951-52, 1957, 1962 and 1967.

Purchase of EVM and VVPAT machines

2943. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a serious note of constant criticism against use of EVMs in Elections and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of EVM machines procured during the last ten years in the country and the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the details of VVPATs purchased and amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The Election Commission has furnished the details of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail Units (VVPATs) procured and amount spent thereon which are as follows:—

| Sl. No. | Year of procurement | Details of procurement orders | | Amount Sanctioned by the Government |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Ballot Units | Controls Units | |
| 1. | 2009-10 | 1,27,000 nos. | 1,00,000 nos. | ₹ 113,92,94,685/- |
| 2. | 2013-14 | 3,82,876 nos. | 2,51,651 nos. | ₹ 329.84 crores |
| 3. | 2016-17 | 5,50,000 nos. | 5,45,000 nos. | ₹ 930.35 crores |
| 4. | 2017-18 | 4,10,000 nos. | 3,14,000 nos. | ₹ 1009.60 crores |
| 5. | 2018-19 | 4,35,306 nos. | 71,716 nos. | |
| 6. | 2018-19 | Nil | 1,25,000 nos. | ₹ 137,17,50,000/- |

| Sl. No. | Year of procurement | Details of procurement orders | Amount sanctioned by the Government |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2013-14 | 20,000 VVPATs | ₹ 39,30,00,000/- |
| 2. | 2017-18 | 16,15,000 VVPATs | ₹ 2616.30 crores |
| 3. | 2018-19 | 1,30,830 VVPATs | ₹ 250,09,46,280/- |

Ban on appointment of retired judges

†2944. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken the cognizance of media reports published about the damage to the judiciary caused by the adverse remarks/criticism made by retired judges about the proceedings in the judiciary;

(b) whether the Central Government is taking any steps to put a ban on the appointments of judges after their retirement to maintain the freedom of the judiciary; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) Remarks made by various persons including retired judges in the media are usually their personal views. The Constitution has provision for appointment of retired judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts as *Ad-hoc* Judges and they are also eligible for appointment as Chairpersons and Members of the Commissions, Tribunals and Authorities under various laws.

Financial burden for new courts in Rajasthan

2945. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has informed that it has been directed by the Rajasthan High Court to set up more than 800 courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has requested for sharing the financial burden for setting up the courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken any decision on the request of the State Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (f) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide Judicial

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Infrastructure/Court Rooms for High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts. To augment the resources of State Governments, Union Government has been administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary by providing financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between Centre and States since the year 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls and court complexes and residential accommodations for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts.

As per the information made available by State Governments/High Courts on the web-portal hosted on the website of Department of Justice, 1,152 court halls and 1,014 residential accommodations have been made available for Judicial Officers as on date against the working strength of 1,130 Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts in Rajasthan. In addition, 218 court halls and 22 residential units are under construction.

Till 15.07.2019, Central Government has sanctioned ₹ 6,986.50 crore since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹ 3,542.20 crore (50.70%) have been sanctioned to the States and UTs since April, 2014. Central assistance to the tune of ₹ 207.51 crore has been provided to the State Government of Rajasthan since inception of the Scheme including the sum of ₹ 50.00 crore in 2015-16; ₹ 43.74 crore in 2016-17; ₹ 17.34 crore in 2017-18; ₹ 17.41 crore in 2018-19, and ₹ 15.00 crore so far in 2019-20. The allocations are made subject to budget provision to the States and Union Territory Administrations.

National Litigation Policy

2946. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any records of civil cases where one of the parties is Government or any of its agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly in respect of cases in Rajasthan;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Government is preparing any National Litigation Policy to bring down the number of litigations involving Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) As per Legal Information Briefing and Management system (LIMBS), in which the data is being fed by the users of the concerned Ministries/Departments, the number of cases pending before Supreme Court of India and the various High Courts wherein Union of India/Government of India is one of the party is given in Statement (*See below*). Data is maintained in LIMBS ministry/department-wise (and not state wise).

(d) and (e) Draft National Litigation Policy is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

*Details of the cases in Supreme Court/High Courts in which
Union of India/Government of India is a party*

| Sl. No. | Court | Number of cases in which Union of India/ Government of India is one of the party |
|------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Supreme Court of India | 2612 |
| 2. | Allahabad High Court | 3226 |
| 3. | High Court of Andhra Pradesh | 2310 |
| 4. | High Court of Madras | 3464 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh High Court | 510 |
| 6. | High Court of Delhi | 6462 |
| 7. | Guwahati High Court | 1133 |
| 8. | High Court of Gujarat | 1004 |
| 9. | High Court of Himachal Pradesh | 428 |
| 10. | High court of Jammu and Kashmir | 2030 |
| 11. | High Court of Jharkhand | 1142 |
| 12. | High Court of Karnataka | 1488 |
| 13. | High Court of Kerala | 2572 |
| 14. | Calcutta High Court | 5326 |
| 15. | High Court of Madhya Pradesh | 2154 |
| 16. | Manipur High Court | 206 |
| 17. | Meghalaya High Court | 150 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|
| 18. | High Court of Bombay | 2575 |
| 19. | High Court of Odisha | 1626 |
| 20. | Patna High Court | 1612 |
| 21. | Punjab and Haryana High Court | 2808 |
| 22. | High Court of Rajasthan | 2629 |
| 23. | High Court of Sikkim | 16 |
| 24. | High Court of Telangana | 114 |
| 25. | High Court of Tripura | 76 |
| 26. | High Court of Uttarakhand | 290 |

Rules for filing IPRs

†2947. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued any rules for its higher officials regarding filing of Immovable Property Returns (IPRs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of higher officials in the country who have not yet filed their IPRs so far; and

(d) the action taken by Government against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In terms of Rule 18 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, Immovable Property Returns (IPRs) are required to be submitted by all Government servants on their first appointment to any service or post and subsequently to be submitted annually. Similar provisions are also available in All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968.

(c) Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) being the cadre controlling authority for Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Central Secretariat Service (CSS) and Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS) maintains the data in respect of officers belonging to these services. As per information in respect of these officers, IPRs for the year 2018, have not been filed by 52 IAS officers of the level of Joint

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Secretary and above, 163 CSS officers of the level of Under Secretary and above and 51 CSSS officers of the level of Principal Private Secretary and above.

(d) DoPT, *vide* O.M. No. 104/33/2005-AVD-I dated 7.09.2011 and O.M. No. 11012/11/2007-Estt.(A) dated 27.09.2011, has prescribed that vigilance clearance shall be denied to the officers of All India Services and Central Civil Services/ Posts for certain purposes if they fail to submit their annual Immovable Property Returns of the previous year latest by 31st January of the following year.

Shortage of IAS officers

2948. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of sanctioned posts of IAS officers, at present, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of officers employed at present State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The State-wise details of sanctioned strength and in position of IAS officers posts, as on 01.01.2019 is enclosed herewith in the Statement (*See* below). Officers in position as on 01.01.2019 is 5205 against the total authorized strength of 6699.

(e) In order to address the issue of shortage of IAS officers, the Government has increased annual intake of IAS officers through Civil Services Examination (CSE) to 180 from CSE 2012 (in regular recruitment quota). In promotion quota, prompt actions have been taken for holding Selection Committee Meetings for appointment by Promotion/selection of State Service Officers to IAS.

Statement*Details of sanctioned strength of IAS officers and in-position as on 01.01.2019*

| Sl. No. | Cadre | Direct Recruit | Promotion Posts | Total Authorized Strength | No. of Officers In Position | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | Direct Recruit | Promotion Posts | Total Authorized Strength |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 167 | 72 | 239 | 118 | 63 | 181 |
| 2. | AGMUT | 281 | 122 | 403 | 205 | 66 | 271 |
| 3. | Assam-Meghalaya | 183 | 80 | 263 | 146 | 70 | 216 |
| 4. | Bihar | 238 | 104 | 342 | 195 | 55 | 250 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 135 | 58 | 193 | 109 | 54 | 163 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 218 | 95 | 313 | 174 | 77 | 251 |
| 7. | Haryana | 150 | 65 | 215 | 125 | 21 | 146 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 103 | 44 | 147 | 80 | 42 | 122 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 75 | 62 | 137 | 62 | 12 | 74 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 150 | 65 | 215 | 117 | 45 | 162 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 219 | 95 | 314 | 177 | 75 | 252 |
| 12. | Kerala | 161 | 70 | 231 | 123 | 37 | 160 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 306 | 133 | 439 | 252 | 123 | 375 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 14. | Maharashtra | 289 | 126 | 415 | 220 | 96 | 316 |
| 15. | Manipur | 80 | 35 | 115 | 58 | 29 | 87 |
| 16. | Nagaland | 66 | 28 | 94 | 43 | 22 | 65 |
| 17. | Odisha | 165 | 72 | 237 | 136 | 62 | 198 |
| 18. | Punjab | 154 | 67 | 221 | 135 | 58 | 193 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 218 | 95 | 313 | 173 | 80 | 253 |
| 20. | Sikkim | 34 | 14 | 48 | 27 | 13 | 40 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 262 | 114 | 376 | 211 | 110 | 321 |
| 22. | Telangana | 145 | 63 | 208 | 108 | 46 | 154 |
| 23. | Tripura | 71 | 31 | 102 | 52 | 17 | 69 |
| 24. | Uttarakhand | 84 | 36 | 120 | 70 | 23 | 93 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 433 | 188 | 621 | 365 | 131 | 496 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 263 | 115 | 378 | 199 | 98 | 297 |
| TOTAL | | 4650 | 2049 | 6699 | 3680 | 1525 | 5205 |

Inclusion of more services in all India services

2949. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to include more national level organised services into the All India Services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Making Central Deputation Mandatory

2950. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make Central Deputation mandatory for the All India Services officers at least once during their career span;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Suggestions have been received for optimal utilization of the Central Deputation Reserve of All India Services officers in various States so as to meet the requirement of officers at the Centre. The two-way movement of officers benefits both the States and the Centre. While meeting the need for fresh inputs from diverse States at senior levels at the Centre in policy planning/formulation and implementation of programmes in States, such action also enhances the domain expertise of individual officer and widens their experience.

It may be added that the officers are required to have worked on central deputation for a minimum period of three years at the level of Deputy Secretary and above for consideration of empanelment as Secretary and Additional Secretary.

Applications pending under RTI ACT

2951. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of applications under the Right to Information Act (RTI)

are pending across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including West Bengal, Punjab and Jharkhand;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment of the reasons for delay in the disposal of pending cases;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the remedial measures taken/being taken therefor;

(e) whether online applications could also be made under the RTI Act; and

(f) if so, the details of procedures in this regard and the assistance provided to the States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 30.06.2019, 31,170 Second Appeals/Complaints are pending with Central Information Commission. No data is maintained in respect of State Information Commissions at the Central level.

(c) and (d) For speedy disposal of pending cases the Government has taken several steps like capacity building through training of Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs)/ Public Information Officers (PIOs) and issue of guidelines for PIOs and First Appellate Authorities (FAAs), so as to enable them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively, resulting into less number of 'First Appeals' and 'Appeals' to the Information Commission.

(e) and (f) Subject to the provisions of the Act, Indian citizen can file online application under the Right to Information Act, 2005. Currently, systems of 2242 Public Authorities have been aligned to receive, process and reply to Online RTIs from the applicants.

Any applicant can visit the portal www.rtionline.gov.in and select the desired Ministry or Department under Central Government and file an Online RTI Application. A detailed user manual and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) are available on the website to help in filing the application. Applicant can pay the requisite fee through Online Payment in this portal and submit the RTI application.

All the States have been requested to explore the feasibility of implementing online RTI in their respective States. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been requested to provide technical support, such as software, and source code to the State Governments which desire to replicate the web portal for online filing of RTI applications at state level.

Call centre for grievances redressal of pensioners

†2952. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a call centre to redress the grievances of pensioners; and

(b) if so, the number of grievances received at the said centre and those resolved during the last three years, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A call centre for Central Government pensioner inaugurated on 20.6.2019. Total number of grievances received through call centre is 762 as on 12.07.2019. A Statement showing category-wise number of total grievances received through call centre and forwarded to concern Ministry/Department through online CPENGRAMS portal to resolve the grievances.

Total number of grievances received/closed by concerned Ministry/Department/Organisation is as below:—

Category-wise Report (as on 12.7.2019)

| Category | Total | Closed Cases |
|---|-------|--------------|
| (i) Delay or incorrect sanction of pension/family pension and other retirement benefits | 178 | 42 |
| (ii) Non-payment of arrear of pension and other retirement benefits | 115 | 36 |
| (iii) Revision of pension/family pension/pension payment order | 236 | 79 |
| (iv) Issues relating to qualifying service | 0 | 0 |
| (v) Non-payment of DA/DR/merger of DA related issues | 10 | 1 |
| (vi) Issues related to medical facilities | 36 | 8 |
| (vii) 7th CPC Issues | 78 | 22 |
| (viii) GPF/CPF | 1 | 0 |
| (ix) Extension of pension scheme to autonomous bodies/organisation | 0 | 0 |
| (x) Other service related issues such as fixation of pay, MACP | 17 | 7 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Category | Total | Closed Cases |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------|
| (xi) Extra ordinary Pension | 19 | 4 |
| (xii) New pension scheme | 1 | 0 |
| (xiii) Others | 71 | 18 |
| TOTAL | 762 | 217 |

Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

2953. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the achievements made in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the United Nations in the year 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the UN has replaced this action agenda by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September, 2015; and

(d) if so, the details of these SDGs and what are the plans proposed to be launched to achieve these goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of the programmes and achievements made by the Government with respect to the Millennium Development Goals had been published as the report, "Millennium Development Goals – Final Country Report of India, 2017". The report is available on the website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(c) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly held in September, 2015 and replaced the action agenda of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

(d) The SDGs are a comprehensive list of 17 Global Goals and 169 associated targets, which integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions of development. The SDGs came into effect on 1st January, 2016 and are to be achieved by end of 2030. The SDGs are addressed in the national development agenda of the Government of India being implemented through various development schemes. NITI Aayog has done the mapping of all the SDGs and associated targets with the Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes as well as major Government initiatives. Central Ministries are striving to achieve the SDG targets by

2030 through the implementation of different development schemes in collaboration with the State Governments and Union Territories. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has developed a National Indicator Framework consisting of 306 indicators in consultation with other Ministries for monitoring of progress on the SDGs.

Launching of student satellites

2954. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India lags behind in launching of satellites developed by students;
- (b) whether it is a fact that during the last three to five years, other countries have launched about 3,500 such satellites that demonstrated innovative technologies;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that another 2,500 such satellites would be launched in the near future; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to catch up with international counterparts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In the recent past, a large number of student satellites have been launched and there is a huge demand for student satellites in the near future.

(d) ISRO has already launched several student satellites and is aggressively encouraging universities and colleges to build student satellites.

Achievements in research and space expeditions

†2955. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of achievements in various areas of research and space expedition, during the last three years in the field of space science, year-wise; and
- (b) the upcoming time-bound special action plan proposed in the area of upgradation of space science?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The year-wise achievements in the field of space science are as follows:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Sl. No. | Year | Achievement |
|---------|------|--|
| 1. | 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• First year of MOM data is released to public.• ASTROSAT yielded new science from observations of cosmic sources which have translated into important scientific publications. |
| 2. | 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finalisation of landing site for Chandrayaan-2• MoU signed between Raman Research Institute (RRI) and U.R. Rao Satellite Centre (URSC) – ISRO for the Polarimeter Instrument in X-rays (POLIX) development. |
| 3. | 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Realization of payloads, extensive special tests for Chandrayaan-2 Vikram Lander. |
| 4. | 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigeneous development of Chandrayaan-2 Orbiter, Lander and Rover.• Venus Mission: 17 Indian proposals and 7 international proposals recommended. |

(b) The upcoming science missions along with their schedule are as follows:–

- (i) Chandrayaan-II originally planned for launch on 15th July, 2019 has been postponed. Exact dates to be announced later once decided.
- (ii) Aditya L1 mission to study the Sun in 2020.
- (iii) X-ray Polarisation Satellite (Xposat) mission to study X-ray polarisation in 2020.
- (iv) Venus mission is planned during 2023.
- (v) Second mission to Mars (MOM-2) is planned during 2024.
- (vi) Disturbed and quiet-type Ionosphere System at High Altitude (DISHA) satellites are planned during 2024-25.
- (vii) Astronomy mission in 2025.

Growth rates of different sectors

2956. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of economic, industrial and agricultural growth rates of the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has reviewed the estimated growth rate of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the existing growth rate and the targeted growth rate of various sectors of the economy including the agriculture sector; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to achieve the targeted growth rate in various sectors of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The estimates of annual growth rates of GDP and GVA for various sectors at constant (2011-12) prices for the last 5 years are available on the website of this Ministry and the relevant extracts are as under:—

Annual GDP and GVA growth rate (in %) at constant prices, 2011-12 series

| Sl. No. | Item | GVA growth rate at constant (2011-12) prices | | | | |
|---------|--|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| 1. | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | -0.2 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 2.9 |
| 2. | Mining and quarrying | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 5.1 | 1.3 |
| 3. | Manufacturing | 7.9 | 13.1 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 6.9 |
| 4. | Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services | 7.2 | 4.7 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 7.0 |
| 5. | Construction | 4.3 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 8.7 |
| 6. | Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants transport, storage, communication and services related to broadcasting | 9.4 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 6.9 |
| 7. | Financial services real estate, ownership of dwelling and professional service | 11.0 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 7.4 |
| 8. | Public administration defence and other services | 8.3 | 6.1 | 9.2 | 11.9 | 8.6 |
| 9. | Total GVA | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
| 10. | GDP | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 6.8 |

(b) and (c) In any given year, the Ministry releases the estimate of GDP/GVA as per Advance Release Calendar available on the website of the Ministry. Accordingly, the estimate of annual growth rates of GVA for various sectors at constant

(2011-12) prices as per First Advance, Second Advance and the Provisional Estimates for 2018-19 are as under:—

*Annual growth rates (in %) of GVA for various sectors at constant
(2011-12) prices for 2018-19*

| Sl. No. | Activities | GVA Growth Rate (in %) | | |
|------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | First Advance Estimates | Second Advance Estimates | Provisional Estimate |
| | Date of Release | 07th Jan., 2019 | 28th Feb., 2019 | 31st May, 2019 |
| 1. | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| 2. | Mining and Quarrying | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 3. | Manufacturing | 8.3 | 8.1 | 6.9 |
| 4. | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other Utility Services | 9.4 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| 5. | Construction | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.7 |
| 6. | Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication and services related to Broadcasting | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| 7. | Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| 8. | Public Administration and Defence other Services | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| 9. | TOTAL GVA | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.6 |

(d) Reforms in the Indian Economy is a continuous process and various Ministries and Departments are implementing Government's strategic programmes and policies to enhance the economic growth. The Government has taken various steps to boost the GDP growth of the economy. These, *inter alia*, include fillip to manufacturing *via* Make in India programme and measures to improve ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport sector including measures for regional connectivity and measures for power sector *via* schemes like Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana

(UDAY). Other measures include comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is intended to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Government has special focus on building physical and social infrastructure. National Highway Programme is proposed to be restructured to ensure a National Highway Grid, using a financeable model. Emphasis is being given to MSMEs, Start-ups, defence manufacturing, automobiles, electronics and medical devices under Make in India. The Government through Minimum Support Price (MSPs) is providing boost to the farmers' income. In 2019-20, Government launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-Kisan) with the objective to supplement the financial needs of the small and marginal farmers in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income.

Launching of National Business Register Platform

2957. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to launch the National Business Register Platform (NBRP) to facilitate creation of a repository of information on economic activity from the formal and informal sectors on various socio-economic parameters including employment;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and by when it would be launched; and

(c) whether Government would collate the data from various registration authorities to create NBRP and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry has planned for a National Statistical Business Register as an electronic register of establishments containing selected parameters like ownership type, economic activity and employment. In this direction, the Government has also launched the 7th Economic Census in 2019 in consultation with stakeholders including concerned Central and State Government departments.

Delay in release of report on unemployment

2958. SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently released Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) has recorded the unemployment rate at 45-year high of 6.1 per cent in 2017-18;

(b) whether the National Statistical Commission had approved this report in last December and if so, the reasons for delay in releasing it after six months;

(c) whether the report shows that the unemployment rate among youths between 16 and 29 years of age rose sharply in 2017-18;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action Government taken to revive the economy so as to ensure that the youth of country gets sufficient job opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) This Ministry has launched a new regular Employment-Unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18 with certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design *vis-à-vis* the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. Besides, the PLFS was launched with an objective of measuring quarterly changes of various labour market statistical indicators in urban areas and generating the annual estimates of these indicators for both rural and urban areas. These differences in methodology put certain limitations in respect of the comparability of results of PLFS with the results of the earlier quinquennial surveys on Employment – Unemployment conducted by NSS.

Based on the first estimates, available from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), released on 31st May 2019, unemployment rate in usual status is 6.1 per cent.

(b) The responsibility to oversee the finalization and dissemination of labour force statistics, emanating from various surveys of the Government including PLFS, is with the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS). The SCLFS in its various meetings discussed the issues related to the comparability, sampling designs, sample size for the purpose of the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS, etc. The SCLFS recommended that a note on changes in the sampling design adopted in PLFS *vis-a-vis* that adopted in NSS 68th Round (July, 2011-June, 2012) survey on Employment and Unemployment and also on the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in PLFS, etc., be prepared and attached in the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of the PLFS. After incorporating the recommendations of the SCLFS, the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS was released on 31st May, 2019.

(c) and (d) Based on the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS, the unemployment rate (in per cent) among the youth (15 to 29 years) in usual status [principal and subsidiary status (ps+ss)] are given below:—

(All India)

| Category of persons | PLFS (2017-18) |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Rural Male | 17.4 |
| Rural Female | 13.6 |
| Urban Male | 18.7 |
| Urban Female | 27.2 |

As mentioned above, the differences in methodology put certain limitations in respect of the comparability of results of PLFS with the results of the earlier quinquennial surveys on Employment–Unemployment conducted by NSS.

(e) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) schemes run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The Government has also recently constituted Cabinet Committee on Employment and Skill Development to generate more jobs.

Delay in high value infrastructure projects

2959. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether high value infrastructure projects/monitored projects are facing issues of delays;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly with regard to projects in NER alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the estimated cost overruns due to delays; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 01.05.2019, 388 projects out of 1453 on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above are facing time overruns. The details of projects showing time overruns are available in the flash report at www.cspm.gov.in/publications and details of projects showing time overruns in NER are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The causes for time and cost overruns are project-specific, depend on a variety of technical, financial and administrative factors, and differ from project to project. However, as reported by the project implementing agencies on this Ministry's OCMS, the main reasons for delay in timely completion of the projects are: law and order problems, delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearances, funding constraints, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, local body/municipal permissions, utility shifting, contractual issues, etc.

(c) A total of 134 projects out of 388 projects facing time overruns show both time and cost overrun. The details of such projects are available in the flash report at www.cspm.gov.in/publications.

(d) The major steps undertaken to ensure completion of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects without time and cost overruns include; Periodic review of projects under PRAGATI through video conferencing; rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Revised Cost Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

Statement

Details of State-wise Central Sector Projects showing time overrun in North Eastern Region (as on 30.04.2019)

| Sl. No. | Project | Sector Name | Implimenting Agency | Date of Approval (Month/Year) | Original Date of Commissioning (Month/Year) | Anticipated Date of Commissioning (Month/Year) | Cost Original (₹ in crore) | Cost Anticipated (₹ in crore) | Reported Cumulative Expenditure (₹ in crore) | Time Overrun (Months) |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kameng Hydroelectric Project (NEEPCO) | Power | NEEPCO | 12/2004 | 12/2009 | 06/2019 | 2496.90 | 7419.34 | 7131.10 | 114 |
| 2. | Construction of 2-Lane of Hunli-Anini Road from km. 106.20 to km. 120 | Road Transport and Highways | NHIDCL | 12/2016 | 01/2017 | 01/2020 | 138.93 | 155.00 | 0.00 | 36 |
| Assam | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Development of Facilities at Moinarband (Silchar), Cachar, Assam as Resitement of Ramnagar Depot | Petroleum | IOCL | 06/2016 | 08/2019 | 09/2019 | 423.00 | 423.00 | 256.37 | 1 |
| 4. | Construction of Group Gathering Station at Baghjan | Petroleum | OIL | 07/2011 | 01/2019 | 09/2019 | 350.00 | 350.00 | 2.06 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| 5. | Construction of One ETP and Three ETPS Cum Water Injection Plants (WIP) | Petroleum | ONGC | 06/2010 | 01/2014 | 11/2019 | 202.94 | 330.35 | 129.67 | 70 |
| 6. | Assam Renewal Project for Group A | Petroleum | ONGC | 03/2009 | 03/2013 | 12/2019 | 2465.15 | 2378.86 | 2132.88 | 81 |
| 7. | New B.G. Line from Tetelia to Byrnihat (National Project), NEFR | Railways | NFR | 09/2006 | 03/2019 | 03/2020 | 385.20 | 1532.00 | 581.00 | 12 |
| 8. | Brahmputra Bridge, NH No.-31 | Road Transport and Highways | NHAI | 12/2003 | 04/2010 | 04/2019 | 217.61 | 217.61 | 391.12 | 108 |
| 9. | Nalbari To Bijni (AS-6) | Road Transport and Highways | NHAI | 12/2003 | 06/2008 | 04/2019 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 312.79 | 130 |
| 10. | Maibang to Lumding (AS-25), km. 83.400 to km. 111.000 | Road Transport and Highways | NHAI | 12/2003 | 04/2009 | 05/2019 | 199.81 | 385.13 | 211.69 | 121 |
| 11. | Dharamtul to Sonapur, km. 205-183 (AS-20) | Road Transport and Highways | NHAI | 12/2003 | 05/2008 | 05/2019 | 160.00 | 167.98 | 203.98 | 132 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-----|---------------------|
| 12. | Sonapur to Guwahti (AS-3) | Road Transport and Highways | NHAI | 12/2003 | 03/2008 | 06/2019 | 245.00 | 174.34 | 270.88 | 135 | Written Answers to |
| 13. | Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7) | Road Transport and Highways | NHAI | 12/2003 | 04/2008 | 12/2019 | 208.00 | 230.00 | 308.94 | 140 | |
| Manipur | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | Jiribam to Imphal (TUPUI) (NL) (NEFR) | Railways | NFR | 04/2003 | 03/2011 | 03/2020 | 4454.17 | 13809.00 | 9672.60 | 108 | [18 July, 2019] |
| 15. | NIT Academic Building at Imphal Manipur | Urban Development | CPWD | 02/2014 | 03/2015 | 10/2020 | 216.69 | 216.69 | 52.00 | 67 | |
| Meghalaya | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. | Neigrihms Shillong Meghalaya | Health and Family Welfare | HSCC | 10/2016 | 05/2018 | 09/2019 | 363.99 | 363.99 | 145.51 | 16 | Unstarred Questions |
| 17. | Jorbat-Barapani | Road Transport and Highways | NHAI | 01/2011 | 01/2014 | 05/2019 | 536.00 | 536.00 | 844.31 | 64 | |
| 18. | Two Laning with Ps of Jowai-Meghalaya/ Assam Border Section of NH-44 | Road Transport and Highways | NHAI | 12/2015 | 05/2018 | 06/2019 | 479.20 | 479.20 | 475.02 | 13 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|
| 19. | Bhairabi Sairong, NL, NEFR | Railways | NFR | 04/2008 | 03/2014 | 12/2020 | 2393.47 | 4968.00 | 2671.70 | 81 |
| Nagaland | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. | New Line from Dimapur to Zubza (Kohima) National Project (NEFR) | Railways | NFR | 04/2006 | 03/2015 | 10/2021 | 2326.52 | 3000.00 | 734.88 | 79 |
| 21. | Four Laning of Dimapur Kohima Road from design km. 123.840 to km. 138.775 (Existing km. 124.100 to km. 1 | Road Transport and Highways | NHIDCL | 03/2016 | 08/2016 | 08/2019 | 373.07 | 373.07 | 0.00 | 36 |
| 22. | Four Laning of Dimapur Kohima Road from design km. 138.775 to KM 152.490 (Existing km. 140.000 to km. 1 | Road Transport and Highways | NHIDCL | 03/2016 | 08/2016 | 08/2019 | 396.52 | 396.52 | 0.00 | 36 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|----|
| 23. | Four Laning of Existing Dimapur Kohima Road from Design km. 152.490 to km. 166.700 Existing km. 156.00 | Road Transport and Highways | NHIDCL | 03/2016 | 08/2016 | 08/2019 | 429.52 | 429.52 | 0.00 | 36 |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|----|

Sikkim

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|----|
| 24. | Sevok Rangpo, NEFR | Railways | NFR | 04/2008 | 12/2015 | 03/2020 | 1339.48 | 4084.69 | 383.92 | 51 |
|-----|--------------------|----------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|----|

Tripura

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----------|-----|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|----|
| 25. | Agartala-Akhaura NL | Railways | NFR | 04/2012 | 03/2020 | 10/2022 | 569.63 | 650.00 | 0.00 | 31 |
|-----|---------------------|----------|-----|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|----|

Monitoring and implementation of SAARC Social Charter

2960. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry for monitoring and implementing the SAARC Social Charter during the last three years;

(b) whether any report has been made by the Ministry after monitoring the social development in areas like health, nutrition, food security, sanitation etc. during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has prepared any report after monitoring the women and child resettlement as mentioned in the SAARC Social Charter during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has been bringing out the biennial country report to map the programmes/schemes being implemented for achieving the objective of SAARC Social Charter in the country. In March, 2019, Government has published SAARC Social Charter India Country Report, 2018 which provides interventions made by the Government in the areas of social development including health, nutrition, food security, sanitation, etc. SAARC Social Charter India Country Report, 2016 was also published in August, 2016 providing similar information.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for welfare of women and children like Poshan Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, National Creche Scheme, Child Protection Services Scheme, Ujjawala, Beti Bacho Beti Padhao, etc.

NSSO survey on employment

2961. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been under-taken by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in June, 2018 regarding the status of employment required in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that as per the survey report of NSSO released in June, 2013, the employment in the country dipped from 36.5 per cent in 2009 to 35.4 per cent in 2011-12;

- (d) whether unemployment rate has also risen from the year 2013; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) This Ministry has launched a new regular Employment-Unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18 with certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design *vis-à-vis* the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. The PLFS was launched with an objective of measuring quarterly changes of various labour market statistical indicators in urban areas and generating the annual estimates of these indicators for both rural and urban areas.

Outcome of PLFS *inter alia* gives Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) *i.e.* percentage of persons who were either 'working' or 'seeking or available for work'.

Based on the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS, released on 31st May, 2019, estimates of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to usual status for each State/UT are given in the Statement.

(c) Based on the results of Employment and Unemployment surveys conducted by NSSO during NSS 66th Round (July, 2009-June, 2010) and NSS 68th Round (July, 2011-June, 2012), estimates of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in usual principal status (in per cent) were 36.5 and 35.4 respectively.

(d) and (e) The PLFS was launched during 2017-18 with certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design *vis-à-vis* the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. The objective was to measure the quarterly changes of various labour market statistical indicators in urban areas and to generate the annual estimates of these indicators for rural and urban areas. These differences in methodology put certain limitations in respect of the comparability of results of PLFS with the results of the last quinquennial survey [NSS 68th round (July, 2011-June, 2012)] on Employment-Unemployment released during the year 2013.

Based on the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS, unemployment rate in usual status is 6.1 per cent.

Statement

Details of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to usual status for each State/UT during 2017-18*

| State/UT | rural | | | urban | | | rural + urban | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| | male | female | person | male | female | person | male | female | person |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 61.9 | 39.0 | 50.2 | 57.4 | 25.1 | 41.0 | 60.4 | 34.4 | 47.1 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 51.0 | 11.2 | 33.2 | 48.8 | 8.4 | 29.8 | 50.7 | 10.7 | 32.7 |
| Assam | 59.1 | 9.5 | 35.7 | 61.0 | 12.4 | 36.9 | 59.3 | 9.8 | 35.8 |
| Bihar | 45.3 | 2.6 | 25.4 | 46.6 | 4.5 | 26.6 | 45.4 | 2.8 | 25.5 |
| Chhattisgarh | 57.1 | 39.6 | 48.7 | 57.9 | 23.5 | 41.0 | 57.3 | 36.5 | 47.2 |
| Delhi | 46.9 | 2.2 | 28.7 | 57.7 | 11.4 | 36.6 | 57.3 | 11.2 | 36.3 |
| Goa | 63.7 | 25.8 | 43.9 | 53.1 | 24.0 | 37.9 | 57.4 | 24.7 | 40.3 |
| Gujarat | 58.5 | 17.2 | 39.0 | 59.2 | 12.7 | 36.7 | 58.8 | 15.4 | 38.0 |
| Haryana | 52.6 | 10.8 | 32.8 | 55.9 | 10.5 | 34.5 | 53.7 | 10.7 | 33.4 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 58.7 | 41.6 | 50.0 | 58.7 | 19.5 | 41.5 | 58.7 | 39.7 | 49.1 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 57.5 | 24.2 | 41.6 | 56.6 | 18.0 | 37.8 | 57.4 | 22.9 | 40.8 |
| Jharkhand | 50.8 | 10.9 | 31.5 | 48.4 | 10.8 | 29.8 | 50.4 | 10.9 | 31.2 |
| Karnataka | 60.9 | 21.9 | 41.4 | 57.8 | 18.1 | 37.9 | 59.7 | 20.4 | 40.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------------------|
| Kerala | 54.1 | 20.7 | 36.4 | 53.6 | 22.1 | 36.8 | 53.9 | 21.3 | 36.6 | Written Answers to [18 July, 2019] |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59.0 | 25.9 | 43.3 | 58.3 | 15.7 | 37.4 | 58.8 | 23.4 | 41.8 | |
| Maharashtra | 57.8 | 29.8 | 44.1 | 57.3 | 16.8 | 37.4 | 57.6 | 24.1 | 41.2 | |
| Manipur | 54.7 | 16.8 | 36.5 | 51.3 | 19.8 | 35.6 | 53.7 | 17.7 | 36.3 | |
| Meghalaya | 49.6 | 37.6 | 43.5 | 50.2 | 23.1 | 36.1 | 49.7 | 34.9 | 42.1 | |
| Mizoram | 60.0 | 22.2 | 41.9 | 52.9 | 24.6 | 38.0 | 56.7 | 23.4 | 40.0 | |
| Nagaland | 53.1 | 12.5 | 33.7 | 48.2 | 14.4 | 31.3 | 51.7 | 13.1 | 33.0 | |
| Odisha | 58.0 | 15.2 | 36.6 | 57.7 | 13.4 | 35.1 | 58.0 | 15.0 | 36.4 | |
| Punjab | 58.6 | 11.1 | 35.6 | 60.2 | 14.2 | 38.4 | 59.2 | 12.3 | 36.7 | |
| Rajasthan | 51.1 | 21.7 | 36.8 | 53.1 | 10.8 | 33.0 | 51.6 | 19.3 | 36.0 | |
| Sikkim | 61.5 | 36.3 | 49.0 | 64.8 | 28.0 | 47.8 | 62.4 | 34.2 | 48.7 | Unstarred Questions 267 |
| Tamil Nadu | 61.3 | 31.3 | 46.1 | 60.6 | 22.5 | 41.3 | 61.0 | 27.2 | 43.9 | |
| Telangana | 57.8 | 31.5 | 44.9 | 58.7 | 18.2 | 38.9 | 58.2 | 26.1 | 42.5 | |
| Tripura | 60.5 | 8.9 | 36.2 | 58.5 | 14.7 | 36.7 | 60.1 | 10.1 | 36.3 | |
| Uttarakhand | 51.1 | 15.4 | 33.3 | 55.3 | 9.5 | 32.9 | 52.3 | 13.7 | 33.2 | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 50.3 | 9.7 | 30.3 | 53.7 | 8.2 | 32.0 | 51.0 | 9.4 | 30.7 | |
| West Bengal | 61.7 | 15.4 | 38.9 | 60.3 | 18.5 | 39.6 | 61.3 | 16.4 | 39.1 | |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 64.6 | 22.1 | 43.6 | 60.0 | 30.6 | 45.8 | 62.7 | 25.4 | 44.5 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Chandigarh | 56.0 | 8.1 | 31.3 | 59.4 | 19.6 | 39.5 | 59.3 | 19.1 | 39.1 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 55.7 | 36.2 | 46.4 | 67.5 | 15.7 | 45.6 | 62.0 | 26.4 | 46.0 |
| Daman and Diu | 59.5 | 22.4 | 42.1 | 73.2 | 19.3 | 54.5 | 71.4 | 19.9 | 52.5 |
| Lakshadweep | 60.1 | 10.6 | 36.4 | 50.1 | 16.1 | 31.5 | 53.5 | 14.6 | 33.0 |
| Puducherry | 49.0 | 8.3 | 28.5 | 56.1 | 17.0 | 36.2 | 53.6 | 14.0 | 33.5 |
| ALL-INDIA | 54.9 | 18.2 | 37.0 | 57.0 | 15.9 | 36.8 | 55.5 | 17.5 | 36.9 |

* usual status [principal status (ps) + subsidiary status (ss)].

Urban Haats in Rajasthan

2962. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Rajasthan Government to set up Urban Haats in Sikar, Alwar or any other town/city in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether Government has given approvals for setting up of any such Haats in the State and if so, the details of financial assistance provided during the last three years;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Rajasthan Government has sought financial assistance for establishment of such Haats; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposals for setting up Urban Haats for Sikar and Alwar were received from the State of Rajasthan. A Project Approval Monitoring Committee (PAMC) meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), wherein the proposal for construction of Sikar Urban Haat could not be considered as the State Government of Rajasthan had already been constructing Urban Haat at Sikar. Further, the land proposed by implementing agency for setting up Urban Haat at Alwar was not found suitable by the committee. Accordingly, the implementing agency was requested to propose new venue for setting up Urban Haat at Alwar. At present, three Urban Haats are functional in Rajasthan at Ajmer, Jodhpur and Jaipur

(c) to (f) No, Sir.

Introducing degree courses in IIHT

2963. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to introduce degree course on handloom technology in the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT), Bargarh in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Local procurement of textiles

2964. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of requests from Government PSUs are not buying their textile and fabric requirements locally which would boost earnings of artisans and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any survey has been undertaken recently or on an earlier occasion to find out the number of PSUs procuring their textile and fabric requirements locally;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Ministry proposes to ask PSUs to promote products of local artisans?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) is buying textiles locally through its regional offices at Chennai, Noida, Kolkata and Mumbai. National Handloom Development Corporation Limited (NHDC) is procuring and supplying yarn to Handloom weavers as per their requirements from various Mills on Mill Gate Price under the Yarn Supply Scheme. Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI) is procuring entire quantity of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade Kapas (cotton) from cotton growing farmers in various Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs) market yards at Minimum Support Price (MSP).

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

(d) Central Cottage Industries Corporation (CCIC) Ltd. under Ministry of Textiles has mandate of promotion of products of artisans across the country wherein it procures different artefacts and items from local artisans and sells through its showrooms.

New skill training centre for weavers

2965. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any effective scheme to create new skill training centres for weavers in the country under Skill Development Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the centers would be equipped with the modern and latest technology; and

(c) the number and details of weaver centres running in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has formulated a scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector-SAMARTH for training of textiles workers, including weavers, in partnership with training institutes, industry partners and the State Governments by providing them necessary support for operational requirements.

State-wise details of the weavers service centres in the country is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of weavers service centres in the country

| Sl. No. | State | Location of Weaver Service Centre |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| North Zone | | |
| 1. | Delhi | Delhi |
| 2. | Uttar Pradesh | Varanasi |
| 3. | | Meerut |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | Chamoli |
| 6. | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 7. | Haryana | Panipat |
| East Zone | | |
| 8. | Assam | Guwahati |
| 9. | Tripura | Agartala |
| 10. | Manipur | Imphal |
| 11. | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 12. | Bihar | Bhagalpur |
| 13. | Odisha | Bhubaneshawar |
| 14. | Nagaland | Dimapur |
| 15. | Mizoram | Aizwal |

| Sl. No. | State | Location of Weaver Service Centre |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 16. | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| West Zone | | |
| 17. | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 18. | | Nagpur |
| 19. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore |
| 21. | Chhattisgarh | Raigarh |
| South Zone | | |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 23. | | Salem |
| 24. | | Kancheepuram |
| 25. | Karnataka | Bangalore |
| 26. | Kerala | Kannur |
| 27. | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada |
| 28. | Telangana | Hyderabad |

Expansion of Sericulture

2966. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of extension of single window based SILKS (Sericulture Information Linked Knowledge System) portal to cover more districts for sericulture expansion through the ‘Silk Samagra’ – Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI);

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to upgrade Reeling Technology and promote indigenously developed ARM and Improved Vanya reeling devices under “Make in India” programme; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to upgrade State Seed Multiplication facilities and encourage private participation in seed production to match the raw silk production target?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A web portal “SILKS” (Sericulture Information Linkage Knowledge System) has been developed in collaboration with North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC),

Umiam, Meghalaya and being used by the State Sericulture Departments, Central Silk Board (CSB) and planners to find out potential areas for development of Sericulture in the States. “SILKS” is a single window, ICT (Information and Communication Technology) based information and Advisory Services System for planners, field staff and farmers practicing Sericulture. A total 108 districts in 24 States covered in first phase of the project. In second phase of the project, total 70 more districts in 25 States have been taken up for study under Silk Samagra - Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI) which is in final stage.

(b) Central Silk Board (CSB), a statutory body under the Ministry of Textiles has developed an Indigenous Automatic Silk Reeling Machine (ARM) involving domestic manufacturers for promotion under Transfer of Technology (TOT) in the field to support ‘Make in India’ concept. The Indigenous ARM of 200 end capacity has been included and promoted under the GoI Flagship Programme “Silk Samagra” (2017-2020) with a unit cost of ₹ 76.65 lakh. CSB is providing technical and financial assistance for weaving and processing sector under its beneficiary oriented Central Sector Scheme “Silk Samagra” for the year 2019-20.

In respect of silk machinery related to Vanya silk, nine different Vanya silk reeling and spinning machines have been promoted/implemented in various plans. Further, the implementation of improved machines is being continued under Silk Samagra (2017-20). In order to replace/eradicate thigh reeling, which is unhygienic and against dignity of women, the Buniyad reeling machine has been developed and is being popularized. As on March, 2019, 4530 Buniyad reeling machine has been distributed among the tribal women under “Silk Samagra”.

(c) Under “Silk Samagra” (2017-18 to 2019-20) being implemented by CSB, following steps are being taken for further modernization of seed producing centres in different States for enhancing their productivity and production capacities:—

- (i) Revolving capital fund support for seed production centres.
- (ii) Purchase of seed testing equipment for seed production centres.
- (iii) Up-gradation of production units and cold storage facilities.

To encourage private participation in seed production, National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO) under Central Silk Board has initiated a move to attract small and large scale seed producers to the sector. Central Silk Board has initiated action to develop private Registered Seed Producers (RSPs) in Bivoltine hybrid seed production programme, for which different technical and technological supports are being extended to them, which are as follows:—

- (i) Supply of P1 Bivoltine Seed Cocoons: As an hand holding to promote Bivoltine seed production, CSB is supplying quality seed cocoons to the RSPs, on cost basis.
- (ii) Cold Storage Support to the RSPs for preservation of Bivoltine silkworm seed produced by them.
- (iii) Uniform selling price of Bivoltine seed by all agencies.
- (iv) Technological hand-holding and Skill Development: The RSPs are provided hands-on-training in commercial Bivoltine seed production under Central Seed Act and also regularly being supported technically time to time.

Establishing Urban Haats

2967. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to establish Urban Haats for handicrafts and craftsmans;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government proposes to establish such Haats in various districts including Moradabad of Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The objective of the scheme “Infrastructure and Technology Support” is to setup a permanent marketing infrastructure in big towns/metropolitan cities to provide direct marketing facilities to the handicrafts artisans/handloom weavers.

The scheme is implemented through State Handicrafts/Handlooms Development Corporations/Tourism Development Corporations/Urban Local Bodies with sufficient financial resources and organizational capacity to implement the project.

The financial ceiling for Urban Haat is INR 300 lakh for each unit. 80% of the admissible amount is borne by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and 20% contributed by the implementing agency.

(c) to (e) No. Sir. No proposals have been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh to establish Urban Haats in various districts including Moradabad. At present six Urban Haats are in Uttar Pradesh at Varanasi, Agra, Bareilly, Rampur, Jhansi and Ayodhya.

Impact of demonetisation and GST on textile industry

2968. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a study on the impact of demonetisation and GST on textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of economic impact of demonetisation on the labour intensive industry of textile and creation of new employment opportunities for those who lost their jobs on account of demonetisation; and

(d) the efforts made or being made by Government for creation of new job opportunities in textile sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Ministry has not conducted a study on the impact of demonetisation and GST on textile sector as no negative impact of demonetisation was observed by the Ministry during its implementation of schemes/field visits.

GST rates for garments and made up articles is 5% of sale value not exceeding ₹ 1000 per piece and 12% for articles of sale value exceeding ₹ 1000 per piece. The GST rates are lesser than the pre-GST incidence of taxes on these goods. To reduce the cost of garment industry, GST rate on manmade fibre yarns has been reduced from 18% to 12% . Further, the refund of accumulated input tax credit on fabrics has also been allowed to reduce cost of fabrics which is a major input for garments. Further, under the Interest Subvention Scheme, it was announced in the budget speech that ₹ 350 crore allocated for 2 per cent interest subvention for all GST-registered MSMEs on fresh or incremental loans.

Government has taken a number of steps for promotion of investment, production exports and for creation of new job opportunities in the textile sector which *inter alia* include the following:—

- (i) To increase competitiveness of textile industry, Government announced a Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors of ₹ 6000 crore which was launched in 2016 to promote investment, boost exports and employment generation of around 1.11 crore jobs. The package offers Rebate of State Levies (RoSL), labour law reforms, additional incentives under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme ATUFS and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act. The RoSL scheme has been replaced by the new RoSCTL (Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies) scheme w.e.f

7th March, 2019 and shall remain in force upto 31.03.2020. The rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for garment and made-ups, 5% to 7% for handloom and handicrafts w.e.f. 1st November, 2017. Products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, *inter alia*, Powertex for fabric segment, ATUFS for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc. Assistance is also provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports done by MSMEs of textile sector from 3% to 5% w.e.f. 02.11.2018. Benefits of Interest Equalization Scheme has been extended to merchant exporters from 02.01.2019 which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters.

- (ii) Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme is being implemented to upgrade technology/machineries of textile industry with an outlay of ₹ 17,822 crore during 2016-22 which will attract investment of ₹ 1 lakh crore and generate 35.62 lakh employment in the textile sector by 2022.
- (iii) Under the Scheme of Integrated Textile Park (SITP), Government provides 40% subsidy with a ceiling of ₹ 40 crore to set up Textile Parks for creation of textile infrastructure and employment generation.
- (iv) A separate scheme for development of Knitting and knitwear has been launched recently to boost production in knitting and knitwear clusters which provide employment to nearly 24 lakh persons.
- (v) Government has approved a new scheme *viz.*, ‘Samarth – Scheme for Capacity Building’, to train 10 lakh youth for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20, at an estimated cost of ₹ 1300 crore. The scheme aimed at providing demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organised and related sector including skilling and skill-upgradation in the traditional sector.
- (vi) Apart from the above, Government has been implementing various schemes for promoting investment, production, employment generation and for boosting exports in the textile sector. These include PowerTex India Scheme - for Powerloom Sector Development; Silk Samagra- the integrated silk development scheme; Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM) for Jute Industry and Jute Diversified

Products Manufacturing Units, innovation and expansion under Technology Mission on Technical Textiles- for Promoting Usage of Agro textiles, Focus Incubation Centre, etc. Furthermore, Government has been encouraging and supporting the traditional handloom and handicraft sectors including silk, wool and jute sectors for enhancing production and employment generation in these segments.

Survey on employment in textile sector

2969. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any survey on number of skilled/unskilled persons employed in textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to provide training to unskilled persons to become skilled employees after entering the textile sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) A survey for skill gap analysis in textile and clothing sector of India was conducted by the Textiles Committee in May, 2018. The survey estimated additional employment to the tune of 62.12 lakh in organised sector by 2020. The study also projected skilling requirement for 30.56 lakh persons in which 23.89 lakh was for Apparel Sector.

(c) to (e) With a view to address the skilled manpower requirements of textile sector, the Ministry had been implementing Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) from 2010-11 to 2017-18. The scheme was implemented on pan India basis. Under the scheme, 11.14 lakh persons were trained out of which 8.43 lakh persons were given employment.

In order to continue the endeavour of the Ministry in addressing the skill gap in the textile industry, the Government has approved a new scheme titled Samarth-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) for the entire value chain of textile sector, excluding Spinning and Weaving in the organized sector, for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 1300 crore. The objectives of the scheme *inter alia* include providing demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize

and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organised textile and related sectors and to provide skilling and skill-upgradation in the traditional sectors. 10.00 lakh persons will be trained under the scheme.

Funds for welfare of weavers

†2970. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds earmarked for the development and welfare of weavers are not being fully utilized;

(b) the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for the development and welfare of weavers and the amount utilized during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Budgetary allocation of funds is not made State-wise. However, indicative physical targets are allotted to States and funds are released to various Implementing Agencies based on viable proposals received and utilisation of previously released funds.

The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing following schemes for promotion and development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers across the country:—

- (1) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (2) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (3) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (4) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, lighting units, marketing of handloom products and loan at concessional rates.

1. National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):—

- (i) Block Level Cluster: Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of common facility centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto ₹ 50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level. The proposals are recommended by the State Government.

- (ii) Handloom Marketing Assistance: is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme. In order to provide marketing platform to the handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers, financial assistance is provided to the States/eligible handloom agencies for organising marketing events in domestic as well as overseas markets.
- (iii) Weavers' MUDRA Scheme: Under the Weavers' Mudra Scheme, credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance to a maximum of ₹ 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years is also provided. MUDRA portal has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention
- (iv) Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS): Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) was introduced on 1st December, 2016 with an objective to provide looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their earnings through improved productivity and quality of the handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the Government of India while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary. The Government of India's share is released directly in the Bank account of the beneficiary through designated agency.
- (v) Education of Handloom Weavers and their Children: Ministry of Textiles has signed Memorandums of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing education programmes through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression.

Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL, and Women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

- (vi) "INDIA HANDLOOM" BRAND- During the celebration of 7th August 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding of high quality handloom products. It promotes production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1232 registrations have been issued under 122 product categories and sale of ₹ 689.72 crore as reported on 31-03-2019.

Initiatives with various leading brands has been undertaken to bring out a separate range of handloom garments in their brand.

- (vii) E-Commerce: In order to promote e-marketing of handloom products, a policy frame work was designed and under which any willing e-commerce platform with good track record can participate in online marketing of handloom products. Accordingly, 23 e-commerce entities have been engaged for on-line marketing of handloom products. A total sales of ₹ 34.72 crore has been reported through the online portal as on 31-03-2019.
- (viii) Urban Haats are set up in the big towns/metropolitan cities to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons/weavers and eliminate middle agencies. 38 such Urban Haats have been sanctioned across the country so far.

2. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:—

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters covering atleast 15000 to 25,000 handlooms and financial assistance as GoI share from ₹ 40.00 to ₹ 70.00 crore is in a period of 5 years. 8 mega handloom clusters taken up as announced in the Budgets *i.e.* Varanasi, Sivasagar (2008-09), Virudhunagar, Murshidabad (2009-10), Prakasam and Guntur districts and Godda and neighboring districts (2012-13), Bhagalpur and Trichy (2014-15).

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Construction of Worksheds (for BPL/SC/ST/Women weavers), Skill upgradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology upgradation, lighting units funded 90% and other common infrastructural

projects like Design Studio, Marketing Complex, Value Addition Centres, Publicity etc., are funded by the GoI to the extent of 80%.

3. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:—

Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is providing life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the components Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).

4. Yarn Supply Scheme: Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the Scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. A component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk and woollen yarn with quantity caps.

The details of funds released for handloom activities to various States under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under the Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Yarn Supply Scheme, the funds are released to the implementing agencies *i.e.* LIC of India and NHDC respectively. The above funds released to the implementing agencies as per the proposals initiated by them and utilization of the previously released funds. The details of total funds and released during the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | Total funds | Funds released |
|---------|--|-------------|----------------|
| 1. | Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme | 63.55 | 53.59 |
| 2. | Yarn Supply Scheme | 616.91 | 588.03 |

Statement

Details of fund released for handloom activities to various State under NHDP and CHCDS

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | Funds released during 2016-17 to 2018-19 |
|---------|--------------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 23.56 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | Funds released during 2016-17 to 2018-19 |
|-------------|--------------------|--|
| 2. | Bihar | 5.63 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 1.22 |
| 4. | Delhi | 0.22 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 2.49 |
| 6. | Haryana | 0.04 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 3.56 |
| 8. | Kerala | 1.15 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 3.00 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 2.78 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4.82 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 11.00 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 2.61 |
| 14. | Odisha | 12.96 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 0.81 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 95.08 |
| 17. | Telangana | 2.93 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 23.99 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 0.90 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 22.03 |
| TOTAL | | 220.78 |
| NER | | |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2.480 |
| 22. | Assam | 49.10 |
| 23. | Manipur | 4.32 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 1.77 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 4.16 |
| 26. | Meghalaya | 0.08 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 0.97 |
| 28. | Tripura | 1.46 |
| TOTAL | | 64.34 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 285.12 |

Allocations for various schemes

2971. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for various schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds released under various schemes during that period. State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of spent/unspent funds under various schemes during that period, State-wise; and

(d) whether the funds released under various schemes is sufficient to achieve the desired objectives?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) In order to promote and develop various sectors/segments of the textile industry in the country, the Government has been implementing various policy initiatives and schemes such as Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS), Schemes for the development of the Powerloom Sector (Power-Tex), Schemes for Technical Textiles, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP (SAGAM), SAMARTH-The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS), Jute (ICARE-Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise), Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), National Handloom Development Programme, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), Silk Samagra, Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP), North East Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) etc. The Government had also approved a special package for textile sector with an outlay of ₹ 6000 crores to boost employment generation and exports particularly in Garmenting and Made-ups.

Budgetary allocation of funds is not made State-wise. The funds are allocated Scheme-wise on pan India basis. However, indicative physical targets are allotted to States/implementing agencies including in the State of Andhra Pradesh and funds are released based on viable proposals received and utilization of previous funds.

Funds are released to achieve the desired objectives under various schemes on year to year basis. A statement of funds allocation/released is in the Statement.

Statement*Details of funds allocated and expenditure under various Textile Sector Schemes in the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

| Textile Sector | 2016-17 | | | 2017-18 | | | 2018-19 | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Name of the Scheme/Project/Programme | BE | RE | Exp. | BE | RE | Exp. | BE | RE | Exp. |
| Handloom | 770.00 | 826.00 | 786.35 | 654.00 | 528.72 | 532.16 | 441.49 | 477.35 | 287.58 |
| Handicrafts | 375.00 | 341.00 | 294.27 | 289.70 | 229.82 | 217.06 | 198.42 | 240.61 | 104.75 |
| Wool | 32.01 | 20.00 | 21.85 | 32.00 | 25.00 | 29.14 | 11.45 | 5.30 | 2.43 |
| Silk | 507.50 | 507.50 | 496.51 | 575.00 | 600.00 | 542.50 | 510.61 | 600.61 | 427.16 |
| Powerloom | 121.03 | 121.03 | 124.57 | 161.76 | 115.50 | 114.91 | 112.15 | 106.18 | 82.21 |
| Jute | 121.45 | 120.93 | 118.50 | 108.52 | 145.86 | 158.22 | 39.14 | 39.04 | 29.35 |
| Remission of State Leveis (ROSL) | 0.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 | 1555.00 | 1855.00 | 1830.57 | 2163.85 | 3663.85 | 2622.30 |
| Consumer Industries (Misc.) | | | | | | | | | |
| TUFS, SITP, NIFT, R&D, ISDS, Technical Textiles, Geo-textiles, Agro Textiles, NERTPS, etc. | 2614.15 | 3944.41 | 3937.25 | 2602.00 | 2695.27 | 2453.30 | 3616.06 | 1768.53 | 843.10 |
| TOTAL | 4541.14 | 6280.87 | 6179.3 | 5977.98 | 6195.17 | 5877.86 | 7093.17 | 6901.47 | 4398.88 |

Modernisation of Mills under NTC

2972. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes modernisation of Mill under the National Textile Corporation (NTC) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has initiated any action to protect the NTC's ownership in its landed property at various places and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) National Textile Corporation (NTC) had been implementing Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) approved Revival Modified Scheme (MS-08) wherein, it has no mandate to revive the unviable mills closed under Industrial Dispute Act. (ID Act). As per the scheme, NTC has modernized its 23 mills on its own and endeavored to revive 5 through Joint Venture arrangements.

(b) In order to secure and safeguard the landed property of NTC at various places, security staff are employed by the Corporation at all the locations.

Go Tribal Campaign

2973. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched "Go Tribal Campaign" by Tribes India under which a number of innovative activities have been planned to be undertaken to promote use of tribal handicrafts, handicrafts and natural products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also planning for Global Launch of "Tribes India" through Amazon Global Selling;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether collaboration with "I Am Khadi" foundation, TRIFED is introducing Khadi Kurtas and Jackets to its collection;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other new steps taken for welfare of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) TRIFED has launched this

campaign on 28.06.2019.

(c) and (d) Products available under Tribes India brand and outlets can also be procured through Online retailers like Amazon, Flipkart, etc. with whom TRIFED, a Multi-State Co-operative Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

(e) and (f) No, Sir. TRIFED has not introduced Khadi Kurtas and Jackets in collaboration with "I Am Khadi" foundation. However, in order to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of father of nation, Tribes India/TRIFED is promoting Khadi based products made by tribal artisans.

(g) Besides continuing the existing schemes for tribal welfare, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under its scheme of 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' has included 26 additional Minor Forest Produces for which Minimum Support Price has been notified in December, 2018/January, 2019. Also better facilities for skill upgradation and value addition for MFPs in the form of Van Dhan Kendras for providing better monetary return to the MFP gatherers have also been included.

MSP of forest products

2974. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that tribals do not get maximum benefits of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) set for their forest products;

(b) if so, the reasons why there is no institutional mechanism at lower levels to ensure that tribals get the benefits of MSP for their products; and

(c) the details of data for the last three years showing that they are getting the benefits of MSP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) The scheme of 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' has been formulated to ensure that MFP gatherers, who majorily belong to ST category, get fair monetary returns for their efforts.

(c) The scheme comes in effect when the market price of the MFP falls below its notified MSP. The details of the procurement done by the implementing agencies are given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise MFP procurement under MSP Scheme*

| Sl. No. | States | Name of Commodity | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Procurement | | Procurement | | Procurement | |
| | | | Qty. in MTs | Value (₹ in lakhs) | Qty. in MTs | Value (₹ in lakhs) | Qty. in MTs | Value (₹ in lakhs) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Odisha | Chironjee Pod | | | 10.52 | 10.52 | 118.69 | 118.69 |
| | | Karanj Seed | | | 16.07 | 3.38 | 0.39 | 0.08 |
| | | Mahuwa Seed | 17.89 | 3.93 | 44.43 | 9.78 | 2.47 | 0.54 |
| | | Myrobalan | | | 23.29 | 2.56 | 85.84 | 9.44 |
| | | Sal Seed | | | 23.24 | 2.32 | 191.17 | 19.12 |
| | | Tamarind Seeded | | | 303.00 | 66.66 | 72.20 | 15.88 |
| TOTAL | | | 17.89 | 3.93 | 420.55 | 95.22 | 470.77 | 163.76 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | Chironjee Seed | | | 632.93 | 697.23 | 755.42 | 854.64 |
| | | Kusumi Lac | | | 333.66 | 1449.67 | 350.63 | 1208.14 |
| | | Rangeeni Lac | | | 140.05 | 347.56 | 101.17 | 250.92 |
| | | Mahua Seed | | | 485.62 | 117.33 | 5.07 | 1.22 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Myrobalan | 3464.47 | 485.03 | 5712.69 | 799.78 | 308.78 | 33.97 |
| | | Sal Seed | 12567.61 | 1628.76 | 11198.26 | 1451.29 | 280.76 | 36.39 |
| | | Seeded Tamarind | 3544.56 | 898.55 | 89.15 | 22.60 | 89.15 | 19.61 |
| | TOTAL | | 19576.64 | 3012.34 | 18592.36 | 4885.46 | 1890.98 | 2404.89 |
| 3. | Rajasthan | Chironjee pods | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | Honey | 1.71 | 2.27 | 3.41 | 4.78 | 2.33 | 3.73 |
| | | Karanj Seed | 0.88 | 0.19 | 17.63 | 3.70 | 2.69 | 0.55 |
| | | Mahua Seed | 10.44 | 2.29 | 6.15 | 1.35 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| | TOTAL | | 13.04 | 4.87 | 27.19 | 9.83 | 5.06 | 4.29 |
| 4. | Gujarat | Karanj Seed | 32.2 | 0.68 | 49.32 | 1.04 | | |
| | | Kusumi Lac | 19.51 | 6.24 | 14.16 | 4.53 | 2.66 | 0.46 |
| | | Myrobalan | 789.97 | 8.69 | | | | |
| | | Tamarind Seeded | 302.85 | 6.66 | 1599.61 | 35.19 | | |
| | | Honey | | | | | 1118.84 | 98.49 |
| | | Mahuwa Seed | | | | | | |
| | | Baheda (dried without crust) | | | | | | |

| Madhunashmi | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| TOTAL | | 1144.53 | 22.27 | 1663.09 | 40.76 | 1121.49 | 98.95 |
| 5. | Maharashtra | Chironjee Pods | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.44 | 2.44 | |
| | | Gum Karaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.13 | 1.22 | |
| | | Karanj Seed | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.02 | 0.63 | |
| | | Rangeeni Lac | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.18 | 25.71 | |
| | | Kusumi Lac | | | | | |
| | | Myrobalan | | | | | - |
| | | Mahuwa Seed | | | | | |
| | | Baheda (dried without crust) | | | | | |
| | | Puwad Seed | | | | | |
| | | Bael (dried & without crust) | | | | | |
| | | Palash Flower | | | | | |
| | | Tamarind Seeded | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.16 | 0.92 | |
| | | Tamarind De-Seeded | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----|----------------|------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Kusum Seed | | | | | | |
| | | Guggul (exduate) | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21.93 | 3092 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | Kusumi Lac | 0.00 | 0.000 | 138.26 | 442.44 | 3.91 | 5.87 |
| | | Rangeeni Lac | | | | | | |
| | | Chironjee Pods | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | | 0.00 | 0.000 | 138.26 | 442.44 | 3.91 | 5.87 |
| 7. | Andhra Pradesh | Gum Karaya | | | | | 4.58 | 5.08 |
| | | Karanj seed | | | | | 18.39 | 3.90 |
| | | Tamarind Seeded | | | | | 20.79 | 3.89 |
| | | De-seeded | | | | | | |
| | | Mahuwa Seed | | | | | 19.16 | 4.20 |
| | TOTAL | | | | | | 62.92 | 17.07 |
| 8. | Nagaland | Hill Grass | | | | | | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | 20752.10 | 3043.41 | 20863.38 | 5504.63 | 3555.12 | 2694.83 |

| Sl. No. | States | Name of Commodity | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | Grand Total | |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Procurement | | Procurement | | (F.Y. 2014-15 to 2018-19) | |
| | | | Qty. in MTs | Value (₹ in lakhs) | Qty. in MTs | Value (₹ in lakhs) | Qty. in MTs | Value (₹ in lakhs) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1. | Odisha | Chironjee Pod | | | | | 129.21 | 129.21 |
| | | Karanj Seed | | | | | 16.46 | 3.46 |
| | | Mahuwa Seed | | | | | 64.79 | 14.25 |
| | | Myrobalan | 17.25 | 1.38 | | | 126.38 | 13.38 |
| | | Sal Seed | 1055.44 | 105.54 | | | 1269.85 | 126.98 |
| | | Tamarind Seeded | | | | | 375.20 | 82.54 |
| TOTAL | | | 1072.69 | 106.92 | | | 1981.90 | 369.83 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | Chironjee Seed | 13.56 | 13.28 | 146.72 | 154.05 | 1548.63 | 1719.20 |
| | | Kusumi Lac | 2.03 | 3.05 | 89.16 | 174.16 | 775.49 | 2835.02 |
| | | Rangeeni Lac | 16.09 | 17.71 | 63.69 | 82.79 | 320.99 | 698.98 |
| | | Mahua Seed | 149.04 | 29.80 | 0.45 | 0.09 | 640.18 | 148.44 |
| | | Myrobalan | 82.10 | 6.56 | 13.81 | 1.52 | 9581.85 | 1326.86 |
| | | Sal Seed | 12312.60 | 1231.27 | 122.47 | 15.92 | 36481.70 | 4363.63 |
| | | Seeded Tamarind | | | | | 3722.86 | 940.76 |
| TOTAL | | | 12575.42 | 1301.67 | 436.30 | 482.53 | 53071.70 | 12032.89 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|----|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|---------|--------|
| 3. | Rajasthan | Chironjee pods | | | | | 0.01 | 0.12 |
| | | Honey | 1.95 | 3.13 | | | 9.40 | 13.91 |
| | | Karanj Seed | 2.68 | 0.56 | | | 23.88 | 5.00 |
| | | Mahua Seed | 5.07 | 1.12 | | | 21.70 | 4.77 |
| | TOTAL | | 9.70 | 4.81 | | | 54.99 | 23.80 |
| 4. | Gujarat | Karanj Seed | | | | | 81.52 | 1.72 |
| | | Kusumi Lac | 0.649 | 1.02 | | | 36.97 | 12.25 |
| | | Myrobalan | | | | | 789.97 | 8.69 |
| | | Tamarind Seeded | | | | | 1902.46 | 41.85 |
| | | Honey | 77.43 | 101.63 | | | 1196.27 | 200.12 |
| | | Mahuwa Seed | 100.67 | 20.13 | | | 100.67 | 20.13 |
| | | Baheda (dried without crust) | 14.68 | 2.200 | | | 14.68 | 2.20 |
| | | Madhunashmi | 0.06 | 0.02 | | | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| | TOTAL | | 193.49 | 125.00 | | | 4122.60 | 286.98 |
| 5. | Maharashtra | Chironjee Pods | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 2.77 | 2.76 |
| | | Gum Karaya | 1.36 | 1.46 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 2.64 | 2.84 |
| | | Karanj Seed | 2.76 | 0.49 | 0.16 | 0.03 | 5.94 | 1.15 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | Rangeeni Lac | | 19.56 | 25.43 | 30.74 | 51.14 |
| | | Kusumi Lac | | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | | Myrobalan | 69.71 | 5.58 | 87.10 | 13.06 | 156.81 |
| | | Mahuwa Seed | 4.40 | 0.88 | 1.39 | 0.28 | 5.79 |
| | | Baheda (dried without crust) | 154.24 | 23.14 | 19.50 | 3.10 | 173.74 |
| | | Puwad Seed | 0.04 | 0.003 | 0.19 | 0.02 | 0.23 |
| | | Bael (dried and without crust) | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.23 |
| | | Palash Flower | 0.09 | 0.007 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| | | Tamarind Seeded | 0.02 | 0.003 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.18 |
| | | Tamarind De-Seeded | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | Kusum Seed | 0.04 | 0.004 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| | | Guggul (exduate) | | | 0.14 | 0.99 | 0.14 |
| | | TOTAL | 232.98 | 31.74 | 128.46 | 43.25 | 383.97 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | Kusumi Lac | 0.00 | 0.00 | 26.27 | 43.87 | 468.44 |
| | | Rangeeni Lac | | | 2.33 | 3.03 | 2.33 |
| | | Chironjee Pods | | | 22.81 | 21.20 | 22.81 |
| | | TOTAL | | | 51.41 | 68.10 | 193.58 |
| | | | | | | | 516.41 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|----|----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| 7. | Andhra Pradesh | Gum Karaya | 0.59 | 0.64 | | | 5.17 | 5.72 |
| | | Karanj seed | 11.45 | 2.02 | | | 29.84 | 5.92 |
| | | Tamarind Seeded | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 20.79 | 3.89 |
| | | De-seeded | 8.79 | 4.40 | | | 8.79 | 4.40 |
| | | Mahuwa Seed | 20.98 | 4.20 | | | 40.14 | 8.40 |
| | TOTAL | | 41.81 | 11.26 | | | 104.73 | 28.33 |
| 8. | Nagaland | Hill Grass | | | 45.30 | 4.53 | 45.30 | 4.53 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | 14126.09 | 1581.40 | 661.47 | 544.41 | 59958.16 | 13368.68 |

Introduction of Learning to Earning facilities

2975. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on introducing “Learning to Earning” scheme for the all round development to tribal areas:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of facilities proposed to be provided under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Land transfers between non-tribals in tribals areas

2976. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to allow sale/transfer of patta lands owned by non-tribals in Scheduled Tribe Areas.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some States are permitting the sale of land between non-tribals to non-tribals where as some States have completely either banned the sale of land or are allowing sale between non-tribal to tribal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (c) In so far as land related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR), is the nodal Ministry at the Centre, which plays a monitoring role in the field of land reforms. Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh-Schedule-List II) (State List)-Entry No. (18). Therefore, the details regarding land are not maintained by this Ministry. Constitutional and legal provisions for safeguarding the rights of tribals to Land are given in the Statement.

Statement*Constitutional and Legislative measures to protect the land rights of tribal*

- (i) Part X of the Constitution contains special provision relating to administration of Schedule Areas and tribal area. Sub-paragraph of Paragraph 5 of Part

B of Schedule-V, under Article 244 (1) of the Constitution provide that the Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time-being a Scheduled Area. In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may:—

- (a) Prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.
- (b) Regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.
- (c) Regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.

In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time-being applicable to the area in question.

- (ii) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers/Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, in section 4 (5) states that save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or removed from the Forest Land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.
- (iii) Government has enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in short). The purpose of the said Act is to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and the other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired.
- (iv) Under Section 48 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a National Level Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement has been constituted in the DoLR *vide* DoLR's Order No, 26011/04/2007-LRD dated 2nd March, 2015 for the purpose of reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and plans related to land acquisition under the RFCTLARR, 2013 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.

- (v) By way of safeguards against acquisition of land, special provisions have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Sections 41 and 42 of the RFCTILARR Act, 2013 which protect their interests. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.
- (vi) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas or development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.

Facilities in Tribal Households

2977. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of tribal households facing food scarcity in the country;
- (b) the percentage of tribal households with proper drainage systems, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of plans to combat food scarcity and lack of proper drainage systems in tribal households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Information on tribal households facing food scarcity is not available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, as per the estimates of erstwhile Planning Commission, 45.3% Scheduled Tribes (STs) in rural areas and 24.1% STs in urban areas were living below the poverty line in 2011-12.

(b) The percentage of tribal households having waste water outlet connected to closed drainage, State/UT-wise, as available from Census 2011, is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Public Distribution System (PDS) is being implemented under the provisions of National Food Security Act (NFCA), 2013 in all States/UTs and provided for coverage of upto 75 % of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population at the all India level, who get foodgrains (*i.e.*, wheat, rice and coarse grains) at highly subsidized rates. It provides for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to peoples to live a life with dignity and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Under the Act, eligible families are categorized into Antyodaya Anna

Yojana (AAY) families and Priority Households (PHH). The priority households are entitled to receive foodgrains @ 5 kg per person per month at the issue prices of ₹ 3.00, 2.00 and ₹ 1.00 kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively. The AAY households are entitled to receive 354 Kg of foodgrains per household per month at the same subsidized price.

PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. Central Govt. is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of food grains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

The Government had launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is important component of SBM(G). Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities upto ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh can be provided for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/more than 500 households respectively. Under Liquid Waste Management, activities like low cost drainage can be taken up. Under SBM(G), measures are taken to prevent open defecation and to provide safe disposal of human excreta. This can be done through on-site toilet technologies such as twin-leach pit that do not require sewerage system and are much cheaper and equally effective.

Statement

State-wise details of percentage of ST households having waste water outlet connected to closed drainage

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Percentage of ST households having waste water outlet connected to closed drainage |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3.5 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 21.5 |
| 3. | Uttarakhand | 14.4 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 2.7 |
| 5. | Uttar Pradesh | 14.7 |
| 6. | Bihar | 4.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---|------|
| 7. | Sikkim | 12.1 |
| 8. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5.2 |
| 9. | Nagaland | 4.2 |
| 10. | Manipur | 3.6 |
| 11. | Mizoram | 12.9 |
| 12. | Tripura | 1.7 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 4.5 |
| 14. | Assam | 2.0 |
| 15. | West Bengal | 3.0 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1.8 |
| 17. | Odisha | 1.1 |
| 18. | Chhattisgarh | 1.9 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 1.9 |
| 20. | Gujarat | 10.8 |
| 21. | Daman and Diu | 22.7 |
| 22. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4.2 |
| 23. | Maharashtra | 15.7 |
| 24. | Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) | 8.4 |
| 25. | Karnataka | 13.7 |
| 26. | Goa | 17.0 |
| 27. | Lakshadweep | 10.5 |
| 28. | Kerala | 9.2 |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | 21.1 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 9.5 |

Source: Census 2011

Tribals facing starvation

2978. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been multiple reports of tribals from the worst affected groups such as the Birjiya dying of starvation in Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry to track such cases, look into the causes of their deaths and to find out the person accountable for the lapses in administering the rights of such tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) No such reports have been received in Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Enhancing HDIs of tribals living in bio-diverse areas

2979. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of the most bio-diverse areas on the earth are home to indigenous and tribal people including India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India recorded highest malnutrition-led mortality among Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups; and

(d) if so, the present status thereof and the steps taken by Government to enhance their Human Development Indices (HDIs) and protect their rights with conservation of their ethnicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) There are reports in the available literature which suggest that 80 per cent of the most bio-diversity areas in the world are home to indigenous and tribal peoples including India (Sobrevila, 2008; Etchart, 2017).

(b) Indigenous people occupy a significant area of the world's natural ecosystem. In India, the North-Eastern Region comprises of seven States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, which is known for high ethnic and biological diversity, and is often referred to as "Biological Hotspot" (Dollo et al., 2009). Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand States are also home to rich biological diversity and support several indigenous population.

(c) No such details have been reported to Ministry of Tribal Affairs in recent past.

(d) Government has been implementing several schemes/programmes aimed at improving human development indices like Integrated Child Development Services

and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana of Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Health Mission and Mission Indradhanush of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Mid-Day Meals Scheme and Samagra Shiksha of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Drinking Water and Total Sanitation Campaign of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Targeted Public Distribution System of Department of Food and Public Distribution etc. Apart from giving grants for gap filling in respect of sectors like education, health etc., Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides untied funds for demand driven interventions for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

Land right issues of tribals

2980. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not paid enough attention on the land right issues of tribals:

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to protect the land rights of tribals;

(d) whether the tribals are targeted after they file their claims for land rights; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) Government has enacted the 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in short). The purpose of the said Act is to ensure, in consultation with Institutions of local Self Government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and the other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired. The provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by appropriate Government as defined under Section 3 (e) of the said Act.

Further, Government has enacted The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA, 2006 in short). The objective of the Act is to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers

who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. As per FRA, 2006 and Rules thereunder, responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs.

This Ministry, being the Nodal Agency for implementation of FRA, has been issuing various instructions/advisories to the State Governments from time to time for effective implementation of the Act emphasizing that prescribed procedure, as contained in the Act and Rules thereunder for vesting forest rights in forest dwelling communities, should be followed to ensure that claims of eligible persons are not rejected. States have been requested by this Ministry from time to time to review all rejected claims to preclude the wrongful rejection of eligible claims.

As per information received from State Governments, till 31.03.2019, a total of 42,37,853, (individual and community) claims were filed out of which 19,64,048 titles (individual and community) have been distributed and 17,53,504 claims (individual and community) have been rejected implying that a total of 5,20,301 claims are pending and at different stage of recognition/verification.

(c) Several constitutional and legislative measures have been put to place to protect the land rights of tribals in the country. Details of the same is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) No such report has been received in this Ministry.

Statement

Constitutional and Legislative measures to protect the land rights of tribals

- (i) Part X of the Constitution contains special provision relating to administration of Scheduled Areas and tribal area. Sub-paragraph of Paragraph 5 of Part B of Schedule-V, under Article 244 (1) of the Constitution provide that the Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time-being a Scheduled Area. In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may:—
- (a) Prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.
 - (b) Regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.
 - (c) Regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.

In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time-being applicable to the area in question.

- (ii) The Panchayats (extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 provides for the extension of part IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayat to the Scheduled areas. The Act, *inter alia*, provides that the Gram Sabha or Panchayats at the appropriate shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the scheduled areas for development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in scheduled areas.
- (iii) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling STs and OTFDs who have been residing in forests for generations. Implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs, Section 4(5) of FRA, 2006 provides that same otherwise provided, no member of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe and under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.
- (iv) In order to ensure the compensation and timely and proper rehabilitation of displaced tribal people across the country, adequate provision in the “Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013’ have been made. As per section 41 of the Act, as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the Scheduled Area. In case acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, prior consent of Gram Sabha, or the Panchayats or the Autonomous District Councils, as the case may be, is required to be obtained. The Act also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) wherein R&R is an integral part of the land acquisition plan itself. Chapter-V and VI of the said Act contain detailed provision of R&R awards and their implementation. As per the provisions of Section 48 of the RFCTLARR ACT, 2013, a national Monitoring Committee is to be set up for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes, looking into issues related to displacement of people, payment of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, and the status of land acquisition.

Pending proposal of Rajasthan and Delhi

2981. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry in Rajasthan and Delhi;

(b) the financial and physical progress reported under each of these schemes during the last three years in those States, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any proposals from those State Governments are pending with the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) The details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan and Delhi is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The financial and physical progress under the schemes of the Ministry in the State of Rajasthan and Delhi during the last three years is given in the Statement-II and Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The interventions under the most of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are demand driven and funds are provided to State Governments/UT Administrations based upon proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations and after appraisal and approval by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry. The proposals received from State Government of Rajasthan under the NGO run schemes have been in-principally approved/released 1st Installment. Besides, one proposal of Government of Rajasthan received in the year 2018-19 under the scheme "Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce" for release of grant-in-aid of ₹ 562.74 lakh, but could not be considered then for want of utilization certificate, now upon receipt of utilization certificate is under examination.

Statement-I

Brief Details of Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

- I. **Special Central Assistance To Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS):** The scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) which is 100% grant from Government of India. Grants are released to States, having ST population for development and welfare of tribal people. Funds are released to States based upon proposals received from the State Governments, and considered in the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), to bridge the gaps in sectors like education, health, agriculture, skill development, employment-cum-income generation, etc. 100% grants are provided to States. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and

provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps under SCA to TSS.

II. Grants Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India: The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers one programme named “Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India” wherein funds are released to 27 States, having ST population. Under this programme, 100% funding is made by Government of India. Funding under this programme is aimed to enable the States to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State. Funds are released towards various sectors such as education, health, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairy and skill development/other income generating schemes. This intervention is aimed at augmenting tribal household economy and administrative structure/institutional framework.

III. Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs): There are certain groups among Scheduled Tribes who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups are among the most vulnerable sections of our society as they are few in numbers, have not attained any significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. 75 such groups in 18 States and one UT, *i.e.* UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

2. The scheme covers these 75 identified PVTGs. The scheme is very flexible and it enables every State to focus on any developmental activity for PVTGs, *viz.*, housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural growth, cattle development, connectivity, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

IV. Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students:—

- Applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX-X.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than ₹ 2.00 lakhs per annum, which is proposed to be increased to ₹ 2.5 lakhs.

- Scholarship of ₹ 150/- per month for day scholars and ₹ 350/- per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year, Scholarships are paid @ ₹ 150/- per month for Day Scholars and @ ₹ 350/- per month for Hostellers, for a period of 10 months in a year. This is proposed to be revised from existing ₹ 150/- to ₹ 225/- p.m. for Day Scholars, and from ₹ 350/- to ₹ 525/- p.m. for Hostellers.
- Scholarship is disbursed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Funds shared at the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State Governments/UT Administrations and 90:10 for NE and Specially Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) from 2014-15 onwards.

V. Post Matric Scholarships to ST Students:—

- Applicable to students who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution for which qualification is Matriculation/Class X or above.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than ₹ 2.50 lakhs per annum.
- Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee Fixation Committee and scholarship amount of ₹ 230 to ₹ 1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Funds shared at the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State Governments/UT Administrations and 90:10 for NE and Specially Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) from 2014-15 onwards.

VI. The Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)': This is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding by the Central Government to the TRIs directly or through State Government on need basis with the approval of APEX Committee of the Ministry. The continuation of the scheme has already been approved and revised guidelines issued (2017). Annual proposal is appraised and approved by APEX Committee usually in the 1st Quarter/ F.Y. Mid-term Review of the projects sanctioned to the State TRIs under the Scheme "Support to TRIs" is done in the month of September. Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been set up by various State Governments. TRIs are established and administratively supported by concerned State Governments.

The basic objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in their infrastructural needs, Research and Documentation activities and Training and Capacity Building programmes, etc. Focus of the scheme is to establish TRIs in each of the Tribal dominated States. It is envisaged that TRIs should work as body of knowledge and research more or less as a think tank for tribal development, preservation of tribal cultural heritage, providing inputs to States for evidence based planning and appropriate legislations, capacity building of tribals and persons/institutions associated with tribal affairs, dissemination of information and creation of awareness. To recognize the heroic deeds of tribals, Government has resolved to set up Tribal Freedom Fighters' Museums in the States.

VII. Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce (Central Sector Scheme): Under the scheme, Grants-in-aid are released to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) which is a multi-State Cooperative under Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The scope of the Scheme:—

- (1) To give comprehensive support for people belonging to various tribes in the entire range of production, product development, preservation of traditional heritage, support to both forest and agricultural produce of tribal people, support to Institutions to carry the above activities, provisions of better infrastructure, development of designs, dissemination of information about price and the agencies which are buying the products, support to Government agencies for sustainable marketing and thereby ensure a reasonable price regime.
- (2) Sharing of information with Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas.
- (3) Skill upgradation, development of utilitarian products for increase in value in market.

Objective of the Scheme:—

The objective of the Scheme is to create institutions for the Scheduled Tribes to support marketing and development of activities they depend on for their livelihood. These are sought to be achieved by specific measures like (i) market intervention; (ii) training and skill up-gradation of tribal Artisans, Craftsmen, MFP gatherers etc.; (iii) R&D/IPR activity; and (iv) Supply chain infrastructure development.

VIII. Scheme of Strengthening Education Among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts: The primary objective of this Central Sector Scheme is promotion

of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme, revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2008, aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for upgradation upto class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

- IX. Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:** The Scheme was launched in 1953-54 and was last revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2008. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is Central Sector Scheme. The grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.

Statement-II

Scheme-wise details of financial and physical progress under the Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry during the last three years in the State of Rajasthan and Delhi

| Sl. No. | Scheme/Programme | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised |
| (i) Rajasthan: | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme | 11072.90 | 11072.90 | 10051.83 | 10051.83 | 10327.93 | 2093.58 |
| 2. | Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution | 10341.39 | 10341.39 | 10240.58 | 2048.12 | 13769.23 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups | 1331.00 | 1331.00 | 1038.00 | 1038.00 | 1008.00 | 655.20 |
| 4. | Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3284.79 | 3284.79 | 1716.12 | 1716.12 |
| 5. | Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students | 9800.00 | 9800.00 | 19912.49 | 19912.49 | 13598.95 | 13598.95 |
| 6. | Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 169.25 | 169.25 | 214 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce | 43.43 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts | 148.78 | * | 25.13 | * | 168.17 | * |
| 9. | Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs | 67.83 | * | 14.50 | * | 126.02 | * |
| (ii) Delhi: | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs | 11072.90 | 11072.90 | 10051.83 | 10051.83 | 10327.93 | 0.00 |

* Under the Schemes of Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts and Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs funds are released after receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous grants as per GFR provisions.

Statement-III

Scheme-wise details of Beneficiaries covered wherever available under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry in Rajasthan and Delhi during the last three years

| Sl. No. | Scheme/Programme | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | No. of Beneficiaries | No. of Beneficiaries | No. of Beneficiaries |
| (i) Rajasthan | | | | |
| 1. | Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students | — | 101696 | — |
| 2. | Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students | 126965 | 135523 | — |
| 3. | Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs | 267 | 85 | 1104 |
| 4. | Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce and Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce through MSP and Development of Value Chain for MFP | 1530 | — | — |
| 5. | Beneficiaries under different schemes of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation | 1475 | 2563 | 134 |
| 6. | Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts | 535 | 140 | 634 |
| (ii) Delhi | | | | |
| 1. | Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs | 92 | 160 | 50 |

Eviction of forest dwellers

2982. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of 19 lakh forest dwellers who were being evicted from the forests by the Supreme Court;
- (b) the steps taken to help them; and
- (c) the details of future plans to ensure their rights to livelihood and residence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* their order dated 13.02.2019, in the matter of W.P. (C) 109/2008 and 50/2008 ordered to evict the claimants from forests whose claims have been rejected under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. (Forest Rights Act).

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs filed an application, in Hon'ble Supreme Court on 26.02.2019 for modification of order dated 13.02.2019. The Hon'ble Supreme Court admitted the application filed by this Ministry and *vide* their Order dated 28.02.2019 stayed the eviction orders given on 13.02.2019.

The State Governments have been issued advisories by this Ministry to strictly adhere to the provisions of the Forest Right Act, 2006 and Rules thereunder while processing the claim of Forest dwellers under the Act and to ensure that no eligible claim is rejected. Chief Secretaries have also been requested to file detailed affidavits in this regard before the Hon'ble Supreme Court as directed by its order dated 28.02.2019.

Proper implementation of Forest Rights Act

2983. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the rules pertaining to bettering the condition of tribals as enshrined in the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012, are not being implemented properly; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) As per the Scheduled Tribes

and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short Forest Right Act, 2006) and Rules thereunder, responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs.

This Ministry has been issuing various instructions/advisories to the State Governments from time to time for effective implementation of the Act emphasizing that prescribed procedure, as contained in the Act and Rules thereunder for vesting forest rights in forest dwelling communities, should be followed to ensure that claims of eligible persons are not rejected. States have been requested by this Ministry from time to time to review all rejected claims to preclude the wrongful rejection of eligible claims.

As per information received from State Governments, till 31.03.2019, a total of 42,37,853, (individual and community) claims were filed out of which 19,64,048 titles (individual and community) have been distributed and 17,53,504 claims (individual and community) have been rejected implying that a total of 5,20,301 claims are pending and at different stage of recognition/verification.

Allocation of funds for Tribal Welfare Schemes

2984. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about seven Ministries/Departments have not allocated funds meant for tribal welfare schemes amounting to non-adherence of new guidelines of NITI Aayog;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor.;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with those Ministries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and outcomes thereof and the steps taken as corrective measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (d) The extant Guidelines of NITI Aayog prescribes for earmarking of dedicated funds for tribal welfare by a total of 40 Ministries/Departments out of total scheme outlay of that Ministry Department at different rates as in the Statement-I (*See below*). As reflected in the Statement 10 B of the Expenditure Profile of the Union Budget 2019-20, out of the total 40 identified Ministries/Departments, 38 Ministries have already allocated funds for tribal welfare as at Statement II (*See below*) except Ministry of Pharmaceuticals and Ministry of Fertilisers.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs, NITI Aayog and Department of Economic Affairs are seized of the matter and have been pursuing with the obligated Ministries/ Departments through letters and discussions during meetings to earmark funds as per prescribed percentage stipulated under NITI Aayog Guidelines. Recently, Ministry of Pharmaceuticals and Ministry of Fertilisers have already given consent for earmarking of funds from the forthcoming budgets.

Statement-I

Percentage prescribed by NITI Aayog for earmarking of funds for tribal welfare

| Sl. No. | Ministry/Department | Prescribed Percentage |
|---------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare | 8.6 |
| 2. | Department of Agricultural Research and Education | 4.3 |
| 3. | Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) | 4.3 |
| 4. | Ministry of Coal | 8.6 |
| 5. | Department of Commerce | 4.3 |
| 6. | Department of Telecommunications | 4.3 |
| 7. | Department of Consumer Affairs | 4.3 |
| 8. | Department of Food and Public Distribution | 4.3 |
| 9. | Ministry of Culture | 4.3 |
| 10. | Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region | 8.6 |
| 11. | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology | 6.7 |
| 12. | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | 8.6 |
| 13. | Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries | 8.6 |
| 14. | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 4.3 |
| 15. | Department of Health and Family Welfare | 8.6 |
| 16. | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs | 4.3 |
| 17. | Department of School Education and Literacy | 10.7 |
| 18. | Department of Higher Education | 8.6 |
| 19. | Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation | 8.6 |

| Sl. No. | Ministry/Department | Prescribed Percentage |
|---------|--|-----------------------|
| 20. | Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation | 10 |
| 21. | Ministry of Labour and Employment | 8.6 |
| 22. | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | 8.6 |
| 23. | Ministry of Mines | 4.3 |
| 24. | Ministry of New and Renewable Energy | 8.6 |
| 25. | Ministry of Panchayati Raj | 8.6 |
| 26. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 4.3 |
| 27. | Ministry of Power | 8.6 |
| 28. | Ministry of Road Transport and Highways | 4.3 |
| 29. | Department of Rural Development | 17.5 |
| 30. | Department of Land Resources | 10 |
| 31. | Department of Science and Technology | 4.3 |
| 32. | Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship | 8.6 |
| 33. | Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities | 8.6 |
| 34. | Ministry of Textiles | 8.6 |
| 35. | Ministry of Tourism | 4.3 |
| 36. | Ministry of Tribal Affairs | 100 |
| 37. | Ministry of Women and Child Development | 8.6 |
| 38. | Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports | 8.6 |
| 39. | Ministry of Fertilisers | 4.3 |
| 40. | Ministry of Pharmaceuticals | 4.3 |

Statement-II

Details of allocation made by Central Ministries separately for welfare of STs

| Sl. No. | Ministry/Department | Earmarking Percentage Prescribed by NITI Aayog | Total Scheme (CS+CSS) allocation | Budget Estimates 2019-20 | Earmarking Percentage |
|---------|---|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare | 8.6 | 129860.55 | 11168.01 | 8.6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---|------|----------|---------|------|
| 2. | Department of Agricultural Research and Education | 4.3 | 2699.00 | 114.81 | 4.3 |
| 3. | Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) | 4.3 | 798.32 | 35.00 | 4.4 |
| 4. | Ministry of Coal | 8.6 | 1097.00 | 94.35 | 8.6 |
| 5. | Department of Commerce* | 4.3 | 700.00 | 25.01 | 3.6 |
| 6. | Department of Tele-communications | 4.3 | 13400.49 | 800.57 | 6.0 |
| 7. | Department of Consumer Affairs* | 4.3 | 62.00 | 2.66 | 4.3 |
| 8. | Department of Food and Public Distribution* | 4.3 | 42.65 | 2.00 | 4.7 |
| 9. | Ministry of Culture | 4.3 | 778.23 | 35.10 | 4.5 |
| 10. | Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region | 8.6 | 2978.10 | 810.50 | 27.2 |
| 11. | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology | 6.7 | 3750.76 | 251.32 | 6.7 |
| 12. | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | 8.6 | 1894.80 | 102.50 | 5.4 |
| 13. | Department of Fisheries# | 8.6 | 560.00 | 53.83 | 9.6 |
| 14. | Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying | 8.6 | 2740.00 | 235.73 | 8.6 |
| 15. | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 4.3 | 1101.00 | 47.34 | 4.3 |
| 16. | Department of Health and Family Welfare | 8.6 | 47001.00 | 4042.09 | 8.6 |
| 17. | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs | 4.3 | 46437.80 | 324.71 | 0.7 |
| 18. | Department of School Education and Literacy | 10.7 | 48038.60 | 5831.51 | 12.1 |
| 19. | Department of Higher Education | 8.6 | 9537.86 | 1605.00 | 16.8 |
| 20. | Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation | 8.6 | 7360.95 | 272.20 | 3.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|--|------|-----------|---------|-------|
| 21. | Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation | 10 | 19994.66 | 1999.47 | 10.0 |
| 22. | Ministry of Labour and Employment | 8.6 | 10713.00 | 929.06 | 8.7 |
| 23. | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | 8.6 | 6957.76 | 560.39 | 8.1 |
| 24. | Ministry of Mines | 4.3 | 804.07 | 25.55 | 3.2 |
| 25. | Ministry of New and Renewable Energy | 8.6 | 5131.45 | 441.00 | 8.6 |
| 26. | Ministry of Panchayati Raj | 8.6 | 840.04 | 62.82 | 7.5 |
| 27. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 4.3 | 35020.00 | 1570.21 | 4.5 |
| 28. | Ministry of Power | 8.6 | 11969.21 | 803.79 | 6.7 |
| 29. | Ministry of Road Transport and Highways | 4.3 | 82861.39 | 2610.00 | 3.1 |
| 30. | Department of Rural Development* | 17.5 | 38499.62 | 5984.12 | 15.5 |
| 31. | Department of Land Resources | 10 | 2216.00 | 221.60 | 10.0 |
| 32. | Department of Science and Technology | 4.3 | 2692.55 | 115.78 | 4.3 |
| 33. | Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship | 8.6 | 2676.65 | 214.59 | 8.0 |
| 34. | Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities | 8.6 | 813.00 | 88.22 | 10.9 |
| 35. | Ministry of Textiles | 8.6 | 4748.96 | 216.99 | 4.6 |
| 36. | Ministry of Tourism | 4.3 | 2075.12 | 90.00 | 4.3 |
| 37. | Ministry of Tribal Affairs | 100 | 6847.89 | 6847.89 | 100.0 |
| 38. | Ministry of Women and Child Development | 8.6 | 28914.37 | 2486.64 | 8.6 |
| 39. | Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports | 8.6 | 1310.00 | 161.17 | 12.3 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 585924.85 | 51283.5 | 8.75 |

* Presently excluded of the following expenditures for being in the nature of universal coverage including STs or neutral:

- (i) Department of Food and Public Distribution – Expenditure towards Subsidy Schemes
- (ii) Department of Consumer Affairs-(a) Price Stabilization Fund (b) Legal Metrology and Quality Assurance
- (iii) Department of Rural Development - (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (iv) Department of Commerce - Export Promotion Schemes
- (v) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas - (a) Strategic Oil Reserves (b) Refinery and Conservation
- (c) Project Management Expenditure and Institutional Support

Separate allocation has been made by Department of Fisheries during 2019-20 (Earlier it was integral with Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)

List of Ministries which have not made separate allocation of STs

| Sl. No. | Ministry/ Department | Earmarking Percentage Prescribed by NITI Aayog | Total Scheme (CS+ CSS) allocation | Budget Estimates 2019-20 | Earmarking Percentage |
|---------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Department of Fertilisers | 4.3 | 79996.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| 2. | Department of Pharmaceuticals | 4.3 | 204.30 | 0.00 | 0.0 |

Rape cases reported to NCW

2985. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rape cases reported to the National Commission for Women (NCW) during 2014 to 2019, State/UT-wise;

(b) the states from where a large number of rape cases have been reported; and

(c) the suggestions received by NCW to curb the menace of rape and the action taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of complaints registered by National Commission for Women (NCW), under the category “Rape/Attempt to rape” during 2014-19 is given in Statement (See below). As per the data, maximum numbers of complaints have been received from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Bihar.

(c) NCW has not received any specific suggestions to curb the menace of rape. However, NCW had forwarded recommendations on amendments to the laws relating to rape and related provisions in the year 2009-10 which have been suitably incorporated in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013.

Statement

State/UT-wise data of complaints registered under the category of rape/attempt to rape in National Commission for Women (NCW)

| Sl. No. | State | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Assam | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 4. | Bihar | 50 | 56 | 40 | 48 | 87 | 23 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | - |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 7 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 1 |
| 7. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 8. | Daman and Diu | | | | | | |
| 9. | Delhi | 147 | 148 | 113 | 96 | 135 | 28 |
| 10. | Goa | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 11. | Gujarat | 5 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 2 |
| 12. | Haryana | 158 | 116 | 69 | 126 | 166 | 24 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | - |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 27 | 25 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 4 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 8 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 3 |
| 17. | Kerala | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 9 | - |
| 18. | Lakshadweep | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 73 | 60 | 48 | 41 | 35 | 9 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 35 | 28 | 47 | 34 | 25 | 13 |
| 21. | Manipur | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| 22. | Meghalaya | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23. | Mizoram | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 24. | Nagaland | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 25. | Odisha | 8 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| 26. | Puducherry | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 27. | Punjab | 17 | 9 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 5 |
| 28. | Rajasthan | 146 | 142 | 64 | 95 | 112 | 14 |
| 29. | Sikkim | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 30. | Tamil Nadu | 11 | 11 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| 31. | Telangana | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| 32. | Tripura | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,802 | 1,626 | 809 | 1,027 | 1,333 | 390 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 43 | 26 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 2 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 14 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 8 |

Evaluation/Review of schemes

2986. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made any evaluation/review of the schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Women and Child Development has made evaluation/review of various schemes viz. One Stop Centre (OSC), Gender Budget and Research Publication and Monitoring (GBRPM), Swadhar Greh (SG), Ujjawala, Women Working Hostel (WWH), However, an evaluation study on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme has been entrusted to National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi (NCAER). No evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) has been done so far.

(b) The brief of recommendations suggested in the evaluation reports are:—

- (i) One Stop Centre (OSC) – National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) evaluated the scheme and the services of OSCs were found useful for the women affected by violence to avail integrated services and recommended for expansion of OSC in all districts.
- (ii) Gender Budgeting and Research Publication and Monitoring (GBRPM) – NABARD Consultancy Service (P) Ltd. conducted evaluation of the Gender Budgeting scheme and recommended to strengthen the process through focused and rigorous gender research, analysis and capacity building.
- (iii) Swadhar Greh (SG) – The scheme has been evaluated by Centre for Market Research and Social Development, New Delhi, revision of

guidelines of the scheme were recommended to ensure a robust and innovative framework of the scheme.

- (iv) Ujjawala – Delhi University evaluated the scheme and recommended for continuation in future as it is aiming at dealing with the practice from grassroots through prevention.
- (v) Women Working Hostel (WWH) – The scheme was evaluated by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and it was recommended for continuation as WWH is providing safe place for women working outside their native place/house.

Tackling of sexual harassment of women

2987. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner, the Ministry proposes to implement the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 in wake of the #metoo campaign;

(b) whether the Ministry plans to bring in an amendment to the said Act and if so, by when;

(c) whether the Ministry has planned to set up fast track courts for sexual harassment cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) in what manner, the Ministry plans to tackle these cases and ensure justice delivery?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) All Ministries of Government of India and State/UT Governments have been requested to organize workshops and awareness programmes in their Departments/Offices for sensitizing employees about matters pertaining to sexual harassment of women at workplaces.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development issues advisories from time to time to all State Governments/UT Administrations, Ministries/Departments of Government of India and leading business associations including Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) etc., to ensure effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has

identified resource institutions to provide capacity building programmes *i.e.* trainings, workshops, etc. on the issue of prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women at workplaces.

(b) The Government of India is currently not planning to bring an amendment to “The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013”.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the proposal for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) in the country for speedy disposal of cases of rape and The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee of Officers set up under the Nirbhaya Framework.

Poshan Abhiyaan to address malnutrition

2988. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government had launched the POSHAN Abhiyaan to address malnutrition through convergence, use of technology and a targeted approach;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Abhiyaan targets to reduce stunting, under nutrition, anaemia and reduce low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum respectively; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time-frame, commencing from 2017-18. Under the Abhiyaan, all districts of the 36 States/UTs have been covered for implementation in a phased manner. The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan ensures mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring infrastructure. The targets of the Abhiyaan are to reduce stunting in children (0-6 years), under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) and Low Birth Weight @2% per annum and reduce anaemia among young children (6-59 months), women and adolescent girls @3% per annum. Monitoring at the National, State, District and Block and Anganwadi level is done through ICDS – Common Application Software (CAS) to strengthen service delivery at ground level. Till such

time the ICDS-CAS is fully rolled out, monitoring is done through existing Monitoring Information System (MIS) and Rapid Reporting System.

National Nutrition Mission

2989. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving thrust to the National Nutrition Mission (NNM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has identified various districts across the country under NNM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time-frame, commencing from 2017-18. Under the Abhiyaan, all districts of the 36 States/UTs have been covered for implementation in a phased manner. The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan ensures mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring infrastructure. The targets of the Abhiyaan are to reduce stunting in children (0-6 years), under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) and Low Birth Weight @2% per annum and reduce anaemia among young children (6-59 months), women and adolescent girls @3% per annum. Monitoring at the National, State, District and Block and Anganwadi level is done through ICDS – Common Application Software (CAS) to strengthen service delivery at ground level. Till such time the ICDS-CAS is fully rolled out, monitoring is done through existing Monitoring Information System (MIS) and Rapid Reporting System.

Improvement in nutritional status of children

2990. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest data of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare nearly 44 per cent children in Bihar and 48 per cent children in Jharkhand are underweight while country's average is 35 per cent;

(b) whether there is any data available in this regard about other States; and

(c) the details of work done under POSHAN Abhiyaan to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children from 0-6 years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey – 4 (NFHS-4) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, in the State of Bihar 43.9% children under five years of age are underweight and in Jharkhand 47.8% children are underweight as against 35.7% children being underweight in the country. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The activities under POSHAN Abhiyaan in order to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children from 0-6 years *inter alia* include ensuring convergence with other programmes, IT-enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions, community mobilization and advocacy leading to Jan Andolan – to educate people on nutritional aspects, capacity building of frontline functionaries, etc.

Statement

*Prevalence of under weight among children under 5 years of age as per
National Family Health Survey 4 (2015-16)*

| Sl. No. | State | Underweight |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 21.5 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 31.9 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 19.4 |
| 4. | Assam | 29.8 |
| 5. | Bihar | 43.9 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 24.5 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 37.7 |
| 8. | Delhi | 27 |
| 9. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 38.8 |
| 10. | Daman and Diu | 26.7 |
| 11. | Goa | 23.8 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 39.3 |
| 13. | Haryana | 29.4 |

| Sl. No. | State | Underweight |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 21.2 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 16.6 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 47.8 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 35.2 |
| 18. | Kerala | 16.1 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 23.6 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 42.8 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 36 |
| 22. | Manipur | 13.8 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 28.9 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 12 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 16.7 |
| 26. | Odisha | 34.4 |
| 27. | Punjab | 21.6 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 22 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 36.7 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 14.2 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 23.8 |
| 32. | Telangana | 28.3 |
| 33. | Tripura | 24.1 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 39.5 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 26.6 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 31.5 |
| India | | 35.7 |

**Orphaned and Abandoned Children
Outside Institutionalised Care**

2991. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 29.6 million orphaned and abandoned children in the country, only 470,000 children are in institutionalised care;

(b) the number and details of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) that have been linked with the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) as compared to unregistered CCIs;

(c) whether the ratio of abandoned children to children in institutionalised care is asked and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to shut-down unregistered CCIs and hold childcare officers accountable; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility of execution of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) lies with the State Governments. Details of Child Care Institutions in the country along with number of Children residing in these institutions under Child Protection Services (CPS) is at Statement-I (*See below*). However, as per information provided by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), 5940 Child Care Institutions (CCIs) have been entered on Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) by the respective State and UTs out of which 5364 CCIs have been linked to Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) as on 15th July, 2019. Number of children in need of care protection reported on the CARINGS portal, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The Ministry has not received any other data set regarding the orphan and abandoned children in the country.

(d) and (e) As per the report submitted by the States/UTs on 18.09.2018, 4849 Institutions were inspected and 539 Institutions were closed on account of non-compliance of provisions of JJ Act as found by inspection committees during inspections. States/UTs have informed that as on 08.01.2019, there are 7909 Institutions registered under JJ Act, 2015. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued advisories from time to time to States/UTs to register all Government and Non-Government Organization (NGO) run CCIs under Sub-section (1) of Section (41) of JJ Act by 31st December, 2017. A letter was sent to all the States/UTs to initiate steps to close down those Institutions which have declined to register. The details of all the registered CCIs in the country, State/UT-wise as provided by States/UTs as on 8.01.2019 is in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Child Care Institutions in the country along with number of children residing in these institutions under CPS as on 31.03.2019

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Institutional Care [Homes] | | Open Shelters | | Specialised Adoption Agencies | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | | No. Assisted | Beneficiaries | No. Assisted | Beneficiaries | No. Assisted | Beneficiaries |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 66 | 2316 | 13 | 342 | 14 | 144 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 3. | Assam | 37 | 1765 | 3 | 51 | 23 | 69 |
| 4. | Bihar | 26 | 1567 | 5 | 134 | 13 | 138 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 65 | 2325 | 10 | 117 | 12 | 120 |
| 6. | Goa | 23 | 1188 | 3 | 378 | 2 | 16 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 45 | 1706 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 86 |
| 8. | Haryana | 24 | 1403 | 21 | 614 | 7 | 47 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 33 | 1227 | 3 | 38 | 1 | 11 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 17 | 823 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 36 | 992 | 5 | 141 | 15 | 93 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 80 | 2998 | 40 | 1153 | 25 | 107 |
| 13. | Kerala | 30 | 788 | 4 | 100 | 12 | 65 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-------|----|------|----|-----|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 67 | 2804 | 8 | 348 | 26 | 243 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 67 | 2605 | 3 | 86 | 13 | 136 |
| 16. | Manipur | 42 | 1160 | 14 | 296 | 7 | 55 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 44 | 960 | 3 | 159 | 3 | 6 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 36 | 1195 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 50 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 39 | 477 | 3 | 35 | 4 | 5 |
| 20. | Odisha | 96 | 6859 | 12 | 244 | 23 | 223 |
| 21. | Punjab | 13 | 463 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 85 | 2459 | 22 | 401 | 24 | 99 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 12 | 355 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 20 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 189 | 11915 | 12 | 264 | 20 | 169 |
| 25. | Tripura | 23 | 717 | 2 | 58 | 6 | 49 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 77 | 3162 | 20 | 500 | 12 | 120 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 20 | 437 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 15 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 73 | 5436 | 49 | 1326 | 32 | 460 |
| 29. | Telangana | 42 | 1343 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 342 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3 | 101 | - | 0 | - | 0 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 7 | 252 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---------------|------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 |
| 35. | Delhi | 28 | 1447 | 13 | 380 | 3 | 72 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 27 | 1043 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 16 |
| TOTAL | | 1476 | 64364 | 275 | 7317 | 338 | 3002 |

Statement-II

Number of Children in Institutional Care in Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs), as per the details entered on CARINGS, as on 16.07.2019

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Orphan | Abandoned | Surrendered | Having Family and Requiring Institutional Care | Total |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|--|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 13 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 25 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 279 | 191 | 51 | 79 | 600 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| 4. | Assam | 32 | 108 | 40 | 10 | 190 |
| 5. | Bihar | 27 | 230 | 5 | 6 | 268 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 2 | 12 | 20 | 12 | 46 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|--|
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 52 | 98 | 49 | 25 | 224 | <p><i>Written Answers to</i></p> <p>[18 July, 2019]</p> <p><i>Unstarred Questions</i></p> <p>329</p> |
| 8. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 9. | Delhi | 36 | 228 | 33 | 23 | 320 | |
| 10. | Goa | 1 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 24 | |
| 11. | Gujarat | 6 | 60 | 40 | 8 | 114 | |
| 12. | Haryana | 47 | 121 | 46 | 4 | 218 | |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 | |
| 14. | Jharkhand | 16 | 75 | 255 | 18 | 364 | |
| 15. | Karnataka | 31 | 135 | 152 | 54 | 372 | |
| 16. | Kerala | 1 | 38 | 52 | 1 | 92 | |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 271 | 188 | 104 | 52 | 615 | |
| 18. | Maharashtra | 87 | 443 | 379 | 59 | 968 | |
| 19. | Manipur | 21 | 5 | 24 | 6 | 56 | |
| 20. | Meghalaya | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 14 | |
| 21. | Mizoram | 0 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 19 | |
| 22. | Nagaland | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | |
| 23. | Odisha | 77 | 208 | 145 | 34 | 464 | |
| 24. | Puducherry | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 15 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|---------------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| 25. | Punjab | 10 | 220 | 25 | 69 | 324 |
| 26. | Rajasthan | 17 | 114 | 23 | 19 | 173 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 28. | Tamil Nadu | 37 | 104 | 111 | 1 | 253 |
| 29. | Telangana | 15 | 138 | 261 | 26 | 440 |
| 30. | Tripura | 9 | 25 | 10 | 13 | 57 |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | 73 | 259 | 57 | 21 | 410 |
| 32. | Uttarakhand | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 33. | West Bengal | 38 | 277 | 35 | 19 | 369 |
| TOTAL | | 1202 | 3309 | 1983 | 580 | 7074 |

Source : CARINGS

Statement-III

The details of all the registered CCIs working in the country, State/UT-wise as provided by States/UTs as on 8.01.2019

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | No. of Registered CCIs |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 779 |
| 3. | Arunanchal Pradesh | 11 |
| 4. | Assam | 122 |
| 5. | Bihar | 83 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 10 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 81 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 50 |
| 11. | Goa | 80 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 121 |
| 13. | Haryana | 81 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 47 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 70 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 120 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 1134 |
| 18. | Kerala | 817 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 117 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 908 |
| 22. | Manipur | 126 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 99 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 52 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 68 |
| 26. | Odisha | 270 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 63 |

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | No of Registered CCIs |
|---------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 28. | Punjab | 61 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 240 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 28 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 1263 |
| 32. | Telangana | 465 |
| 33. | Tripura | 30 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 207 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 41 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 263 |
| TOTAL | | 7909 |

Status of National Policy on Women

2992. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of National Policy on Women; and

(b) whether Government proposes to undertake an analysis of the existing laws to remove those which are discriminatory towards women in nature and ensure that the principle of equality as enshrined in the Constitution and envisioned in the draft policy is achieved.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared the draft National Policy for Women incorporating suggestions of stakeholders. The National Policy envisages to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women through strengthening of policies, programmes and institutions as well as through community engagement. Analysis and evaluation of existing laws, rules, policies is a continuous process and it has been the endeavour of the Government to harmonize the policy in accordance with the Constitutional provisions. The draft National Policy for Women is under consideration of the Government.

Report of UN World Food Programme

2993. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of UN World Food Programme, on the analysis of country's progress in achieving the second Sustainable Development Goal to end hunger, cautioned that Indian children would be malnourished and stunted by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the foodgrain yield matches with the target yields in controlling malnutrition;

(d) the average per capita consumption of energy among the poorest population as compared to the normal ones; and

(e) whether any action plan has been prepared to control malnutrition among children and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The report prepared in collaboration between Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and World Food Programme, provides a baseline using the available data from Government sources which will be updated to measure the progress over a period of time as and when the new datasets of Government are released. The analysis shows annual decline in rate of stunting during the period 2005-06 to 2015-16.

(c) Statement of time series of yield of major agricultural crops upto 3rd Advance Estimates 2018-19 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per the Report of Nutritional Intake in India, 2011-12 published under 68th round of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the average dietary energy intake per person per day was 2233 Kcal for rural India and 2206 Kcal for urban India, which is lower than Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) of 2320 Kcal.

(e) The Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time-frame, commencing from 2017-18. The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan will ensure mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure.

The target of the Abhiyaan is to reduce stunting in children (0-6 years), under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) and Low Birth Weight @2% per annum and reduce anaemia among young children (6-59 months), women and adolescent girls @3% per annum across the country. The major works undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan- to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivizing States/UTs for achieving goals etc.

Statement*(A) All India estimates of yield of foodgrains during 2003-04 to 2010-11*

| Crop | Season | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Rice | Kharif | 2004 | 1883 | 1990 | 2024 | 2094 | 2081 | 2018 | 2120 |
| | Rabi | 2947 | 3077 | 3127 | 3130 | 3159 | 3019 | 3064 | 3184 |
| | TOTAL | 2078 | 1984 | 2102 | 2131 | 2202 | 2178 | 2125 | 2239 |
| Wheat | Rabi | 2713 | 2602 | 2619 | 2708 | 2802 | 2907 | 2839 | 2989 |
| Jowar | Kharif | 1085 | 987 | 1082 | 992 | 1176 | 1055 | 853 | 1119 |
| | Rabi | 377 | 641 | 726 | 727 | 894 | 904 | 865 | 827 |
| | TOTAL | 716 | 797 | 880 | 844 | 1021 | 962 | 860 | 949 |
| Bajra | Kharif | 1141 | 859 | 802 | 886 | 1042 | 1015 | 731 | 1079 |
| Maize | Kharif | 1932 | 1740 | 1799 | 1660 | 2122 | 2048 | 1740 | 2285 |
| | Rabi | 2987 | 3224 | 3076 | 3793 | 3854 | 4387 | 3694 | 4003 |
| | TOTAL | 2041 | 1907 | 1938 | 1912 | 2335 | 2414 | 2024 | 2540 |
| Ragi | Kharif | 1180 | 1567 | 1534 | 1226 | 1552 | 1477 | 1489 | 1705 |
| Small Millets | Kharif | 473 | 434 | 443 | 475 | 530 | 491 | 460 | 553 |
| Barley | Rabi | 1975 | 1958 | 1938 | 2055 | 1985 | 2394 | 2172 | 2357 |
| Coarse Cereals | Kharif | 1314 | 1168 | 1178 | 1144 | 1410 | 1371 | 1119 | 1500 |
| | Rabi | 858 | 1102 | 1152 | 1316 | 1510 | 1735 | 1525 | 1641 |
| | TOTAL | 1221 | 1153 | 1172 | 1182 | 1431 | 1459 | 1212 | 1531 |

| Crop | Season | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Cereals | Kharif | 1739 | 1618 | 1693 | 1706 | 1845 | 1841 | 1693 | 1892 |
| | Rabi | 2413 | 2382 | 2427 | 2526 | 2646 | 2722 | 2650 | 2801 |
| | TOTAL | 1983 | 1903 | 1968 | 2020 | 2151 | 2183 | 2075 | 2256 |
| Tur (Arhar) | Kharif | 670 | 667 | 765 | 650 | 826 | 671 | 711 | 655 |
| Gram | Rabi | 811 | 815 | 808 | 845 | 762 | 895 | 915 | 895 |
| Urad | Kharif | 430 | 382 | 386 | 412 | 475 | 419 | 363 | 557 |
| | Rabi | 426 | 552 | 540 | 640 | 405 | 506 | 586 | 489 |
| | TOTAL | 430 | 419 | 419 | 470 | 457 | 440 | 418 | 542 |
| Moong | Kharif | 502 | 295 | 277 | 328 | 410 | 348 | 180 | 538 |
| | Rabi | 390 | 420 | 414 | 434 | 400 | 423 | 409 | 404 |
| | TOTAL | 480 | 317 | 304 | 349 | 409 | 364 | 226 | 513 |
| Lentill | Rabi | 743 | 675 | 628 | 621 | 622 | 693 | 697 | 591 |
| Other Kharif Pulses | Kharif | 466 | 239 | 237 | 309 | 405 | 367 | 200 | 511 |
| Other Rabi Pulses | Rabi | 730 | 673 | 687 | 654 | 674 | 737 | 753 | 708 |
| Pulses | Kharif | 528 | 417 | 456 | 449 | 557 | 478 | 397 | 578 |
| | Rabi | 743 | 736 | 729 | 752 | 689 | 806 | 825 | 791 |
| | TOTAL | 636 | 577 | 598 | 613 | 625 | 660 | 630 | 691 |
| Foodgrains | Kharif | 1551 | 1430 | 1511 | 1522 | 1644 | 1654 | 1496 | 1669 |
| | Rabi | 2004 | 1989 | 2020 | 2092 | 2176 | 2265 | 2203 | 2280 |
| | TOTAL | 1727 | 1652 | 1716 | 1757 | 1860 | 1909 | 1798 | 1930 |

(B) All India estimates of yield of foodgrains during 2011-12 to 2018-19

| Crop | Season | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Rice | Kharif | 2311 | 2374 | 2319 | 2295 | 2305 | 2417 | 2469 | 2568 |
| | Rabi | 3238 | 3352 | 3232 | 3291 | 3382 | 3230 | 3531 | 3416 |
| | TOTAL | 2393 | 2462 | 2416 | 2391 | 2400 | 2494 | 2576 | 2647 |
| Wheat | Rabi | 3177 | 3117 | 3145 | 2750 | 3034 | 3200 | 3368 | 3424 |
| Jowar | Kharif | 1257 | 1171 | 1050 | 1014 | 850 | 954 | 1104 | 1134 |
| | Rabi | 741 | 644 | 896 | 808 | 615 | 730 | 853 | 773 |
| | TOTAL | 957 | 850 | 957 | 884 | 697 | 812 | 956 | 913 |
| Bajra | Kharif | 1171 | 1198 | 1184 | 1255 | 1132 | 1305 | 1231 | 1236 |
| Maize | Kharif | 2234 | 2244 | 2346 | 2249 | 2236 | 2413 | 2706 | 2725 |
| | Rabi | 3765 | 4156 | 4050 | 4414 | 4006 | 3896 | 4436 | 5102 |
| | TOTAL | 2478 | 2567 | 2676 | 2632 | 2563 | 2689 | 3065 | 3098 |
| Ragi | Kharif | 1641 | 1392 | 1661 | 1706 | 1601 | 1363 | 1662 | 1358 |
| Small Millets | Kharif | 565 | 583 | 630 | 655 | 601 | 714 | 804 | 725 |
| Barley | Rabi | 2516 | 2518 | 2718 | 2280 | 2439 | 2663 | 2695 | 2617 |
| Coarse Cereals | Kharif | 1563 | 1583 | 1619 | 1633 | 1544 | 1708 | 1818 | 1867 |
| | Rabi | 1689 | 1725 | 2034 | 1915 | 1686 | 1885 | 2323 | 2381 |
| | TOTAL | 1590 | 1617 | 1717 | 1703 | 1579 | 1750 | 1934 | 1973 |

| Crop | Season | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Cereals | Kharif | 2056 | 2116 | 2089 | 2081 | 2065 | 2188 | 2259 | 2354 |
| | Rabi | 2969 | 2932 | 2995 | 2681 | 2862 | 3010 | 3239 | 3299 |
| | TOTAL | 2415 | 2449 | 2462 | 2331 | 2393 | 2525 | 2657 | 2733 |
| Tur (Arhar) | Kharif | 662 | 776 | 813 | 729 | 646 | 913 | 967 | 739 |
| Gram | Rabi | 928 | 1036 | 960 | 889 | 840 | 974 | 1078 | 1078 |
| Urad | Kharif | 523 | 606 | 490 | 516 | 459 | 626 | 632 | 641 |
| | Rabi | 621 | 682 | 768 | 891 | 773 | 656 | 798 | 753 |
| | TOTAL | 549 | 623 | 555 | 604 | 537 | 632 | 662 | 662 |
| Moong | Kharif | 475 | 400 | 409 | 428 | 363 | 488 | 440 | 473 |
| | Rabi | 508 | 538 | 620 | 640 | 554 | 546 | 600 | 637 |
| | TOTAL | 483 | 438 | 474 | 498 | 416 | 500 | 477 | 502 |
| Lentill | Rabi | 678 | 797 | 759 | 705 | 765 | 838 | 1047 | 1036 |
| Other Kharif Pulses | Kharif | 420 | 377 | 409 | 474 | 385 | 409 | 441 | 369 |
| Other Rabi Pulses | Rabi | 765 | 840 | 816 | 833 | 766 | 867 | 957 | 925 |
| Pulses | Kharif | 541 | 594 | 580 | 573 | 489 | 667 | 668 | 595 |
| | Rabi | 832 | 936 | 891 | 842 | 796 | 898 | 1015 | 1007 |
| | TOTAL | 699 | 789 | 763 | 728 | 656 | 786 | 853 | 803 |
| Foodgrains | Kharif | 1821 | 1892 | 1864 | 1862 | 1808 | 1890 | 1951 | 2001 |
| | Rabi | 2431 | 2432 | 2435 | 2232 | 2342 | 2441 | 2603 | 2665 |
| | TOTAL | 2079 | 2129 | 2120 | 2028 | 2042 | 2129 | 2235 | 2283 |

Report of social audit conducted by NCPCR

2994. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the social audit conducted by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), child care institutions are operating in utter disregard to mandatory standards;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of nearly 3,000 children homes studied till now, only 54 institutions have received positive reviews; and

(c) whether the social audit which was to be completed by October, 2018 has been completed and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated 5th May, 2017 in the matter of Exploitation of Children in the Orphanages in the State of Tamil Nadu vs. Union of India and Ors. [Writ Petition (Crl.) 102 of 2007], had directed National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to conduct social audit of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) across the country to ensure transparency and accountability in the management and functioning of CCIs and other bodies under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016. In adherence to the order dated 5th May, 2017 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, NCPCR had commissioned the work of social audit through a third party agency. In the month of August 2018, the agency conducting social audit had submitted an interim draft report "Rapid Analysis of 3514 Institutions in India as on 31st July, 2018" in which according to the emerging trends *inter alia* 54 institutions had received positive reviews from the committees constituted under JJ Act, 2015.

(c) As per the information provided by NCPCR, the field work of social audit has been completed and the preparation of final report is in progress.

Amendments in POCSO act

2995. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when the amendments to the POCSO Act, 2012 would be implemented by Government including death sentences being awarded to child rapists;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware of my letter asking for review of POCSO

Act, with a view to make it more effective and stronger deterrent for criminals who prey on the children of our country; and

(c) the budgetary allocations made and its utilisation for the implementation of POCSO Act and training of State machinery to ensure better enforcement of the same during the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The enactment of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Amendment Bill, 2019 is a prerogative of the Parliament.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government is providing financial assistance as Grant-in-Aid, to the States/UTs under a centrally sponsored scheme “Child Protection Services” (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for providing Institutional or Non-Institutional care (as the case may be) for children in need of care and protection including child victims of sexual abuse. The State/UT-wise details of funds released and utilized under the CPS Scheme is given in the Statement (*See* below). Further, the Government has released a one-time grant of Rs.200 crores to all States/UTs during 2016-17 under Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 9.95 crores was released to the Government of Karnataka under CVCF

Statement

Financial assistance in form of grant in and the States/Union Territories under centrally opened Scheme (Child Protection Scheme)

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Amount released | Amount Utilized | Amount released | Amount Utilized | Amount released | Amount Utilized |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 110.74 | 586.32 | 1469.88 | 1537.11 | 1870.01 | 1477.11 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 52.29 | 179.54 | 643.71 | 180.00 | 37.63 | 526.03 |
| 3. | Assam | 413.64 | 1112.98 | 2932.68 | 1608.78 | 3379.63 | 2015.65 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2787.92 | 1923.33 | 541.56 | 1609.84 | 2621.87 | * |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 527.77 | 1683.25 | 3181.97 | 1701.20 | 2151.01 | * |
| 6. | Goa | 36.83 | 98.27 | 728.53 | 54.44 | 16.03 | 80.17 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 769.95 | 1526.53 | 590.11 | 1767.24 | 2251.55 | 1790.09 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0.00 | 1224.85 | 1858.22 | 2500.00 | 1387.60 | 1693.65 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2345.48 | 2390.26 | 1835.01 | 1833.11 | 1342.64 | 1349.88 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 43.12 | 114.71 | 807.48 | 807.48 | 2106.94 | * |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 840.11 | 842.14 | 1714.57 | 1641.76 | 1480.26 | 1570.69 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 3720.80 | 3709.53 | 3272.45 | 1364.04 | 4022.56 | 3285.56 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
|-----|----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 13. | Kerala | 260.50 | 216.96 | 1849.45 | 1275.72 | 1263.77 | 1263.47 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 2503.88 | 2535.83 | 3262.77 | 2582.87 | 2959.23 | 3070.18 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2272.33 | 1569.37 | 608.15 | 608.15 | 3156.52 | * |
| 16. | Manipur | 241.34 | 709.47 | 1886.33 | 2103.00 | 3866.99 | 2452.99 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 2060.33 | 2060.33 | 1846.60 | 1846.60 | 2254.51 | 900.80 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1949.55 | 1949.55 | 1917.51 | 1917.51 | 2042.28 | * |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1350.37 | 1447.50 | 1457.45 | 1457.45 | 1787.12 | 1787.12 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1089.22 | 2580.78 | 2599.30 | 2782.53 | 4352.44 | * |
| 21. | Punjab | 581.67 | 718.31 | 143.24 | 875.43 | 1244.17 | 535.83 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 2267.52 | 4752.30 | 2995.81 | 3584.72 | * |
| 23. | Sikkim | 601.18 | 365.87 | 662.76 | 125.43 | 379.25 | * |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 13039.37 | 3648.55 | 2013.12 | 5512.50 | 7895.14 | 8622.16 |
| 25. | Telangana | 195.64 | 1823.98 | 894.82 | 633.08 | 1329.23 | 1647.72 |
| 26. | Tripura | 676.04 | 415.30 | 446.81 | 499.00 | 885.77 | 849.55 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 3207.19 | 3109.82 | 1830.67 | 4222.98 | 7834.39 | 5347.81 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 15.54 | 187.54 | 907.57 | 731.40 | 1344.40 | 405.84 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 6763.87 | 3522.60 | 5073.56 | 4232.67 | 2372.13 | 3391.03 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 36.88 | 36.76 | 31.66 | 93.36 | 218.85 | 201.17 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 31. | Chandigarh | 245.44 | 278.53 | 194.32 | 236.17 | 577.58 | * |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 177.59 | 59.11 | 24.82 | 69.90 | 11.24 | 90.74 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 126.42 | 80.33 | 21.89 | 83.00 | 18.42 | 67.77 |
| 34. | Delhi | 978.64 | 1024.94 | 354.33 | 907.88 | 1007.39 | * |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 826.33 | 768.69 | 114.35 | 426.20 | 398.43 | * |
| TOTAL | | 50847.97 | 46769.35 | 52469.95 | 52823.64 | 73451.70 | 44423.01 |

Note: * Statement of Expenditure and Utilization Certificate is awaited

Sexual Harassment of women in educational institutions

2996. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints of sexual harassment from women in educational institutions during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the remedial steps being taken in this regard;

(c) the number of colleges which have set up Internal Complaints Committees in accordance with the University Grants Commission Regulations, 2015, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of sexual harassment cases reported to such Committees and the number of cases whose investigation has been completed; and

(e) the other steps proposed to deal with such cases in a timely and sensitive manner?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 57, 119 and 142 cases were registered during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively under the category insult to the modesty of women at office premises. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). The latest data available with NCRB pertains to the year 2016.

(c) to (e) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates all workplaces, including, any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, institutions, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or the local authority or a Government company or a corporation or a co-operative society having more than 10 workers to constitute Internal Committees (ICs) for receiving complaints of sexual harassment of women at workplaces. Educational Institutions are also covered under the Act. The Act casts an obligation upon all the employers to constitute Internal Committees and for inquiry to be completed in a sensitive and time bound manner by Internal Committees. There is no centralized mechanism to collect data related to Internal Committees and of the cases of sexual harassment looked into by such committees.

Statement

Details of the cases registered in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively under the category insult to the modesty of women at after promises

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | At Office Premises | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 73 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 6. | Goa | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 8. | Haryana | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 3 | 5 | 9 |
| 13. | Kerala | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 10 | 27 | 11 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Telangana | 5 | 32 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------------|---|----|-----|-----|
| 26. Tripura | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. Uttar Pradesh | | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 28. Uttarakhand | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. West Bengal | | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| 30. Andman and Nicobar Islands | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. Chandigarh | | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. Daman and Diu | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. Delhi UT | | 11 | 36 | 9 |
| 35. Lakshadweep | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 36. Puducherry | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | | 57 | 119 | 142 |

Central assistance for anganwadi buildings

2997. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has considered to release Central assistance @ 60 per cent amounting to ₹ 7992.60 lakh towards construction of 1,903 Anganwadi Centre buildings in urban areas of Odisha during 2017-18; and

(b) whether the Ministry has considered to sanction the Central share of funds for construction of new observation homes and special homes in Boudh, Kalahandi and Malkanagiri districts of that State?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No Sir, under the revised scope of Anganwadi Services implemented from 01.12.2017, the Central assistance for construction of new Anganwadi Centre building is available only in rural areas in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

(b) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

Income Tax exemption on contribution to juvenile justice fund

2998. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to take suitable steps for exemption from

Income Tax for donors who contribute to the Juvenile Justice Fund established under rule 83 of the Juvenile Model Rules, 2016;

(b) whether the Ministry is also considering to make provisions of funds for activities of Child Protection Committees at Block and Gram Panchayat level;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering to establish Juvenile Justice Academy in Odisha; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There is no provision as of now to provide exemption from Income Tax for donors who contribute to the Juvenile Justice Fund established under Rule 83 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing “Child Protection Services” (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection. The scheme guidelines as approved by the competent authority, do not have provision for releasing funds for activities of Child Protection Committees at Block and Gram Panchayat level or for establishing Juvenile Justice Academy in any of the States including Odisha.

Anganwadi centres in Karnataka

2999. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) sanctioned during the last three years in Karnataka, year-wise;

(b) the details of AWCs that have become operational during that period, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that many AWCs have become non-operational during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, year-wise;

(e) whether it is also a fact that remuneration paid to Anganwadi workers and helpers is very low and needs revision at regular intervals; and

(f) if so, whether Government would consider the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The details of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) sanctioned and operational in Karnataka during last three years is as under:—

| Year | Sanctioned | Operational |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 2016-2017 | 65911 | 64558 |
| 2017-2018 | 65911 | 65911 |
| 2018-2019 | 65911 | 65911 |

All the sanctioned Anganwadi Centres in Karnataka have become operational since 2017-18 as shown in the above table.

(e) and (f) Anganwadi Workers and Helpers under the Anganwadi Services of Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme are the honorary workers from local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by Government from time to time. The Government of India has recently enhanced the honorarium of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) at main-Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) from ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 4,500/- per month; AWWs at mini-AWCs from ₹ 2,250/- to ₹ 3,500/- per month; Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) from ₹ 1,500/- to ₹ 2,250/- per month; and introduced performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs, effective from 1st October, 2018. Further, AWWs are paid ₹ 500/- per month under POSHAN Abhiyaan for using ICDS-CAS. Besides this, many States/UTs are also giving additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helper out of their own resources for any additional work assigned to them as per details given in the Statement (*See below*). The honorarium of the Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers is revised from time to time.

Statement

Details indicating additional honorarium given by the States/UTs to AWWs/AWHs from their own resources (As on 14.06.2019)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (in ₹) | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | Anganwadi Workers (AWW) | Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3000 | 2500 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 1200 | 700 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | Nil | Nil |
| 4. | Assam | 2000 | 1000 |
| 5. | Bihar | 750 | 375 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 2000 | 1000 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 2000 | 1000 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1000 | 600 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 1000 | 600 |
| 10. | Delhi | 6678 | 3339 |
| 11. | Goa | 3062-11937* | 3000-6000* |
| 12. | Gujarat | 3300 | 1700 |
| 13. | Haryana | 7286-8429* | 4215 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 1750 | 900 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 600 | 340 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1400 | 700 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 5000 | 2500 |
| 18. | Kerala | 2000 | 2000 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 3000 | 2000 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 7000 | 3500 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 2000 | 1000 |
| 22. | Manipur | 100 | 50 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | Nil | Nil |
| 24. | Odisha | 1000 | 500 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| 25. Puducherry | | 600 | 300 |
| 26. Punjab | | 2600 | 1300 |
| 27. Rajasthan | | 1724-1736* | 1065 |
| 28. Sikkim | | 2225 | 1500 |
| 29. Uttarakhand | | 3000 | 1500 |
| 30. West Bengal | | 1300 | 1300 |
| 31. Uttar Pradesh | | 1000 | 500 |
| 32. Nagaland | | Nil | Nil |
| 33. Mizoram | | 294-306* | 150 |
| 34. Tamil Nadu | | 6750 | 4275 |
| | | (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, & DA-3750) | (that includes pay-1500, GP-400, & DA-2375) |
| 35. Telangana | | 10500 | 6000 |
| 36. Tripura | | 2865 | 1924 |

* Depending on the qualification and/or number of years of service

Release of funds for schemes

3000. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals for release of funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh under various schemes of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such proposals are pending for release of funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development releases funds under different Schemes to the States, including Andhra Pradesh. Funds released in 2019-2020 under its schemes to Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement.

Statement*Funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2019-2020*

| (₹ in Lakh) | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | Fund Released |
| 1. | (i) Anganwadi Services(General) | 12260.00 |
| | (ii) Anganwadi Services (SNP) | 11948.00 |
| 2. | Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) | 3375.00 |
| 3. | Child Protection Scheme (CPS) | 1171.64 |
| 4. | Scheme for Adolescent Girl (SAG) | 99.76 |
| 5. | Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) | 98.23 |
| 6. | One Stop Centre (OSC) | 165.05 |
| 7. | Women Helpline(WHL) | 34.08 |
| TOTAL | | 29,151.76 |

Complaints and settlement by NCPCR

3001. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of complaints received by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) on child abuse during 2014 to 2019, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to streamline the functioning of NCPCR for expediting the settlement of complaints?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The State/UT-wise details of the complaints received by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) relating to violation of child rights including child abuse from the year 2016-17 till 2019-20 (upto 31st May, 2019) is given in the Statement (*See* below). The year-wise details of the complaints received during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is not available with NCPCR.

(b) NCPCR has taken steps to streamline and expedite the settlement of complaints through E-baalnidaan, an Online Complaint Management System, for lodging complaints related to any violation of child rights. Further, for easy and direct reporting of sexual offences against children as well as timely action against the offenders under the POCSO Act, 2012, the POCSO e-Box, an Online Complaint Registration System, has been launched.

Statement

State/UTs-wise details of the complaints received by NCPCR relating violation of child rights including child abuse from the year 2016-17 till 2019-20 (upto 31st May 2019)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Complaints Pending as on 01-4-2016 | No. of complaints received | | | | Total of (3) to (7) | Total no. of complaints closed | Cases pending as on 01-6-2019 |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 469 | 25 | 40 | 51 | 7 | 592 | 439 | 153 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| 4. | Assam | 14 | 18 | 33 | 28 | 6 | 99 | 78 | 21 |
| 5. | Bihar | 80 | 64 | 73 | 200 | 25 | 442 | 267 | 174 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 4 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 12 | 53 | 47 | 72 | 7 | 191 | 124 | 68 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 134 | 291 | 266 | 378 | 65 | 1134 | 786 | 359 |
| 11. | Goa | 0 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 9 | 31 | 35 | 77 | 8 | 160 | 113 | 44 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| 13. | Haryana | 106 | 143 | 152 | 192 | 29 | 622 | 436 | 187 | <i>Written Answers to</i> |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 41 | 31 | 10 | |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 66 | 55 | 55 | 134 | 35 | 345 | 188 | 157 | |
| 16. | Karnataka | 16 | 36 | 77 | 85 | 9 | 223 | 167 | 58 | |
| 17. | Kerala | 14 | 51 | 52 | 47 | 4 | 168 | 122 | 46 | |
| 18. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 138 | 140 | 202 | 218 | 22 | 720 | 525 | 196 | |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 31 | 105 | 129 | 157 | 24 | 446 | 315 | 131 | |
| 21. | Manipur | 22 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 41 | 19 | 22 | |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 18 | 2 | |
| 23. | Mizoram | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 2 | <i>[18 July, 2019]</i> |
| 24. | Nagaland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| 25. | Odisha | 31 | 61 | 75 | 125 | 8 | 300 | 199 | 97 | |
| 26. | Puducherry | 3 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 4 | |
| 27. | Punjab | 21 | 43 | 70 | 75 | 8 | 217 | 158 | 59 | |
| 28. | Rajasthan | 123 | 104 | 112 | 142 | 22 | 503 | 387 | 116 | |
| 29. | Sikkim | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | |
| 30. | Tamil Nadu | 145 | 83 | 96 | 118 | 24 | 466 | 308 | 159 | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | <i>Unstarred Questions</i> |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|-------|---------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|
| 31. | Telangana | 19 | 47 | 36 | 70 | 10 | 182 | 111 | 71 |
| 32. | Tripura | 3 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 848 | 537 | 523 | 885 | 203 | 2996 | 2207 | 780 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 10 | 26 | 31 | 46 | 6 | 119 | 79 | 40 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 46 | 68 | 94 | 132 | 26 | 366 | 275 | 91 |
| 36. | Others* | 0 | 19 | 83 | 56 | 8 | 166 | 155 | 11 |
| TOTAL | | 2382 | 2048 | 2338 | 3344 | 572 | 10684 | 7605 | 3079 |

*stands for State of Jammu and Kashmir which is not covered under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 and Non Resident Indians (NRIs)

Setting up of National Institute of Women Affairs

3002. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Institute of Women Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No Sir, Ministry of Women and Child Development does not have any proposal to set up a National Institute of Women Affairs.

(b) and (c) In view of above, questions do not arise.

Awareness among parents to save children

3003. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that use of mobile phones by children is crossing addiction level which is harmful for proper development of children;

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to restrict the use of mobile phones by children;

(c) whether Government also proposes to launch any campaign to create awareness among parents to save children from mobile phone addiction; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry has not received any authentic report in this regard.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Survey and data about the street children

3004. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey and collected data about the number of street children, the rag pickers, vagabond, runaway, orphans, etc. committing

petty crimes for subsistence or begging in various parts of the country particularly in Mumbai and other urban areas of Maharashtra and the national capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has any plan or National policy for the rehabilitation, education and economic welfare of such children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Street children, rag pickers, vagabond, runaway, orphans, etc. committing petty crimes for subsistence or begging in the country fall within the category of “Children in need of care and protection (CNCP)” and “Children in conflict with law (CCL)” as described in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The primary responsibility of execution of the JJ Act, 2015 lies with the State Governments. Ministry of Women and Child Development has not conducted any survey or maintained data of such children. The details of children who have been benefited under CPS during 2018-19 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) India, as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), has committed itself to ensure that all children enjoy their right to survival, development, protection and participation. In pursuance of this the Ministry of Women and Child Development has adopted the National Policy for Children (NPC), 2013 on 26th April, 2013 which affirms the Government's commitment to realization of the rights of all children in the country. It recognizes every person below the age of eighteen years as a child and that childhood is an integral part of life with a value of its own, and a long term, sustainable, multi-spectral, integrated and inclusive approach is necessary for the harmonious development and protection of children. The Policy has identified survival, health, nutrition, education, development, protection and participation as the undeniable rights of every child, and has also declared these as key priority areas. Further the Ministry has also launched the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016 on 24.01.2017 in pursuance of the NPC, 2013 which is available at Ministry's website *i.e.* www.wcd.nic.in.

Statement

Details of child care institutions in the country along with number of children residing in these institutions under CPS as on 31.03.2019

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Institutional Care [Homes] | | Open Shelters | | Specialised Adoption Agencies | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | | No. Assisted | Beneficiaries | No. Assisted | Beneficiaries | No. Assisted | Beneficiaries |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 66 | 2316 | 13 | 342 | 14 | 144 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 3. | Assam | 37 | 1765 | 3 | 51 | 23 | 69 |
| 4. | Bihar | 26 | 1567 | 5 | 134 | 13 | 138 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 65 | 2325 | 10 | 117 | 12 | 120 |
| 6. | Goa | 23 | 1188 | 3 | 378 | 2 | 16 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 45 | 1706 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 86 |
| 8. | Haryana | 24 | 1403 | 21 | 614 | 7 | 47 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 33 | 1227 | 3 | 38 | 1 | 11 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 17 | 823 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 36 | 992 | 5 | 141 | 15 | 93 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 80 | 2998 | 40 | 1153 | 25 | 107 |
| 13. | Kerala | 30 | 788 | 4 | 100 | 12 | 65 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-------|----|------|----|-----|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 67 | 2804 | 8 | 348 | 26 | 243 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 67 | 2605 | 3 | 86 | 13 | 136 |
| 16. | Manipur | 42 | 1160 | 14 | 296 | 7 | 55 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 44 | 960 | 3 | 159 | 3 | 6 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 36 | 1195 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 50 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 39 | 477 | 3 | 35 | 4 | 5 |
| 20. | Odisha | 96 | 6859 | 12 | 244 | 23 | 223 |
| 21. | Punjab | 13 | 463 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 85 | 2459 | 22 | 401 | 24 | 99 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 12 | 355 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 20 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 189 | 11915 | 12 | 264 | 20 | 169 |
| 25. | Tripura | 23 | 717 | 2 | 58 | 6 | 49 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 77 | 3162 | 20 | 500 | 12 | 120 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 20 | 437 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 15 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 73 | 5436 | 49 | 1326 | 32 | 460 |
| 29. | Telangana | 42 | 1343 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 342 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3 | 101 | - | 0 | - | 0 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 7 | 252 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 |
| 35. | Delhi | 28 | 1447 | 13 | 380 | 3 | 72 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 27 | 1043 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 16 |
| TOTAL | | 1476 | 64364 | 275 | 7317 | 338 | 3002 |

**Action plan for awareness against Sexual offences
under POCSO in NER**

3005. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 during the last three years in North Eastern Region(NER);

(b) whether Government has taken note of sharp increase in cases of sexual offences against the children and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has initiated any action plan for establishment of special courts for timely disposal of cases registered under POCSO and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to launch awareness programmes for shaping public opinion against such offences and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The data indicating the number of cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 during the last three years in North Eastern Region (NER) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 34,449, 34,505 and 36,022 cases were registered under POCSO Act, 2012 during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively, accounting for increase of 0.2% in 2015 over 2014 and 4.4% in 2016 over 2015. The Government had introduced the POCSO Act 2012, as a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

(c) A provision already exists under Section 28 of the POCSO Act, 2012 to designate Special Court for each district for speedy trial to try the offences.

(d) Section 43 of the POCSO Act, 2012 provides that the Central Government and every State Government shall take all measures to give wide publicity to the provisions of the Act. In accordance with this, the Government has taken various steps from time to time to create awareness of the provisions of the POCSO Act through electronic and print media, consultations, workshops and training programmes with stakeholders concerned. Further, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) are also mandated to monitor the implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012.

Statement

Details of cases registered under protection of children from sexual offences under POCSO act during the last three years in NE Region

| Sl. No. | State | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 56 | 54 | 59 |
| 2. | Assam | 506 | 819 | 821 |
| 3. | Manipur | 50 | 43 | 43 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 118 | 167 | 151 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 165 | 169 | 167 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 17 | 15 | 27 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 70 | 55 | 92 |
| 8. | Tripura | 245 | 133 | 156 |

Source: Crime in India*

*NCRB Data

Social and economic support to women in distress

†3006. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to provide medical care, food, shelter, clothing to the women living in distress due to not getting social and economic support; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry implements the Swadhar Greh Scheme with effect from 01.01.2016 by merging two previous schemes viz. 'Swadhar' and 'Short Stay Homes' which covers the entire country. The Swadhar Greh Scheme targets women living in difficult circumstances without social and economic support like deserted women and women survivors of natural disaster who have been rendered homeless, trafficked women/girls, women victims of terrorist violence, mentally challenged women/girls who are without support and women with HIV/AIDS deserted by family. These women are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health services as well as economic and social security for them along with facilitating their emotional and economic rehabilitation into the society.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Skill training to women

†3007. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT to be pleased to state the details of the steps taken towards providing skill training to women during the last three years and the percentage of women made skilled through such training and the percentage of women who have started their own business, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): A Memorandum of Understanding (“MoU”) was entered into between Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) on 8th March 2019 for skill development of women beneficiaries. The Implementing partners, as per MoU, are Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) on behalf of MWCD and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) on behalf of MSDE. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country. Under the scheme, several measures have been taken for the special group like Women and Person with Disability and are outlined below:—

1. Separate provision for post-placement support to candidates from special areas, women and PwDs.
2. TPs receive additional payouts and grade points to promote trainings in special areas/groups.
3. Women candidates and PwDs are provided conveyance allowance for non-residential trainings, in accordance with the Common Norms, to enable effective training of the candidate.

RPL is only a certification scheme and there is no employment/placement component attached to this. Under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of the Scheme, as on 12.06.2019, the details of women trained and self employed is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Further, the State-wise details of women placed and percentage of self employment under STT and SP component of PMKVY 2.0 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Further, under PMKVY, a number of specific projects for women are currently underway. Training is being imparted to women in 5 exclusive centers (only for Women). A special project in Bhubaneswar, skills women from slums of Bhubaneswar and assists them in acquiring jobs or enhancing income. There are specific projects for women from

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bihar in job role of Solar Charkha and endeavour is to generate additional income. In other two projects in Bihar, marginalised women in Saran and Saharsa, Bihar are being trained with focus on providing livelihood opportunity by setting up SHG/micro-enterprise. Additionally, women, from Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland were skilled to promote home-stay business. Training to rescued destitute women was also provided. In collaboration with Department of Women and Child Development, women are trained in Krishna Kutir Vrindavan. The details of women trained under these programmes are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Long term training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 14494 ITIs with a seating capacity of 33.98 lakh. The details of the percentage of female trainees trained under Craftsmen Training Scheme during the period 2014-15 to 2017-18 and trainees being trained in 2018-19 are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I*The details of women trained and self employed*

| Year | Enrolled | Trained | Assessed | Certified | Placed | Self | Wage | Apprentice | Self/Reported | Placed |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------------|--------|
| 2016-17 | 293,878 | 101,957 | 53,693 | 40,076 | 114 | - | 114 | - | 0% | |
| 2017-18 | 1,136,283 | 1,006,156 | 883,301 | 772,742 | 249,397 | 74,929 | 171,363 | 3,105 | 30% | |
| 2018-19 | 630,182 | 745,522 | 710,630 | 650,524 | 350,049 | 75,642 | 267,294 | 7,113 | 22% | |
| 2019-20 | 255,440 | 250,879 | 213,097 | 228,738 | 35,412 | 5,367 | 29,412 | 633 | 15% | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,315,783 | 2,104,514 | 1,860,721 | 1,692,080 | 634,972 | 155,938 | 468,183 | 10,851 | | |

Statement-II*The State-wise details of women placed and percentage of self employment under STT and SP component of PMKVY 2.0*

| State | Reported | Placed | Self | Wage | Apprentice | Self/Reported | Placed |
|------------------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 23,741 | | 3,933 | 19,605 | 203 | 17% | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 8 | | 8 | - | - | 100% | |
| Assam | 10,934 | | 4,206 | 6,694 | 34 | 38% | |
| Bihar | 20,131 | | 3,400 | 16,686 | 45 | 17% | |
| Chandigarh | 1,220 | | 98 | 1,108 | 14 | 8% | |
| Chhattisgarh | 8,051 | | 1,414 | 6,430 | 207 | 18% | |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 157 | | - | 157 | - | 0% | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----|
| Daman and Diu | 89 | - | 89 | - | 0% |
| Delhi | 32,210 | 7,990 | 23,639 | 581 | 25% |
| Goa | 332 | 1 | 331 | - | 0% |
| Gujarat | 12,619 | 7,327 | 5,211 | 81 | 58% |
| Haryana | 56,915 | 16,652 | 39,437 | 826 | 29% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7,092 | 1,656 | 4,830 | 606 | 23% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 19,964 | 6,041 | 13,620 | 303 | 30% |
| Jharkhand | 8,373 | 1,884 | 6,449 | 40 | 23% |
| Karnataka | 17,535 | 1,039 | 16,413 | 83 | 6% |
| Kerala | 6,736 | 1,725 | 4,737 | 274 | 26% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 62,362 | 16,528 | 44,232 | 1,602 | 27% |
| Maharashtra | 16,772 | 4,947 | 11,527 | 298 | 29% |
| Manipur | 333 | 1 | 332 | - | 0% |
| Meghalaya | 1,393 | 380 | 1,013 | - | 27% |
| Mizoram | 37 | - | 5 | 32 | 0% |
| Nagaland | 816 | 78 | 716 | 22 | 10% |
| Odisha | 15,950 | 2,280 | 13,666 | 4 | 14% |
| Puducherry | 1,434 | 244 | 1,098 | 92 | 17% |
| Punjab | 41,397 | 12,415 | 28,765 | 217 | 30% |

Written Answers to

[18 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 365

| State | Reported | Placed | Self | Wage | Apprentice | Self/Reported | Placed |
|---------------|----------|--------|---------|---------|------------|---------------|--------|
| Rajasthan | 47,697 | | 12,964 | 34,411 | 322 | | 27% |
| Sikkim | 39 | | - | 39 | - | | 0% |
| Tamil Nadu | 64,338 | | 17,394 | 44,208 | 2,736 | | 27% |
| Telangana | 33,507 | | 5,947 | 27,429 | 131 | | 18% |
| Tripura | 2,802 | | 488 | 2,312 | 2 | | 17% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 78,905 | | 16,626 | 60,886 | 1,393 | | 21% |
| Uttarakhand | 11,746 | | 2,315 | 9,398 | 33 | | 20% |
| West Bengal | 29,337 | | 5,957 | 22,710 | 670 | | 20% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 634,972 | | 155,938 | 468,183 | 10,851 | | 25% |

Statement-III

The details of women trained in Krishna Kutir Vrindavan

| Project | Enrolled | Trained | Assessed | Certified | Reported | Placed |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| 5 Women Centers | 3302 | 1975 | 1597 | 1465 | | 113 |
| Solar Charkha Project | 382 | 232 | 157 | 157 | | 0 |
| Women from Slums of Bhubaneswar | 1260 | 1129 | 902 | 782 | | 42 |
| Home Stay | 160 | 160 | 112 | 107 | | 10 |
| Marginalized Women in Bihar | 3082 | 1135 | 807 | 700 | | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 5124 | 3336 | 2656 | 2404 | | 155 |

Statement-IV

Details of percentage of female trainees trained under Craftsmen Training Scheme during 2014-15 to 2017-19 and trainees trained in 2018-19

| Sl. No. | State Name | Total trainees trained | | | | Trainees being trained in 2018-19 in the trades of 1 and 2 years |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 109 | 123 | 247 | 254 | 568 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 42924 | 98101 | 57686 | 48279 | 99658 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 384 | 306 | 425 | 413 | 915 |
| 4. | Assam | 1808 | 3295 | 2847 | 2413 | 4256 |
| 5. | Bihar | 51460 | 61209 | 66460 | 80702 | 200186 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 497 | 634 | 871 | 893 | 1218 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 8862 | 10383 | 13991 | 13727 | 28533 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 98 | 216 | 108 | 77 | 214 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 595 | 176 | 149 | 349 |
| 10. | Delhi | 5196 | 5715 | 7128 | 7090 | 16192 |
| 11. | Goa | 1350 | 2085 | 1562 | 1781 | 2879 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 38174 | 241655 | 51703 | 51540 | 124394 |
| 13. | Haryana | 13841 | 32411 | 34655 | 38502 | 89774 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 12164 | 17539 | 17174 | 16118 | 31991 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 106 | 2461 | 2538 | 2221 | 3483 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 29506 | 46360 | 26710 | 27467 | 56817 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 30675 | 85865 | 70781 | 59095 | 143845 |
| 18. | Kerala | 23201 | 31406 | 29774 | 26222 | 55083 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 98 | 94 | 90 | 72 | 87 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 17404 | 20917 | 41136 | 54754 | 123076 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------|---------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 21. | Maharashtra | 69953 | 93346 | 105806 | 101247 | 186679 |
| 22. | Manipur | 43 | 51 | 63 | 59 | 174 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 433 | 556 | 583 | 387 | 805 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 174 | 385 | 544 | 333 | 588 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 0 | 87 | 150 | 90 | 190 |
| 26. | Odisha | 45779 | 40163 | 48480 | 38830 | 94416 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 714 | 634 | 903 | 648 | 1789 |
| 28. | Punjab | 25677 | 31207 | 42146 | 34699 | 53701 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 52377 | 52522 | 126957 | 113915 | 228027 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 192 | 648 | 274 | 206 | 475 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 26985 | 74981 | 39840 | 34229 | 66371 |
| 32. | Telangana | 21173 | 21276 | 34851 | 31825 | 59585 |
| 33. | Tripura | 818 | 858 | 1352 | 1050 | 3282 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 106482 | 85380 | 154853 | 165192 | 562799 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 5083 | 4696 | 8464 | 9270 | 19844 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 10670 | 9772 | 12745 | 20481 | 50174 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 644410 | 1077932 | 1004073 | 984230 | 2312417 |
| FEMALE % AGE | | 9.33 | 9.50 | 10.56 | 28.79 | |

Funding of National Creche Scheme

3008. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made cuts in the funding pattern of National Crèche Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that grants have not been paid to several crèches; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) National Crèche Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through States/UTs with effect from 01.01.2017 to

provide day care facilities to children (age group of 6 months-6 years) of working mothers. The scheme provides an integrated package of the following services:—

- (i) Daycare Facilities including Sleeping Facilities.
- (ii) Early Stimulation for children below 3 years and Pre-school Education for 3 to 6 years old children.
- (iii) Supplementary Nutrition (to be locally sourced)
- (iv) Growth Monitoring.
- (v) Health Check-up and Immunization.

The details of Budget Estimate (BE) and Revised Estimate (RE) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The fund sharing pattern amongst Centre, States/UTs and Non-Governmental Organisations/Voluntary Organisations for all recurring components of the scheme is in the ratio of 60:30:10 for States, 80:10:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States and 90:0:10 for UTs. The details of funds released for the last three years 2016-17 (w.e.f. 01.01.2017), 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of BE and RE in the funding pattern of National Creche Scheme

(₹ in crore)

| Year | Fund Allocation | |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Budget Estimate (BE) | Revised Estimate (RE) |
| 2016-17 | 150* | 150* |
| 2017-18 | 200 | 65.00 |
| 2018-19 | 128.39 | 30.00 |
| 2019-20 | 50.00 | — |

* BE of ₹ 150.00 crores had been initially allocated for the erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the FY 2016-17 and the same had been carried over for the National Creche Scheme that was implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through States/UTs w.e.f 01.01.2017.

Statement-II

*Details of funds released from 2016-17 to 2018-19
under National Creche Scheme*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | States/UT | 2016-17 (w.e.f 1.1.2017) | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 207.30 | 221.25 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 12.04 | 12.85 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Bihar | 51.94 | 55.43 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 10.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 255.44 | 272.63 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 9.03 | 9.63 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Delhi | 0.00 | 115.43 | 62.22 |
| 9. | Goa | 7.13 | 7.61 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 247.64 | 264.31 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Haryana | 103.20 | 31.64 | 219.53 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 142.36 | 151.94 | 74.96 |
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir | 209.23 | 223.31 | 411.65 |
| 14. | Jharkhand | 165.61 | 176.76 | 0.00 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 193.70 | 206.74 | 480.71 |
| 16. | Kerala | 170.96 | 182.47 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Lakshadweep | 4.01 | 4.28 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 316.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 407.02 | 434.41 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Odisha | 142.66 | 152.26 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 77.69 | 36.88 |
| 22. | Punjab | 48.15 | 51.39 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 121.26 | 129.42 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 223.79 | 264.91 | 657.48 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 25. | Telangana | 207.07 | 221.01 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 384.28 | 410.14 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 156.92 | 167.48 | 0.00 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 259.23 | 276.68 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Assam | 204.48 | 218.23 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Arunachal Pradesh | 56.17 | 59.95 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Manipur | 158.41 | 169.07 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 31.50 | 33.62 | 39.00 |
| 33. | Mizoram | 77.87 | 120.42 | 601.72 |
| 34. | Nagaland | 36.56 | 39.02 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Tripura | 60.63 | 64.71 | 336.55 |
| 36. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 65.74 | 55.79 |

One Stop Crisis Centre

3009. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains records of the number of complaints handled at each One Stop Crisis Centre (OSCC) proportionate to the population of women in the district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is taking any steps to strengthen the capacity of the shelter and the staff to make them more responsive proportionate to the number of women in the district; and

(e) the additional steps taken to increase awareness about OSCC at the district level?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) One Stop Centre (OSC) at District maintains the record of complaints received from women affected by violence. Ministry of Women and Child Development reviews the functioning of OSCs from time to time.

(d) and (e) As per the guidelines, OSCs are required to have the facility for temporary stay up to 5 days with 5 beds. To address the complaints of aggrieved women, the Scheme of One Stop Centre is to provide for a range of services for violence affected women including police facilitation, legal counselling, psycho-social counselling, medical aid and temporary shelter in an integrated manner under one roof. Under the scheme, OSCs are required to have a centre administrator, case workers, medical personnel, police facilitation officer, psycho-social counsellor, legal counsellor, security guard, IT staff and multi-purpose workers. Capacity building of OSC functionaries are undertaken through National, Regional and State trainings and workshops to improve the responsiveness of OSC staff. OSCs are also integrated with Women Helpline to improve the functioning and responsiveness of OSC staff.

Media and publicity campaigns are undertaken to increase awareness about OSCs at district level.

Achievements under Ujjwala Scheme

3010. SHRI MOHD ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ujjwala Scheme is yielding the desired results;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of cases registered, agencies registered and the number of women rehabilitated under the prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration, repatriation components of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Ujjwala Scheme is for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. There are 254 projects including 134 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes in the country. The number of beneficiaries are 5,291. This scheme is helping the intended beneficiaries by making a change in their life. The details of Ujjwala Projects, Ujjwala Homes and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*). Separate data in respect of the number of cases registered, agencies registered and the number of women rehabilitated under the prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration, repatriation components of the scheme are not maintained.

Statement*State-wise details of Ujjwala Homes*

| Sl. No. | State | Total Number of Projects Under Ujjwala Scheme | Number of Ujjwala Homes | No. of Beneficiaries |
|---------|----------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4 | 4 | 150 |
| 2. | Assam | 32 | 19 | 607 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 4 | 3 | 75 |
| 4. | Sikkim | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 5. | Karnataka | 37 | 18 | 337 |
| 6. | Kerala | 7 | 3 | 100 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | 50 | 23 | 1150 |
| 8. | Manipur | 20 | 19 | 950 |
| 9. | Mizoram | 1 | 1 | 60 |
| 10. | Nagaland | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 19 | 7 | 250 |
| 12. | Odisha | 33 | 12 | 600 |
| 13. | Tamil Nadu | 5 | 4 | 98 |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh | 21 | 2 | 100 |
| 15. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 2 | 100 |
| 16. | West Bengal | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| 17. | Gujarat | 8 | 8 | 325 |
| 18. | Telangana | 5 | 5 | 250 |
| TOTAL | | 254 | 134 | 5291 |

Awareness programmes to educate women for controlling atrocities

3011. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated/proposes to initiate awareness programme to educate women with a view to control atrocities against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the other measures taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights through workshops, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc. These include the awareness programmes and publicity campaigns pertaining to 'The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005', 'The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006', 'The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961', 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013', Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme etc.

National plan for economic welfare of widows

3012. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any statistics about the number of widows in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware of the plight of the widows who have no source of the income but have to support their children in odd conditions in society;

(d) if so, whether Government has put in place any national plan for economic welfare of widows; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The number of widows as per the decennial Census 2011 conducted by Registrar General of India State and UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) There are a number of schemes being implemented by various Ministries of the Government of India through State Governments/UT Administrations which address the common needs of widows also. While some schemes cover a broader segment of population of which widows constitute a part, there are widow specific schemes also. The major schemes of Government of India in this regard are as under:—

- **Home for Widows:** A Home for Widows has been set up in Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh with a capacity of 1000 inmates to provide widows a safe and secure place of stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services.

- **Swadhar Greh Scheme:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development implements Swadhar Greh Scheme which envisions a supportive institutional framework for women victims of difficult circumstances so that they could lead their life with dignity and conviction.
- **The Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme:** The Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development aims to empower rural women through community participation and to create an environment in which they realize their full potential.
- **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):** The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which Pension Scheme for Widows as well as Pension Scheme for the Elderly below poverty line are operated.
- **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):** The Ministry of Rural Development implements National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) under which monetary grant of ₹ 20,000 is given as lump sum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread-winner.
- **Annapurna Scheme:** Under Annapurna Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, ten kg. of food grain is given to those eligible aged persons who have remained uncovered under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS).
- **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana:** The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihood Mission of the Ministry of Rural Development aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor.
- **Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G):** The Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G) of Ministry of Rural Development and the Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY-U) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs aims at providing affordable housing for women.
- **Nari Arthik Sashaktikaran Yojana:** The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements Nari Arthik Sashaktikaran Yojana to support Scheduled Castes, Single Women/Widows to take up income generating activities.
- **Intergrated Programme for Older Persons:** The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements Integrated Programme for Older Persons to improve the quality of life of senior citizens.
- **Assistance for vocational training of widows of ex-servicemen:** The Ministry of Defence provides financial assistance for vocational training of widows of ex-servicemen, treatment of serious diseases of non-pensioner ex-servicemen/widows and daughter's marriage/widows' remarriage.

Statement*Details of widows as per Census 2011*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | No. of Widows |
|---------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 283650 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 293475 |
| 3. | Punjab | 928158 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 24496 |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | 387215 |
| 6. | Haryana | 773297 |
| 7. | NCT Of Delhi | 456613 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 1983634 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 4856188 |
| 10. | Bihar | 2238793 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 13717 |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 31787 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 39496 |
| 14. | Manipur | 77990 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 28569 |
| 16. | Tripura | 164969 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 84825 |
| 18. | Assam | 1156042 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 3792184 |
| 20. | Jharkhand | 1027878 |
| 21. | Odisha | 1612627 |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh | 973787 |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh | 2160609 |
| 24. | Gujarat | 2015742 |
| 25. | Daman and Diu | 6816 |
| 26. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 7378 |
| 27. | Maharashtra | 4520764 |
| 28. | Andhra Pradesh | 4297481 |

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | No. of Widows |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 29. | Karnataka | 2989429 |
| 30. | Goa | 77935 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 2448 |
| 32. | Kerala | 2010984 |
| 33. | Tamil Nadu | 3856398 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 73579 |
| 35. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 12525 |
| INDIA | | 43261478 |

Districts covered under POSHAN Abhiyaan

3013. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the 36 States/Union Territories and 718 districts would be covered under POSHAN Abhiyaan in a phased manner by the year 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the districts so far covered under the said programme and the inputs received from all the covered districts?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has released funds to all States/UTs under POSHAN Abhiyaan. As on date, approximately 6.00 lakh field functionaries which include Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), Lady Supervisors, Child Development Project Officers, District Project Officers, State Project Monitoring Units are being progressively trained on various modules of Incremental Learning Approach; around 1.28 crore Community Based Events have been organized by the States/UTs; more than 3.50 lakh AWWs in 21 States/UTs are using the Integrated Child Development Services-Common Application Software mobile application for service delivery; and convergence meetings at State, District and Block level are being held regularly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

GOVERNMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bill for introduction.

SHRI SUKEHNDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, before we take up the
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, the Bill for introduction.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019 — Introduced

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I have a request. The other House is sitting up to 12. But I am not for that. We are the House of Elders. ...(Interruptions)... I said the other House. In Parliament, there is nothing upper or lower. The only thing is that there are two Bills on Arbitration. One is the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019 and another is the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Two hours have been allocated by BAC for each of the Bills. But the smaller parties will get only one or two minutes to speak on the Bill. My request is, let it be extended up to 8 o'clock today, so that three hours for each of the Bills can be allotted, subject to the consensus of the House.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I have one request to make. I have nothing on timing. Let Sukhenduji speak as much as he wants. But both the Bills flow from the same recommendation. One is a substantive change in the Arbitration Act, other is the Centre. I feel, both the Bills can be taken up together because whenever I will speak on the Centre, that is again about Arbitration. Sir, both be taken together. They speak as much as they want, I am willing to listen to them and reply. That is my request.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, we have two Bills today, and they deal with some of the identical issues also. I propose, through you, to the House that on both the Bills, discussion may be taken up together and later on, naturally, the voting will have to happen separately. If the Members so decide, we may extend the timing also. Two hours each, that was the time allotted by BAC, but, providing more time for the Members to participate...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Up to 6 o' clock.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: That will be up to 6 o'clock.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we are starting just now. Let us keep it up till 6 o'clock. If need be, we can extend further. I think three hours is enough for both the Bills as far as the Members are concerned. Sukhenduji is a very learned person. I know that he can speak for two hours himself on the whole issue.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: No, I am not going to speak for two hours. But seven minutes have been allotted to my party. How can I speak within that? Seven minutes have been allotted.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, the main suggestion is, we should provide more time to the smaller parties. We agree to it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, what Sukhenduji has raised, I fully support that. The House is transacting the Business which the Government brings. But there are also issues that the Members have with any Bill that is brought in the House. First of all, according to the time allotted by the BAC, both the Bills are to be discussed together, and the time so allotted by the BAC, is not adequate. Those Members who are not given enough time, have a right to ask for more time. I can't complain, being the principal Opposition party. But they have a right to express their views because once it becomes law, it affects the entire country. It is not this party or that party or the Government.

Secondly, if I may put this on record, at least, this practice which we have serious objection to, not about the Bill, that most of the Bills that are coming, passed by the other House, it is a *fait accompli* unless and until this House does its constitutional duty to ensure legislative scrutiny of any Bill that is brought before it becomes law. Now, that is not happening. We have been raising it time and again. Unless and until there is legislative scrutiny because there are enough lacunae, the Members will speak on it in the committee and express concerns also. So, once it

[Shri Anand Sharma]

goes through the scrutiny process, I am talking about the important Bills, I am not the one to suggest that every Bill has to go through the scrutiny process, but there are Bills which have to go through the scrutiny process. There are a large number of Bills on which there is a consensus and those Bills are passed ...(*Interruptions*)... This should go on record. It is not that we are saying every Bill. But to bypass legislative scrutiny whether of a Standing Committee, and for that matter, of a Select Committee, is not correct legislative practice.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since it has to be placed on record, I would urge the Chair also to look at the record of how many Bills in the past had to go through both the Houses without any such reference to the Standing Committee or Select Committee. And our track record of five years is, and the hon. Member will find that, we have submitted far more percentage of the Bills for scrutiny of the Committees than the previous Government. That is number one. Secondly, I think, substantively, wherever we wanted that there should be Standing Committee's scrutiny or Select Committee's scrutiny in the past also, there has been a general consensus in the House and only after that, Bills have been passed. Certain times in the past, we have had so much disruptions in the House because of which we could not get Bills passed or Bills referred to the Committees, and then be passed. Because of disruptions, the House used to not function so smoothly. I am delighted that this time around, both the Houses are working so smoothly, and the Government will certainly endeavour as far as possible, where there is not an emergent situation or necessity of passing the Bill without going through the scrutiny process, we will certainly endeavour to send them to either the Standing Committee or a Joint Committee or a Select Committee. But many of these Bills are legacies of many months of disruption in Parliament due to which we could not go through the whole process. And, therefore, I would urge the hon. Member ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us not pass aspersions that we have any intentions not to allow scrutiny.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Don't bring in what has happened in the past ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: These are all unnecessary debates. My limited point was that the time should be extended so that everybody gets an opportunity to speak. That was the only point..(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Both the Bills may be taken up for discussion together, and time required for this purpose be extended..(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, let us extend it till 6 o'clock ...*(Interruptions)*... If need be, at 6 o'clock, we will decide ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka):.. What happened in the past and what is happening now; but there was no Bill of major significance that did not go through the Standing Committee process during 2004 to 2009 and 2009 to 2014 ...*(Interruptions)*... I challenge the Minister who has just made a statement to give the example of any important Bill which did not go through the process of scrutiny ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Statutory Resolution and the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019 to be discussed together. Shri D. Raja—not present. Shri Binoy Viswam—not present. Shri Elamaram Kareem. Do you want to speak?

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Yes, Sir.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, शुरू करने के पहले ही आप 'brief' बोल देते हैं। ऐसा बोलने की जरूरत ही क्या है?

श्री उपसभापति: मैडम, आगे उनके पास फिर बोलने का मौका है। Please take your seat. Both the Bills will be taken up together.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION AND GOVERNMENT BILLS

Disapproving the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019 (No. 10 of 2019);

(i) The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019; and

(ii) The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

“That this House disapproves the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019 (No.10 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 2nd March, 2019.”

Sir, I am not opposing the Bill but only opposing the route of Ordinance. What was the extraordinary situation to promulgate an Ordinance on 2nd March, 2019, just before the declaration of General Elections? As our leaders point out here, the Committee scrutiny is not taking place. Only the debate in this House is taking place. This is an important Bill. There would be so many implications. It has to be

[Shri Elamaram Kareem]

discussed and debated in the Committee and the House. We have to discuss with the stakeholders also. The opportunity is lost when an Ordinance is issued. So, I oppose the Ordinance.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I move:—

“That the Bill further to provide for the establishment and incorporation of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration and for acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and to vest such undertakings in the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the better management of arbitration so as to make it a hub for institutional arbitration and to declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to be an institution of national importance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I also move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, very briefly, may I just share with this House what the two Bills are about? I will surely be guided by the wise counsel and interventions by the hon. Members present here. Our Government is very keen that India must become a hub of domestic and international arbitration. Globally, institutional arbitration is the order of the day. There was a conference with the Chief Justice of India. The Prime Minister was there, other functionaries were there. There was a consensus that we must try to make India a hub of arbitration because dispute resolution should be faster. Thereafter, I was handling this portfolio. We set up a committee headed by a very distinguished retired Supreme Court Judge, Justice Srikrishna. The other members in the committee were Justice Ravindran, retired Supreme Court Judge, a very distinguished judge in the field of arbitration; then, Shri K.K. Venugopal, the Attorney General of India; Shrimati Indu Malhotra, presently an hon. Judge in the Supreme Court—as a senior advocate, she has written books on arbitration; Shri Narasimha was the Additional Solicitor General of India; then we had Shri Arghya Sengupta, a very good academic mind in this field; and, we had representatives of FICCI and CII, the two trade bodies.

Sir, close to a year, they had the widest consultations with the stakeholders. Shri Ravindra Bhat of the Delhi High Court is now Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court and he was also there; he is another very well informed judge in the field of arbitration. They took feedback from all over the country. They consulted the stakeholders including the arbitration institution. Thereafter, they gave recommendations.

Sir, the two Bills contain the substance of their recommendations. I would first convey to this House what the main Bill is about, the Amendment of Arbitration Act. The recommendation is that to promote institutional arbitration in the country, there must be a body to accredit proper institutions. Therefore, the Amendment law, basically, establishes an Arbitration Council of India which shall accredit proper institutional arbitrators for domestic and international arbitration. This Arbitration Council of India, Sir, shall be headed by the retired Supreme Court Judge including the CJI, or a High Court Chief Justice or a Judge or an eminent academician in the field of arbitration. There shall be Law Secretary, there shall be someone from the Ministry of Expenditure, and then there would be representatives of the trade bodies. What will they do? They will grade the institutional arbitration centres, institutions dealing with arbitration, whether they are okay, whether they are meeting the standards, what is the quality of arbitrators. All these things they will do and once proper accredited arbitral institutions are there, the High Court and the Supreme Court will designate them. The High Court will designate them in the case of domestic arbitration and the Supreme Court will do so in the case of international arbitration. Now, what is the benefit of this? Presently, as Sukhendu Babu and Mr. Navaneethakrishnan would be aware, you have to go to the court to get the arbitrators. Now, you need not go to the court. There are properly designated arbitration institutions. You can straightaway approach the institution to get arbitration proceeding comments and select the arbitrators. The first major thing has been done and they have been allowed to credit arbitrators. For instance, Sir, one of the reasons as to why arbitration has failed in India is because time schedule has not been adhered to. That is, institution can also grade arbitrators like, "He is too lazy. बहुत देर करते हैं ये We will not grade him well." Therefore, some degree of benign regulation will be there by the statutory body upon the performance of arbitrators. The second thing is, and I personally took interest in that, India's arbitration eco-system is changing. Therefore, I was very keen that judges are all right, but we must have good arbitrators from diversified fields. Sir, for handling the telecom and IT portfolio, we need bigger dispute centres in these areas. There must be proper technical experts, IT giants, CEOs, who can work as arbitrators, decide on, say, Intellectual property, law of patent, etc. Therefore, experts in these fields should also be there. Secondly, Sir, I also felt that we have very good

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

civil servants, who have been finance secretaries, who have been banking secretaries. Why can't their services be taken into account to facilitate India as a good hub of arbitration? That is the eco-system which we have sought to amend in this. The second is, time-frame has been indicated. You must complete the claim and defence within six months and the arbitrator must complete the proceedings in twelve months. Sir, under 29A, another provision is there that if an arbitrator does not complete within that time, he will also be penalised in his fee, and in the event if he does before the time prescribed, he will be given incentive in his fee. That scenario is already there. Lastly, Sir, this whole training of lawyers, quality of arbitrators, training of arbitrators are all issues which the Arbitration Council of India must also consider. Sir, the whole idea was that arbitration in India must get proper encouragement. Sir, a question arose when I was framing this law that about 36 institutions are there in India, but there are areas also when there is no institution of arbitration. How to go about that? We have made a provision that in areas where there is no institution delivering arbitration proceeding, then the Chief Justice of the High Court will keep a panel of arbitrators from which you can choose. They will be like institutions which will keep on changing from time to time depending on performance unless the institution also comes there. This is, Sir, by and large the eco-system as far as the first particular part is concerned. There was one provision about Section 26A of the Amendment Act. It will come retrospectively or prospectively! There was a dispute in law. We have clarified that. It shall now only be prospectively. Old law shall be covered by the old law of arbitration before the 2015 Amendment. This is the eco-system of the main Amendment. If more issues are raised, I will reply to that in my reply subsequently. What is the second one? This is ICADR (Indian Council for Alternative Dispute Resolution). Sir, it is a very sorry state of affairs which I wish to share with this House. The Government of India had given ₹ 30 crores, including land. This body, which has 700 members, did only 55 arbitrations in 27 years and that too not all of them completed. In the last three years, two or three arbitrations were going on, but yes, lots of jet-setting was happening in seminars etc. Beyond this, I have nothing more to say. Therefore, we want that body – not the body, Sir, the Centre, because the body remains the Society, nothing to do about that – to develop as the New Delhi Centre of Arbitration, as an institution of national eminence, because Srikrishna Committee Report has said that this centre should be promoted as a centre of national eminence. Therefore, we are very keen that the New Delhi Centre of Arbitration should develop as a proper centre of national eminence because the centres are being watched globally as to what their performance is. Therefore, to make this body professionally competent, what we are

doing here is this. Here, it is to be headed either by a retired Supreme Court Judge or a retired High Court Judge or an eminent arbitration professional. And, then, you will have representatives from law, finance, etc. Again, this body will set up, will make a catalogue of arbitrators, give them training to make the NCDAR a properly professional body. I am very keen – and we will have a very expert CEO also – because, of late, Sukhendu babu and my other friends who are dealing with law will know it that a lot of Indian arbitration is happening in Singapore, a lot of this is happening in London. I have no objection to anyone going outside. But, what is important is, Sir, India has got some of the finest judges, some of the finest legal minds. So, why should the cases of India go outside? It is a matter of great surprise. The problem was lack of good institutional arbitration. And, my vision is, I am sure the House will appreciate, the sheer quality and stent of arbitration proceeding in India is so overpowering that if they are able to develop a good eco system, we will have a new bar of arbitrators; we will have new teachers, teaching arbitration, in India in a more focussed manner. And, this whole thing would develop as a very powerful instrument of alternative dispute resolution mechanism. These are the basic nuances that we have taken, based upon the recommendation of a very high-powered committee. I am sure the House will appreciate this. And, I am willing to hear their views as elaborately as possible. But, surely, these two legislations are the order of the day to take India forward.

Thank you.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the two Bills – the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019, and the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019 – are being discussed together. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, the hon. Minister has already explained the purpose and the objectives. And, that's there in the memorandum also, which is a part of the Bill that has been moved. There cannot be two views when it comes to improving arbitration, infrastructure, and the entire eco system in our country. Being one of the largest economies – the sixth largest or the seventh largest, to be precise – it is important for India to create that eco system to re-assure the foreign investors, domestic investors and all those who are engaged in the commercial exercise for the expeditious settlement of the commercial disputes. The efforts, which have been made for over decades by the Governments, corporations, and legal profession, trying for improving the entire system ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, if there is so much of noise right in front of me, it will be impossible to speak. There has to be some order, please. But, all these

[Shri Anand Sharma]

efforts have met with failure. The Minister, I am sure, is conscious of it. Why? Is it because of the inadequate infrastructure facilities for arbitration, the uncertainty of laws, unconscionable delays and ambiguous judgments? That is a fact. Various Governments have tried it. It is not a question of the present Government bringing forward these Bills. In the past also, efforts were made to improve the laws, but the desired results were never achieved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: सुखेन्दु बाबू, कृपया बहस चलने दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बात बाद में हो सकती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I think, you should resolve if they have some issue.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I am walking out of the House.

(At this stage the hon. Member left the Chamber)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No; this issue should be resolved. If he has some issue, that issue must be resolved. ...*(Interruptions)*.. There is some dispute somewhere.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is regarding some time mechanism. They are correcting it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Here also, arbitration required! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anandji, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You have brought forward the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019. The Minister has explained the reasons as to why the alternative centre has not succeeded. The Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism has been there for decades or a number of years, as the hon. Minister has said. Well, there are many observations on that, in addition to the observations made by the hon. Minister, that it, actually, did not take off due to the Government's obduracy as well as the fact that the initial law had some lacunae; I will concede to that. But when it comes to the arbitration award, there is a real issue here, that the Government is the biggest litigator. What has happened, Sir? It is a matter of fact that whenever the arbitration awards go against the Government or a PSU – in recent memory, they have been big ones – whether it is the ONGC-Reliance or Tata-DOCOMO, it is the Government which then litigates and goes to the court. So, one has to be very fair and objective when it comes to the reasons or the factors that have led to the situation, or the failure even of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism. Internationally, the Governments keep away when it comes to arbitration. It is a good intention

that you want India to be the international hub and why not. The Minister referred to London and Singapore. Yes! even our own entities, our PSUs or our corporates, then, finally have to go there or it is in-built in the Memoranda of Understanding or the Agreements or the Investors' Agreements as to which the place of arbitration will be. Now, that is again an issue, which I want to draw hon. Minister's attention to, because this is not something which has been addressed in the Bill, which you have brought. You are referring to 'place.' Now, there are many judgments even of our own Supreme Court and many judgments of courts of other countries, on this particular matter. Even Singapore has realized; that is why they are moving away from it. That, once you used the word 'place', then, it is the application of the laws of that country. So, whether it should be 'place' or the 'seat of arbitration', that is what is being internationally discussed and debated for long. And, if you are going to bring about a qualitative change and improvement, you need to address this issue so that what you give actually is better or equivalent to what is being offered by the International Arbitration Centre which the hon. Minister referred to. I am afraid, it is found wanting there. The Minister referred to the Srikrishna Report. I would like to ask what prevented the Government to accept the recommendations in full. You have accepted, Sir, but there are some important recommendations that you have excluded. There is an undefined scope, and that is a bad law. The scope of the powers of the Arbitration Council of India, you have not at all defined. Who will make? And the words which are used are that the ACI will make policies. Policies are not made by the Arbitration Council. You had to define the scope. Rules can be framed thereafter but the scope cannot be left undefined and this may pose, I am afraid, practical problems and defeat the very purpose of the Bill. It also does not address the real possibility of delays in completing the arbitration since it proposes a 'twelve-month' period would now begin from the completion of the proceedings and not from the date of reference. So, it is after the completion of the pleadings, which may take time; and there has to be a time-limit. That time-limit is there. Earlier it was not there. We will support whatsoever is the positive thing. But is that 'twelve month' upon the completion of pleadings 'good time'? It is because delays are something which investors, Governments, corporates and any institution which is engaged would avoid but that will add to delays. What is equally intriguing is that the international arbitration has been excluded from the time-limit. Why? The Minister needs to educate the House about that because most of the arbitrations, not all which involve the Government of India or the PSUs, concerning Indian corporate entities or the foreign investors happen to be international in nature, in character. So, if you want to become an attractive hub, as a country, for these dispute resolutions or arbitration, then why not have some kind of a defined time-frame?

[Shri Anand Sharma]

Sir, there are many issues which we have when it comes to the arbitration in this country. There is no reservoir of professionals, trained professionals in the art of arbitration in India. Now the Bill says that they will create an academy, they will try to train people but, as of now, there is a dearth and that is why the choice falls on retired Judges, as the Minister himself said, and the fact is, with due respect, that when it comes to the Alternate Dispute Resolution Centre, the hon. Supreme Court has itself been very keen and rightly so, but, at the same time, there are certain observations there that you have no other choice but retired Judges or retired Civil Servants. Once you have trained professionals, you will inspire more trust and confidence of the investors. The Supreme Court itself has made, in fact, a negative observation on engaging Judges. It is interesting. The Supreme Court has said that it is costly. This is not my observation. They have also said that when you appoint them — whether it was a serving Judge unhappy with someone, I have no knowledge of that — they have a tendency to drag.

Sir, it is important for arbitration to follow certain principles. To my mind, the first is that it should be time-bound, result-oriented and disciplined for India to become a hub of international arbitration. I have already commented and shared my views that you should call it a seat, and not a place, because of the international litigations that take place. The second is, respecting the sanctity of the contracts and honouring the awards which are vital to becoming an arbitration hub. For that the mindset has to be one of compliance. We do not have that mindset of compliance. Once the arbitration award comes, the litigation process starts, and given the pendency of cases in the hon. Courts, there are more delays. Now, you cannot bind the hon. Courts, whether it is the Supreme Court or the High Courts, and say that they have to arbitrate in a time-bound manner. We have now put a time-limit. The proceedings are time-bound and they have said here that that shall happen. The Minister needs to explain that because we have a long history of Governments challenging the awards. It is the biggest litigator. The Government would happily say that it should be time-bound, but then the Government would also become the litigator and challenge every possible award which goes against it. That mindset will take a while to change. The third issue is independent and expert arbitrators. They are much needed. And there has to be stability, commercial certainty and also upholding the sanctity of the awards that are made.

Sir, as I said right in the beginning, the Government should, at least, assure all concerned stakeholders that there would not be too much controlling or interfering when it comes to such dispute resolution arbitration. Does this Bill do that? I am

afraid, it does not. The hon. Minister referred to Clause 26, which is about the operation, and which says that it would not apply to past cases. Sir, there is a reason, and we would be grateful if the Minister explains that. Is it that many PSUs heavily lost in arbitration awards and thereafter, this issue was taken up, on the petitions, by the Government, to bring in a new clause? There are certain observations of the Bombay High Court on that that you exclude past cases, those cases on which there have been serious challenges made. Now, since they are observations of the High Court which have not been overruled, particularly about this clause, that it would not apply to the old arbitration, I would say that unless and until this is clarified today, it would make a mockery of the arbitration process. It would also deny the Indian industry tens of thousands of crores that they have won in arbitration awards. So, is there any justification or would the Government do a re-think on this? The third is, you have a Chairperson who is again a Government appointee. This is a problem. You create a mechanism; you want to be an international hub; you want everybody to come to you for arbitration, but you have a totally Government-controlled and dominated Arbitration Council of India which is being set up. Who are all these? Yes, we understand that hon. Judges will be there because you don't have the trained people. The Arbitration Council consists of 'a person, who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or Chief Justice of a High Court or a Judge of a High Court or an eminent person having special knowledge'. Fine! 'An eminent arbitration practitioner having substantial knowledge', we have no objection to that. 'An eminent academician having experience', good luck! It is a positive thinking and I would support that. But then, Sir, it goes on and brings in three Secretaries to the Government of India, that is, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Legal Affairs, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Expenditure and the Chief Executive Officer who will be a Member-Secretary, *ex officio*. So, there are three serving Government Secretaries which you bring in. How would you reassure the international community, commercial entities and professionals about the fairness of your processes where the Government of India being the biggest litigator will have hands-off approach when it comes to arbitration proceedings? If you pack it with the Government nominees — I am not talking or referring to the retired Judges or Chief Justice or experts alone — you need to have a re-think there and no purpose is going to be served by merely having this Bill, bringing in changes or amendments. The last Amendment Bill was in 2015. While supporting the Bill in principle, I would tell the Government and the hon. Minister that there is always space and scope for improvement. If it is a step forward, then, do it in a manner that sends a message which resonates with the stakeholders and not otherwise. Thank you.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the two Bills. The first Bill is on amending the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the second is on setting up a new centre called the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre. Sir, these are two great steps. These are exactly in line with our Prime Minister's vision of simplifying the whole legal system and strengthening the institutions and, wherever there are no institutions, creating the institutions. Sir, the first Bill to amend the Act of 1996 is a very welcome step in which an institutional framework is getting created. As hon. Minister said, an ecosystem is getting created. I would like to strengthen that point and say that 'yes', it is an institutional framework. I thank my senior colleague, Shri Anand Sharma, for very pertinent points he has raised and I am sure that hon. Minister would like to address those points. What I would like to speak in this House is based on my personal experience. I had the fortunate privilege of working on very complex international contracts having multiple jurisdictions and having multiple challenges of different countries. For example, today's economy has become very, very complex. Let's take the simple case of an aircraft door. A simple aircraft door — which looks like a door; which is opened — has as many as 500 parts. Where do these parts come from? Certain things will come from Taiwan, some of the things will come from the US, some will come from China, etc. It is a very, very complex international commercial scenario. Such international and such a complex scenario in which there are multiple stakeholders, definitely requires a mechanism which is very flexible. Our courts and our entire legal system is bound by a particular law, bound by a particular tradition, which does not have the flexibility which is required in commercial disputes. I am glad that everybody agrees that in principle, there is absolutely no disagreement on the way forward. Yes, we need arbitration; we need a very strong framework for arbitration. This particular Bill is a very good step; it is a very welcome step and there would be many more steps I hope in the process of strengthening this ecosystem. Sir, one of the most prominent Arbitration Centres was set up in London way back in 1892. It is evolved in a way where we can learn a lot from the international best practices. All the other subsequent Arbitration Centres like the Singapore Centre, the Tokyo Centre, the Shanghai Centre, the New York Centre, the Zurich Centre, have basically followed what was learnt in the London Centre. What are these international best practices? What I would like to submit, Sir, is that many of these points have actually been included in this new Bill. That is the welcome step. First and foremost is the setting up of an independent body which will basically regulate, which would create the whole framework. That is the purpose of setting up the Arbitration Council of India. It is a self-regulating

body; it is an independent body. This body will be looking at who should be the arbitrators. This body will look at what should be the regulations; what should be the process followed. This is a very, very welcome step. I would recommend to the hon. Minister, Sir, take this to the next level. This is a great first step, second step, make it totally independent. I echo Mr. Sharma's point that definitely they should not have any Government officer serving in it. This should be the next step which we should take forward. This should be totally independent. Then only the international investors or even the domestic investors will have the real confidence in this body. Sir, the second and most important point is, who should be the arbitrators. Internationally, if you look at it, the arbitration community basically comes from domain experts. This is a norm which is followed everywhere. Today, if you ask the chair of the arbitration seat, what is the difference between MMBTU and MMSCFD; if you would have explained that, then I don't think that the judgment or the award would ever be really in line with what the dispute needs. That is why, getting the domain experts who understand this subject deeply and who understand the commercial aspect of this subject, is a very important thing. This Act addresses that point and creates a panel of arbitrators, who would be impartial, who would have experience and knowledge. The third thing I would like to recommend to the hon. Minister is that they should be willing to devote time. It is not a question of setting up a legal bar at a point of time. It is more important that we should have people who are willing to devote time to the subject. Today, for example, if I understand a couple of subjects and if I have to be an arbitrator in those subjects, I should be willing to put enough time and effort in that particular solving subject, the commercial dispute, to be able to do justice to it. So, that is, internationally the three criteria, which are used are domain knowledge, impartiality and willingness; actually, written willingness is taken, 'Yes, I am willing to devote 72 hours per week, per month on this particular subject'. That kind of...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, time and name of Member is not reflecting on the screen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is a new Member. स्क्रीन पर इसलिए reflect नहीं कर रहा है, क्योंकि वे नए सदस्य हैं और अभी बहुत सारे नए सदस्यों के नाम सूची में नहीं आए हैं।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): He is not a new Member. He spoke very well the other day. His name should be reflected on the screen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. Hon. Member, please continue.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: The second important point which has been brought in this Bill is accreditation of arbitrators. That is a very, very important fact. Today, Sir, if we go by this system, why has this system failed? This system has failed because we had to actually file an application in the High Court or the Supreme Court to set up the panel of arbitrators. That is not the way the world works. All over the world, the basic clause regarding arbitration is kept in the contract itself. So, that is one more recommendation I would like to make to the hon. Minister that we need to amend the Indian Contract Act. That is the Contract Act of more than 100 years legacy. One way to see it is that yes, it has stood the test of time. The second way to see it is that it has really fallen behind the way the world has moved. So, in that way, we need to amend the Indian Contract Act and have the institutional framework of arbitration within that Act itself.

Sir, one very important aspect, which I would like to highlight before all the hon. Members, through you, is the confidentiality of the commercial contracts. Today, if you look at the global scenario, Tokyo is a very important arbitration centre, but it has practically failed. Why has it failed? It has failed because they put every arbitration award in the public domain, whereas in case of any commercial contract, people would like to keep it very, very confidential. There are technical aspects, there are IP rights aspects, there are pricing aspects which people don't want to disclose, and which is very fair. That is the way the world commerce works. So, I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has brought in this clause of confidentiality in this Bill. This is definitely going to be a defining factor in making our arbitration successful.

There is a very important point about having electronic depository. This is very important today in the global commerce. In fact, at one point of time, in my team, there were people from five nationalities, speaking five different languages. So, it is very difficult to manage to bring everybody on the same page. So, having an electronic depository is a very welcome step. This must be supported and this should be augmented by bringing in video conferencing as a very established mode of arbitration process. That would be another recommendation that I would like to make to the hon. Minister.

Sir, today, Mumbai is a well-established centre of international arbitration, and with this Act coming into force, Delhi will also become a very important centre. Today, Sir, the way Indian economy is growing, 2.7 trillion dollars, our commercial complexity requires arbitration centres in many more cities. In Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, in all the cities, we really need smaller arbitration centres which should be self-governed and self-funded. I frankly don't feel that the Government

of India should spend even one rupee on any arbitration centre. It should be and it can be, and internationally, it is a self-funded and self-governed body. Today, there must be about 40-45 lakh commercial disputes in the country, which are of large sums. Even if we charge a small fee of ₹ 4 or 5 lakh per arbitration, it can really fund the entire arbitration process.

Sir, I would like to conclude thanking the Government for this excellent initiative. I would just like to touch one more point that Mr. Anand Sharma mentioned regarding the seat of arbitration and the governing law. It is a very complex matter. There are arbitration centres which have actually been able to resolve it in a very nice way. I have a personal experience of actually having one arbitration matter in which the seat was Singapore, but the laws were the laws of England. So, that kind of a system is available in the world, and if we can just replicate those best practices, it would be a great thing that will help because today, in the contracts, we actually define which governing laws would be there defining the contract. It need not be the laws of India, or it need not be the laws of one particular place. We can today define the laws of Japan, or laws of any particular country as the governing laws. So, this is a very important point. We should definitely take it as the next iteration.

I would now like to conclude. This is a great step forward and definitely, this is going to ease the way we do our commercial transactions. This will definitely reduce the load on the courts, which is badly needed. We have more than three crore cases pending in the courts. This will be a great welcome step and I request the House to unanimously support this step and definitely take this Bill forward. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, कुछ नए सदस्य आए हैं, उनके sitting arrangement has to come from the parties. वे सारे नहीं आए हैं, इसलिए उनके नाम reflect नहीं हो रहे हैं। Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the hon. Law Minister has moved two very important Bills. I welcome both the Bills. But, 'modern God is success', every Indian is loving the litigation. Sir, whether it is a good case or a bad case, it is immaterial. To my limited experience as a practising lawyer, the common thinking is that we must win the case.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We have appeared together in many cases in the Madras High Court and in the hon. Supreme Court.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Our hon. Law Minister has helped me and taught me the law. I must acknowledge this fact. He is very brilliant and also magnanimous. He has accommodated to the extent maximum possible.

Sir, 'modern God is success'. In the Indian context, every litigant wants to win the case. This is the whole problem. But arbitration process is defined as consensual, neutral, binding, pervade and enforceable and also faster and less expensive. Another method of disposal of disputes is called alternative dispute resolution, namely, arbitration. Now, arbitration is not possible in sensitive issues. I do not want to say as to what a sensitive issue is. Even the hon. Supreme Court has appointed well-known arbitration professionals, but the result is yet to come. Sir, that is why, I am telling that in Indian context, sensitive issues cannot be settled by way of arbitration or conciliation or any other method, but only by way of adjudication. A new kind of arbitration called the investment arbitration is now very, very popular because our economy is depending upon investment from abroad, subject to correction. In investment arbitration, the foreign investors exploit the State Governments to accept an arbitration. It is rightly pointed out by our senior Member, Mr. Anand Sharma that in Tata Docomo case and in other cases, this has happened. But, according to my understanding, kindly correct me, if I am wrong, the foreign companies are exploiting India legally or otherwise. We are being exploited not only by East India Company but also by the latest new companies. Sir, apart from 'the Fourth Estate', 'the Fifth Estate' has also come in place. A book is also published. Sir, the technological giants are taking over the democracy also. So, now my humble submission would be that the process of arbitration is good, provided both parties must agree to it and also it is a welcome feature because there is going to be a selection of the arbitrators. If we talk about domain knowledge, as our new Member has said about domain expertise, a person who is well-versed in a particular field can be nominated as an arbitrator, and expected to discharge his duties independently, without any bias. Sir, now everywhere is bias. The recent example is the Jadhav case, where Pakistan member dissented. After all, we all are human beings. But, the welcome features in these two Bills are that the Arbitration Council is a must. Then, only we can develop this dispute resolving process. Another Member also mentioned some issue. I would like to draw attention to this aspect. I thank the hon. Law Minister because there is a provision in Clause 4(2) which states, "The head office of the Centre shall be at New Delhi and it may with the previous approval of the Central Government, establish branches at other places in India and abroad." So, the Central Government can establish the International Arbitration Centre in Chennai, Kolkata or Mumbai and also in Singapore or anywhere. There is a provision to that effect, for which I thank the Law Minister. There are many good features in this Bill. There may be one or two shortcomings which, over a period of time, can be rectified in due course.

In the end, I welcome the Bill and I thank the hon. Law Minister for bringing these two Bills. Thank you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, first of all, I condemn the way both these Bills have been brought before the House without the scrutiny of the Standing Committee or the Select Committee of the Parliament. Sir, the Government is repeatedly bulldozing the Parliamentary practices so far maintained by this House and the other House.

Secondly, Sir, I oppose both the Bills because according to me, both the Bills are draconian Bills as there is no reasonable nexus between the objectives of the Bill which have been mentioned here and the provisions of the Bill. That way, it is totally draconian.

In the morning, I requested the hon. Chairman that some time should be extended because these are crucial Bills. For those who do not understand arbitration, this is Alternative Dispute Redressal Mechanism, and, it is not a coffee machine that someone will push the button and coffee will come; it is something more than that.

I was given to understand that time will be extended. I requested again at 2'o clock. One Member, Shri Bhupender Yadav from the Ruling Party, agreed for extending the time. From the main Opposition, Shri Anand Sharma also agreed but, unfortunately, the Minister objected.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No, I did not.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Anyway, he has the right to object. *...(Interruptions)...* 'Later' means what? After 6 o'clock, it will be considered! That way, those who will be speaking before 6 o'clock, their cases will not be considered, and, those who will be speaking after 6 o'clock, their cases will be considered. That is the outcome. Anyway, admitted, accepted. But both the Bills are draconian.

Let me first talk about the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre. What does the objective of Bill mentions? It says, "to provide for the establishment and incorporation of New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration" but nothing in this Bill reflects that it will be independent and autonomous. I am coming to that. But before that, let me tell you the short background of this Bill as to why this Bill has been brought.

On 2nd March, 2019, the Government of India promulgated Ordinance for setting up the New Delhi Arbitration Centre, and, on the same day, Joint Secretary and Legal

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Advisor of the Law Ministry was appointed the custodian of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, in short, ICADR, which was taken over by the Government, even without any consultation with the Chief Justice of India, who was the Chairman of the ICADR, on the same day, the day Ordinance was promulgated. My question is: why are you in a hurry? The Ordinance was challenged before the High Court and the appointment of the custodian was stayed. The Government, thereafter, filed the Review Petition and the stay, which was earlier granted, was vacated on the 16th May. The case is listed for further hearing on 25th July, which is yet to come, and, the Government has no patience to wait for the outcome of the judicial proceedings. This Government has no respect for the judiciary, and, it has been established again. This is the hurry. What will the court say, they do not know but they are in a hurry. There is another angle.

The learned counsel appearing on behalf of the Government contended before the Court that we have committed before the World Bank that by 19th May, we shall come out with some positive results. It was regarding Ease of Doing Business which includes arbitral institution. So, this Government is dictated upon by the World Bank. That is the main reason, and that is the reason for hurry. The Government speaks about Srikrishna Committee. The Minister was telling us so many things about Srikrishna Committee. But so far as the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill is concerned, two eminent Members of that Srikrishna Committee, Justice S. Ravindra Bhat, former Judge of the Delhi High Court, and Mr. K.K. Venugopal, Attorney General of India, disassociated themselves from this part of the Report when this New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Report was being finalized. They disassociated themselves from it. I want to know the reasons for their disassociation. The Government must speak out.

I now come to Clause 5 of the Bill. It says that the Centre shall consist of the following Members:- (a) a person, who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Judge of a High Court or an eminent person, having special knowledge and experience in the conduct or administration of arbitration; (b) two eminent persons having substantial knowledge and experience in institutional arbitration; (c) one representative from commerce and industry; (d) Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs; and (e) one Financial Adviser nominated by the Department of Expenditure. And all of them will be appointed by the Government. Will they be independent? Will they be neutral? This is the question. The investors, from inside or outside, who prefer arbitration proceedings whether they will prefer this New Delhi Arbitration Centre or London Arbitral Tribunal or Hong Kong or for that matter Singapore or even

Stockholm. They will not come to New Delhi. This is an eyewash. It is just to fulfill the commitment before the World Bank and to grab the property and infrastructure of the ICADR which is led by the hon. Chief Justice of India. That has been taken over. It is essentially a Government of India Arbitration Centre. Better than naming it New Delhi International Arbitration Centre, you can call it a Government of India Arbitration Centre. There will not be any ambiguity left thereafter because it will be totally manned, managed and controlled by the Government. Where is the investor-friendly procedural framework? Where is the transparent process for appointment and removal of the Members? If the Bill in the present form is passed, the independence and credibility of the institution shall be compromised once and for all.

Sir, now I come to the second Bill. I will abide by your direction and time. The Srikrishna Committee recommended constitution of an independent body, which is in the objective but not in the provisions, which will provide recommendations and guidelines for growth of institutional arbitration in India. I am talking about the second Bill. The key concern is that it is not independent. That is the major concern. The Arbitration Council of India as proposed under the Bill consists of only individuals nominated by the Central Government or *ex officio* Members. The Government is the biggest litigator in India. What was the suggestion of the Srikrishna Committee? All the time you refer to Srikrishna Committee as a High Power Committee. What was its suggestion? Let us look at the recommendations of the Srikrishna Committee. The Srikrishna Committee provided that a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India or a High Court, who has substantial experience dealing with arbitration matters or has acted as an arbitrator, nominated by the Chief Justice of India, will be a member of the Governing Body of the Arbitration Council. That is the first recommendation of the Srikrishna Committee. Second one was an 'eminent counsel', not eminent persons of Government's choice or Minister's choice, having substantial knowledge and experience in institutional arbitration, both international and domestic, nominated by the Central Government. That means, Government could nominate only an experienced eminent counsel having special knowledge in domestic and international arbitration. But, what does this Bill say? This Bill says that the Council shall consist of following members. A retired Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court is all right. Then, it says, 'an eminent person'. 'An eminent counsel' has been replaced by the Government with 'an eminent person'. An eminent person with special knowledge will be there. So, the Government has not accepted the recommendation of the Srikrishna Committee. It is a total departure from the recommendations of the Srikrishna Committee. The very first provision says

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that. It is crystal clear. Nobody can deny that. Then, clause 43C(1)(b) provides for 'an eminent arbitration practitioner'. But, in the first one, the Bill has provided that.

Now, there is a provision that the Secretary to the Government of India will be the *ex officio* member. Okay, all right. There is no problem. But, proviso to clause 43C(2) says, "Provided that no Chairperson or Member, other than *ex officio* Member, shall hold office as such after he has attained the age of seventy years in the case of Chairperson and sixty-seven years in the case of Member." So, *ex officio* member can continue up to 70 years and others up to 67 years. And who is the *ex officio* member? *Ex officio* member is the Secretary. He can also be the Chairperson. It is not that he will continue as a member. He can also be the Chairperson because in the definition clause, member includes the Chairperson. So, we have been befooled. We have been befooled because all the time the Srikrishna Committee is mentioned.

Sir, now, my point is, a Government body that regulates arbitrators and arbitration is antithetical to the very concept of arbitration. Is it a fact or not? Once upon a time, I was a legal practitioner, not nowadays. Sitting under a banyan tree, I used to practise, not like the hon. Law Minister or other senior Members, who are lawyers. So, a Government body that regulates arbitrators and arbitration is antithetical to the very concept of arbitration and, for that reason, has no precedent in any arbitration-friendly jurisdiction. India will be the only exception if this Bill is passed. Further, in a country where the Government is the biggest litigant, it cannot act as a supervisor over the very arbitrators who are hearing cases against the Government. There is a clear conflict of interest where an arbitrator is hearing a dispute involving the Government if a body appointed by the Government will also proceed to review grading of the arbitrators, as has been envisaged in this Bill. Therefore, Sir, I strongly oppose this Bill.

Sir, the date of completion of pleadings is not clearly an identifiable date in all circumstances. For instance, where there is need for preliminary order on jurisdiction or where proceedings are bifurcated for other reasons or where a counter-claim is filed or where a party amends its pleadings, there is uncertainty. Second, an exemption for international commercial arbitration; there is a time-limit for the domestic arbitration but for the international arbitration, there is no time-limit. So, that will be an arbitration unto death. So far as international arbitration is concerned, that will be the arbitration unto death but so far as domestic arbitration is concerned, there is a time-limit. That too is very impractical.

Sir, finally, the Bill wishes to define the proceedings to which the amendments

introduced on 23rd October, 2015 will apply. In doing so, the Bill seeks to overturn a recent decision of the Supreme Court, that is, in the case of BCCI vs. Kochi Cricket Private Limited. We expected that following the Supreme Court ruling, the Government will pay a serious attention to the judgement and accordingly the Bill will be changed. It has not been done.

Again, I say that this Government has uncanny respect for the Supreme Court or the High Court or the judiciary as a whole and this Bill, according to me, is a draconian Bill. In protest against the way the Bill has been brought in this House without a scrutiny of the Parliamentary Committee, we stage a walk-out.

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

महोदय, सरकार यह कानूनी बिल लेकर आई है कि यहाँ दिल्ली में एक International Arbitration Centre खड़ा हो, ताकि arbitration के लिए institutional redressal system को organized way में किया जा सके, जिससे कि फर्क पड़े। सर, अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कुछ सवाल उठाए हैं, उनको देखते हुए मैं कहूँगा कि भारतवर्ष की अदालतों में मुकदमों की जो संख्या है और उनका जो disposal rate, conviction rate है, उसकी बड़ी चिंताजनक परिस्थिति है। अभी कुछ समय पहले जस्टिस काटजू ने और जस्टिस मनु बरवाला जी ने इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि हिंदुस्तान का जो judicial system है, वह इस बोझ से चरमरा रहा है। अगर इसे redress नहीं किया गया, तो हिंदुस्तान की जनता पूरी न्यायिक प्रणाली से अपना विश्वास खो बैठेगी।

महोदय, पूरी दुनिया में, जहाँ कहीं भी इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ सामने आई हैं कि अदालतों पर मुकदमों का बोझ बढ़ा है, वहाँ उन्होंने जो महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं, उनमें से एक कदम यह है कि arbitration के माध्यम से मुकदमों की तादाद को कम किया जाए और उन्हें सुलझाया जाए।

सर, मैं यहाँ पर यह उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में यह सिस्टम अंग्रेजों के आने से पहले भी था कि आपस में लेन-देन होते थे। यदि आपसी विवाद होते थे, खास तौर पर आर्थिक विवाद, तो उनको संभालने के लिए एक *ad hoc* किस्म का सिस्टम काम करता था, जिसके माध्यम से सामाजिक स्तर पर लोगों के मामले सुलझाए जाते थे। इसकी जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है, वह यह है कि जो निर्णय होते थे, वे लोगों पर बाध्यकारी होते थे।

महोदय, हम लोगों ने देखा है कि हमारे यहाँ पर कई समुदाय हैं। मैंने विशेष तौर पर जाटों के यहाँ देखा है कि उनके यहाँ जब भी पंचायती फैसले होते हैं, उनके यहाँ आर्थिक मामलों की पंचायतें भी होती हैं, उन फैसलों का अनुपालन कराने के लिए उनके पास अपने mechanism होते हैं। यहाँ इसमें दिक्कत यह है कि जब हमारे यहाँ पर मुकदमों के फैसले होते हैं, तो उनका अनुपालन कराने के लिए जो हमारी मशीनरी है, कार्यपालिका है — चूंकि judiciary इसको अपने आप नहीं कर सकती, उसको कार्यपालिका के माध्यम से ही जो भी डिजीजन्स होते हैं, उनको

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फॉलो कराना होता है, उसमें उनके सामने बहुत दिक्कतें होती हैं। हमारी जो प्रणाली है, जो उन जजमेंट्स को रिजल्ट्स के लिए डिलिवर करती है, उसमें भी बहुत सवाल हैं।

महोदय, जस्टिस श्रीकृष्ण जी का कमीशन बैठाया गया था। इसके बारे में अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता कह रहे थे कि उन्होंने जो recommendations दी, उन recommendations को as such गवर्नमेंट ने पता नहीं क्यों follow नहीं किया है? ऐसे ही कुछ कारण रहे होंगे कि उसके जो सहयोगी जजेज थे, उन्होंने अपने आपको उससे अलग कर लिया। लेकिन यह भी उतना ही बड़ा तथ्य है कि institutional arbitration को एक न्यायिक समाधान के तौर पर विकसित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है, इसमें कोई शंका नहीं है।

सर, हम लोगों ने देखा है कि कोर्ट्स में जजेज भी कम हैं, छोटे-मोटे नहीं, हजारों की तादाद में। कुछ दिन पहले इस पर भी सदन में चर्चा चल रही थी कि सरकार को विशेष संज्ञान लेकर इनको भरना चाहिए। मुकदमे के निस्तारण की जो गति है, इस पूरी प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाने में जितनी भी agencies involved होती हैं, उनकी जो efficiency है, उनका जो काम करने का तरीका है, मुझे लगता है कि उसको भी बहुत गौर से देखा जाना चाहिए।

सर, हिन्दुस्तान में एक नई अर्थव्यवस्था रूप ले रही है, लोगों की आमदनियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। मुझे कभी-कभी शंका होती है, हालाँकि यहाँ arbitration के systems चल रहे थे, कोर्ट्स के अन्दर भी मुकदमे जा रहे थे, लेकिन जनसामान्य के स्तर पर मैंने देखा है कि व्यापार करने वालों का जब कहीं कोई पैसा फँसता है, तो सामान्यतया वे कोर्ट में arbitration में नहीं जाते हैं, वे इलाके के किसी दबंग आदमी के पास जाते हैं, उसके पैर छूते हैं और कहते हैं कि दादा, हमारा फैसला करा दीजिए। अक्सर वह दबंग आदमी अगर समझदार हुआ, तो समझदारी की बात कर देता है और अगर वह smart हुआ, तो वह deal आधे में खरीद लेता है और बाद में गुंडई से उसको achieve कर लेता है। यह कारोबार चल निकला है। मुझे लगता है कि एक बार जब हम institutional तरीके से इन समस्याओं के समाधान की दिशा में जा रहे हैं, तो स्थानीय स्तर पर ये जो परंपराएँ चल रही हैं, हमें इस बात को देखना होगा। वहाँ पर जिस टाइप का quantum of money, जो पैसा involved होता है, वह ज्यादा बड़ा नहीं होता है, 2-4-10 लाख, 20 लाख, 50 लाख जितना होता है। हम जो redressal system खड़ा करने जा रहे हैं, वह तो बड़ी deals को handle करता है, लेकिन जो छोटी-छोटी deals होती हैं, 10-20-50 लाख की, जिनमें धोखाधड़ी होने की संभावनाएँ रहती हैं, जिनमें लोग mediator के तौर पर या तो दारोगा जी को ढूँढ़ते हैं या इलाके के दबंग आदमियों को ढूँढ़ते हैं, इस चीज ने पूरे सिस्टम को नए तरीके से re-define करने का काम कर दिया है। हमें इसको भी थोड़ा सा address करना पड़ेगा। एक विश्वसनीय प्रणाली, एक आदर्श व्यवस्था, जो investment-related issues को हर स्तर पर redress कर सके, इसको हमें देखना पड़ेगा।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष, श्री तिरुची शिवा पीठासीन हुए)

सर, इस बात का भी जिक्र किया जा रहा था कि Ease of Doing Business के तहत जो बाहर की कंपनियाँ हिन्दुस्तान में आ रही हैं, अभी यहाँ जिक्र आया कि World Bank का commitment

भी था कि हमें Ease of Doing Business की rating improve करने के लिए एक redressal system बनाना है, चूंकि पूरी दुनिया के जो पूँजीपति हैं, यह उनकी जरूरत है। सर, सवाल यह है कि हमारी अपनी भी तो जरूरतें हैं। यह काम दरअसल बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिए था। मुझे लगता है कि इसके अभाव में हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था का जो विकास है, उसकी गुणात्मकता को बड़ा धक्का लगा है, चूंकि जब आदमी कहीं पैसा invest करता है और उसको पैसा वापस नहीं मिलता है, तो उसमें हताशा पैदा होती है और जो लोग इसे देखते हैं, उनको और दिक्कत होती है। आज लोगों की जो personal savings हैं, उनको उन्होंने बैंकों में रखा हुआ है, कई ने कहीं किन्हीं कंपनियों में लगाया हुआ है। सर, मेरा अपना अनुभव है, मुझे मुम्बई में कुछ बुजुर्ग लोग मिले थे, जिन्होंने कुछ खास कंपनियों में पैसा लगाया था। उन कंपनियों ने अपने commitment को honour नहीं किया, वे कंपनियाँ गायब हो गईं और SEBI, एक regulatory authority के तौर पर भी उनको उनका पैसा नहीं दिला पाई। यह उनका बहुत मेहनत का पैसा था, उनके जीवन भर की कमाई थी। अब इस टाइप के जो disputes हैं, उनको भी देखना पड़ेगा।

सर, आप जो infrastructure create करने जा रहे हैं, पूरी दुनिया में इस प्रकार का infrastructure है, मुझे लगता है कि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है और इससे हिन्दुस्तान को एक गौरवपूर्ण स्थिति प्राप्त होगी। सिंगापुर, इंग्लैंड या दूसरी countries में जहाँ कहीं भी ये बने हुए हैं, ताकि जितनी भी disputed parties हैं, उनको facilitate करने के लिए कि वे आ सकें, रुक सकें और उनको facilitate किया जा सके। और एक set up बने। वहाँ पर जो professionals available हों, कम से कम वे ऐसे लोग हों, जो अनुभवी हों और जो अपने क्षेत्र की जानकारीयाँ रखते हों। इसके साथ ही जो disputed areas हैं, वे उन domains की जानकारी भी रखते हों और बड़ी तादाद में available हों।

सर, मुझे अफसोस लगता है, शायद अभी हमारे यहाँ उतनी बड़ी तादाद में trained professionals available नहीं हैं, क्योंकि हमारे जो Law Trainina Institutes हैं या जो Law Colleges हैं, अभी तक उनमें विशेष तौर पर specialized and super-specialized arbitrators को generate करने का कोई सिस्टम नहीं है। Arbitration के लिए लोगों को कोर्ट में जाना पड़ता था और उसके बाद कोर्ट तय करता था कि फलां फलां लोग, जिनके पास तजुर्बा है, experience है, they may be retired judges or some other people, they were appointed as arbitrators. उनके साथ arbitration के काम चलते थे। दिल्ली, मुम्बई और कोलकाता जैसी कई जगहों पर Arbitration Centres खड़े हुए, लेकिन उनकी कामयाबी अभी उस स्तर तक नहीं पहुंची है, जिसको हम recommend कर सकें कि हां, ये बहुत बढ़िया हैं।

सर, मुझे लगता है कि यह जो नया कदम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं, इससे वाकई में फर्क पड़ेगा, लेकिन यह फर्क तब पड़ेगा, जब आप genuinely एक ऐसा international centre खड़ा करेंगे, जिसके ऊपर दुनिया भर के लोग और investors भरोसा कर पाएंगे।

सर, अभी इस बात का सवाल उठाया जा रहा था, अगर उसके अंदर सरकारी नियंत्रण रहेगा या कहीं से influence कर पाने की स्थिति रहेगी, तब स्थिति वैसी नहीं बन पाएगी, जैसी होनी चाहिए। अक्सर ऐसा देखा गया है कि जो arbitration centres होते हैं, उनकी मदद करने

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

के instruments के तौर पर, कुछ corporate sharks खड़े हो जाते हैं। आज की तारीख में जो कारोबार चल रहा है, वह यह चल रहा है कि कुछ बड़ी कंपनियां, जो शांतिर किस्म की कंपनियां हैं, वे अपने आप को बिजनेस के सहारे कम आगे बढ़ाती हैं, छोटी कंपनियों को swallow करके, निगल करके अपनी पूंजी को ज्यादा बढ़ाती हैं। यह amalgamation का जो सिस्टम चल रहा है, इसमें कहीं न कहीं जो judicial process है या negotiation में arbitration का जो process है, वह tool बन जाता है। यह अच्छी स्थिति नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि arbitration की जो spirit है, वह यह बतलाती है कि जो मध्यस्थ हों, उनका एक credential होना चाहिए, क्षमता होनी चाहिए। न्यायिक चरित्र वाले मध्यस्थ कम ही मिल पाते हैं।

सर, मैं आपको एक बात बता दूं, ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर जो न्याय व्यवस्था है, उसमें न्यायिक चरित्र के लोगों को जगह मिलनी चाहिए। ऐसे लोग, जो पक्षपात करने के आदि हैं, उनको इससे दूर रखना चाहिए। अब फिर हमारे सामने वही समस्या पैदा होगी, इसलिए बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर arbitration professionals की जरूरत है।

सर, एक चीज़ और भी है। Arbitration में ऊँची अदालतों का हस्तक्षेप कब होता है? तब होता है, जब कहीं न कहीं arbitration में न्याय नहीं होता या दोनों पार्टियां संतुष्ट नहीं होतीं। अगर हमारी Arbitration Council बनने के बाद भी(समय की घंटी)... I'm just finishing, Sir. Only two points more. हमारी arbitration Council बनने के बाद भी लोग कोर्ट में मूव करके जाएंगे, वह सही स्थिति नहीं होगी। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। इसका जिक्र अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता के द्वारा भी किया गया है। वहां एक judicious माहौल बनना चाहिए, ताकि जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, आदमी उसे स्वीकार करे। यह तभी होगा, जब arbitrators जिम्मेदार होंगे, जिनकी एक reputation होगी। जब आपके arbitrators की विश्वसनीयता होगी, तो हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर के ही नहीं, बाहर के arbitrators और पार्टियां भी आपके बीच आएंगी। इसलिए पूरी प्रक्रिया की जो विश्वसनीयता है, वह कायम रहनी चाहिए। इसकी speed, cost and secrecy, ये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीजें हैं। सबसे important चीज़ यह है कि time limits के साथ judicious approach भी होनी चाहिए। सर, जो सरकारी संस्थान litigant हैं, जिन्होंने मामले दायर कर रखे हैं, वहां पर नौकरशाही का जो नज़रिया है, जिसका जिक्र अभी किया जा रहा था, वह बहुत ...(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I am just closing. Last one point. सर, नौकरशाही का जो नज़रिया है, उसको देखने की जरूरत है। अगर कहीं, हमारी जो महान नौकरशाही है, वह अपने तौर-तरीकों से ही litigant बनी रही, तो वह award को follow नहीं करवा पाएगी। जो कंपनियां खुद stakeholders हैं, वे वहां पर अपील करने के लिए जाएंगी और चूंकि नौकरशाही को अपनी जान बचानी है, अपनी नौकरी बचानी है और सरकार को जवाब देना है, तो वहां सही निर्णय नहीं हो पाएगा। सरकार के तौर पर उसकी जो credibility है, वह यह है कि जो award होते हैं, सरकार उनको follow कराए। Government की जो executive capacity है, उसे भी बढ़ाना होगा। जो स्थानीय पार्टियां हैं या जो विदेशी पार्टियां हैं, जब उनके disputes

के issues आएंगे, उसके बाद जब उनको award हो जाएगा, तो उन awards का अनुपालन कराने के लिए भी आपको, जहां के वे लोग हैं, वहां की Governments के साथ special agreements करने की जरूरत भी पड़ेगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Prashanta Nanda.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. First of all, I must thank the hon. Minister for bringing these much-needed Bills, and before going into the details, I would just like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, one thing. Why were Justice Srikrishna's recommendations not accepted *in toto*? What are the recommendations that the Government chose not to include? Sir, if India wants to progress economically, if India wants to be a global leader, the disputes related to money and finance, need to be handled in a proper manner. It is for this reason that all amendments in the economic restructuring had have to happen, and it has happened today. We are seeking global investments when we stand at this position. Sir, improvement is evident upon 'ease of doing business'. But 'ease of enforcing contracts' still has not improved. By replacing the Ordinance and bringing it as a Bill, the Government is definitely attempting to make it a statutory structure. By virtue of making it a statutory structure, it would make pathway for making it as an international centre of excellence.

Sir, para 3 of the Objects and Reasons of this Bill says that, 'the International Centre for Alternative Disputes Resolution, which was set up in the year 1995, with Government funds, to promote alternate dispute resolution mechanism, has, however, not been able to achieve the objectives.' Something has gone seriously wrong. What went wrong? Where did it go wrong? Why have Indians to go to Singapore, to London, to other places, for an international arbitration? It is because despite the amendments that we have made to the Indian Arbitration Act, there continues to be too many lacunae, which the hon. Minister has already mentioned in his speech.

Sir, I commend the Government for making all-out attempts to bring 'ease of doing business' into India, and to make India an attractive hub for arbitration. But a lot more needs to be done. We are making amendments, and we are bringing laws. While practising, we are seeing that some more amendments are required to be done. So, the Bill which comes today, will become a thesis tomorrow; and the anti-thesis will come, and then, synthesis. For synthesis, you have to bring another amendment. So, the beginning is good, and the beginning is absolutely needed, and it has been done at a time when India wants to be a global power, or, it is going towards becoming a global leader. Sir, this is a policy move which will change the

[Shri Prashanta Nanda]

environment and the eco system, in which commercial litigations, and commercial developments, take place. I think, the hon. Minister, in his reply, will definitely say about Justice Srikrishna's recommendations. I support this Bill, and I think, this will definitely attract people from outside, and we will have our own position as London, as Singapore, and this will definitely take us to a newer height. Thank you.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन में प्रस्तुत दोनों बिलों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि दोनों बिल लाकर, हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे यहां Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसे मजबूत करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, इसकी शुरुआत की जा रही है, जिसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। Disputes तो चलते ही रहते हैं। किसी dispute का resolution अपने आपमें - judicial और nonjudicial दोनों होता है। Judicial side में आज आप देखें तो बहुत टाइम लगता है, बहुत कॉस्ट लगती है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि उसमें एक पक्ष जीतता है और दूसरा हारता है। कभी उसमें finality नहीं होती। उसमें वर्षों का समय लगता है। वर्तमान बिल में arbitration and mediation की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसमें कम समय लगेगा। अब दोनों पक्षों के बीच understanding के आधार पर resolution होगा। इसमें जो भी award होगा, वह बिल्कुल final होगा। दोनों पक्षों के बीच में win-win situation होगी। किसी भी पार्टी को ऐसा नहीं लगेगा कि हम हारे या जीते। जो एक्ट इस बिल के माध्यम से बनेगा, उससे अपने देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था होगी कि जितने भी यहां commercial disputes हैं, जैसा अभी हमारे एक मित्र, वैष्णव जी बता रहे थे, आप देखें कि जितने भी contracts होते हैं, मैं यहां रोड्स की बात लेता हूँ, देश में बहुत सी बड़े-बड़े रोड्स हैं, जहां काम बंद रहते हैं। उनके contract में लिखा होता है कि यदि पार्टीज के बीच कोई dispute पैदा होता है तो उसका निपटारा civil court में होगा। उसमें कहीं arbitration का प्रावधान नहीं होता। उसका result यह होता है कि contractors कई कारणों से कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं और मामले वर्षों तक लम्बित रहते हैं। उनका निस्तारण न होने के कारण हमारा विकास प्रभावित होता है। आगे चलकर cost भी बढ़ जाती है। नई प्रक्रिया लागू होने से निश्चित रूप से resolution के काम में बढ़ावा मिलेगा, विकास में भी फायदा होगा और सबसे बड़ी बात, जिसे सब लोग जानते हैं कि जो Ease of doing business है, जिसमें आज हम लोग 77वें स्थान पर हैं, अगर इसमें सुधार आएगा तो निश्चित रूप से हमारी तरक्की होगी। इसलिए ज़रूरी है, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि सबसे पहला काम है कि जो हमारा culture है, जो administration का eco system है, उसके जो हमारे तीन विंग हैं — Legislature, Executive and Judiciary — तीनों का अहम रोल होता है। यह एक्ट 1995 में बना, 2015 में उसमें एक amendment आया और अब फिर amendment आ रहा है। इस मामले में हमें हमेशा सतर्क रहना पड़ेगा कि जब भी इसे और better बनाने की जरूरत पड़े, तो हमें किसी भी प्रकार का amendment लाने में हिचकना नहीं चाहिए। हम ऐसा framework बनाना चाहते हैं, जो बिल्कुल robust हो, reliable हो और लोग समझें कि इसमें अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें जो Legislature का रोल है, उसमें भी हम पीछे न रहें। Executive के बारे में आप सब जानते हैं कि उसने व्यवस्था करनी होती है। सबसे बड़ा रोल इसमें Judiciary का है। इसमें

Judiciary का जो motto होना चाहिए — minimum उनका intervention रहे और maximum execution रहे। यह सबसे जरूरी है और हमें इस पर ध्यान देना है। जैसे कोई award हो गया, जिसकी अभी चर्चा की गई कि ऐसा हमारा mindset बने। अपने यहां mindset compliance का नहीं, बल्कि यह रहता है कि कैसे हम इसे bypass करें, इसलिए हमारा mindset बदले। कानून से आप mindset नहीं बदल सकते, इसलिए जरूरी है कि चर्चा हो। जितने इसमें stakeholders हैं, दूसरे लोग हैं, उनमें बराबर चर्चा होती रहनी चाहिए, जिससे लोगों को प्रतीत हो कि हमारे देश में जितने commercial disputes हैं, यदि उनका permanent resolution करना है तो हमारे मन में यह बात आनी चाहिए कि जो भी contracts हैं, हम सबको उसकी sanctity को मानना पड़ेगा। अगर कोई award होता है तो उसे लागू करना पड़ेगा। इस एक्ट के माध्यम से जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि जितने हमारे competent domain experts हैं, उनकी पूरी की पूरी body होगी। इसमें एक अच्छी बात यह है कि उन्हें training भी दी जाएगी, प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। इससे जितने अपने देश के और बाहर के contracts होंगे, आप देखें कि आज हमारी economy काफी बढ़ रही है। आज चारों तरफ बहुत तरह की activities हो रही हैं और अपने देश में सब तरह के domain experts हैं। अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि हमारे यहां उसकी कमी है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कोई भी फील्ड ले लीजिए, अभी नया-नया स्पेस का फील्ड है, हम लोग एक नया पीएसयू बनाने जा रहे हैं, न्यू इंडिया स्पेस लिमिटेड। आज हम उस क्षेत्र में भी जा रहे हैं, तो वहां भी हमारे पास experts की कमी है। कोई भी फील्ड हो, सबमें है, लेकिन आगे इसकी जरूरत पड़ेगी। मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इसमें ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की है, इसलिए इसमें खास करके बहुत जगह रीजनल सेंटर्स खोले जाएंगे। हम सब लोगों का यह लक्ष्य है कि हमारा हिन्दुस्तान, जो आज की तारीख में आर्थिक क्षेत्र में बहुत मजबूती के साथ बढ़ रहा है और आगे चल कर हम दुनिया की एक अच्छी economic power बनें, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हमारे यहां dispute resolution का जो mechanism हो, वह बहुत ही सशक्त हो। इसके लिए यह बहुत ही सार्थक प्रयास किया गया है। इसके साथ ही इसमें यह एक अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो भी लोग arbitration में जाएंगे, उसमें confidentiality को maintain किया जाएगा। साथ ही साथ इसमें यह भी है कि जो भी amendment हो, वह time-bound हो, यह जरूरी है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो जैसे सिविल कोर्ट में होता है कि दादा मुकदमा दायर करते हैं और पोता अभी तक मुकदमा लड़ रहा है, वही स्थिति हो जाएगी। यहां पर वह व्यवस्था नहीं चल पाएगी, क्योंकि अगर हमें commercial disputes में decision लेने हैं, तो time frame बहुत जरूरी है। इस बिल में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि 6 महीने के अंदर आपको उसको देना है, इससे निश्चित रूप से समय पर commercial disputes को निपटाने में मदद मिलेगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा, चूंकि पटना से वे आते हैं और मैं भी राजगीर से आता हूँ, इसलिए जब सब जगह सेंटर खोले जाएं, तो निश्चित रूप से पाटलिपुत्र में भी खुलना चाहिए, क्योंकि शुरु से ही वह seat of power और seat of learning रहा है। निश्चित रूप से वहां पर arbitration का काम बहुत अच्छे ढंग से होगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I support both the Bills. The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill is for the establishment of a centre of alternate dispute resolution mechanism. It is very essential and high time to bring such an

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effective institution. India, especially, is having a fast growing economy. We should have different types of establishments to solve disputes within the time limit. Our economy has, already, fully opened to the international community and as a policy the Government is promoting FDI in every corner of our economy. In this changed situation, there is ample scope for arbitration and conciliation process. Moreover, India becomes an international arbitration hub. It is a very good idea. The ICADR which was established in 1995 was a failure. The aims and objectives could not be fulfilled by this establishment. Why, Sir? A detailed examination is necessary in this matter. It had conducted 55 arbitrations within 27 years since it was set up. The need of an effective centre is the call of the day. I think the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre can fulfil the necessity of the present day. But, I would like to comment on certain Clauses in this Bill, Sir. Chapter II, Clause 5 deals with the qualification of the chairperson and members of the Centre. As per this Clause, "a person, who has been a judge of Supreme Court or a Judge of High Court or an eminent person, having a special knowledge and experience in conduct or administration of arbitration" could be appointed as chairperson. Having Supreme Court or High Court judges are very good proposals. But under the category of eminent person, anybody can be appointed as Chairman. Sir, it is very vague and not specific. Sir, it should not be a political post or political appointment. So the Chairperson post should be reserved for Supreme Court or High Court judges. The provision for the eminent person may be deleted. In order to maintain the standard and reliability of the Centre it is necessary. Another point is related to the proviso of Clause 6. The proviso deals with the upper age limit of the chairperson and members. Now, as per the proviso, the upper age limit is 70 years for the Chairman and 67 for members. It is too much. The retirement age of Supreme Court judge is 65 years. I think, here also, it should be limited to 65 years. Thank you.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you very much, Sir, for including my name. As a matter of fact, I was not a part of it. I just got up only when I saw people criticising here. I want to support the Bill, I need not repeat, because that is already there and you have already spoken about that.

I agree with Ashwiniji when he spoke about domain and a few other things. It is a very rare occasion when I am totally agreeing with a Bill of the Government.

Here, my good friend, Mr. Anand Sharma, raised a few issues. One, about the corpus of trained arbitrators not being available. The Bill talks about preparing them. All the issues, which Anandji raised, are the one that the Bill addresses. The Bill

realizes that these things are not in place, so let them be brought together. That's the Bill.

Now, let me go into a few things. Arbitration is not a new thing for us. Traditionally, we know about this. Our society knows about this since time immemorial. We have been doing arbitration right from the village level to the highest level.

Certain objections were raised here. There is a habit with us, the Opposition, when something suits us, we will say why the report of a particular committee has not been accepted. Well, another angle could be, why should it be accepted. There are always two parties to any issue. An expert comes and tells you certain things. An expert committee of a Government makes certain recommendations – I may be differing here, but you have to have a clear understanding of this – but a particular recommendation may not be feasible or useful or not acceptable. And, you have every right to reject that. Only because I have rejected a particular recommendation of an expert committee, I can't be held responsible for some wrong doing. It is the same case with the Supreme Court also. If the Supreme Court gives orders in adjudication, it is a good thing. But if it recommends a particular thing, we have every right to say 'no'. Even if they decide something, we have a right to come forward with a legislation.

My friend, Sukhendu Ray, has raised certain issues. But, before that, the hon. Minister must know this. You are trying to factor in international disputes also. In such a case, they look for a truly independent body. Government is essentially a litigant, the biggest litigant. The Government is the biggest litigant. What they expect is a body that is free of Governmental influence, Governmental control, and Governmental culture. This is what any industry or any company is bound to think. And, they are free to think so. But you have brought in the members, like the Secretaries – if they are retired, it's another matter – but the sitting or working Secretaries are brought in the international arbitration, we might be in some kind of a disadvantage in convincing others that we are independent. Except that, I have no objection. As Mr. Navaneethakrishnan said, you can create arbitration, but nonetheless it is between two parties and unless they agree, there cannot be a solution.

Therefore, I have a suggestion to make here. You should have conceptualised a National Arbitration Policy. And, this is what you are actually trying to do now. The only thing is, you have given us little details. But, this exactly was the need of the hour and you have responded to it so well. Generally, arbitration in a country would have to be coupled with promoting arbitration as a mode of dispute resolution, which is also factored in. This should include preventing the tendency of private players

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to rush to court without resorting to relevant provisions of the arbitration. What is happening today is this? Once the arbitration award comes in, failing party rushes to the court. The moment you go to court, everything is stayed. The entire work is stayed. Now, in this new Bill, you have brought in an amendment that it is not stayed, but it continues. You have answered that particular question also. To my mind, I have tried to intervene with the help of the Chairman, I could say what I feel.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): With the permission of the Chair, not with the help of the Chair.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: With the permission of the Chair, I have done it. But, the Bill is really good. There are two aspects which need to be looked into. One is the place. But even the place is not a problem. Just because 'place' is said, it does not mean, we get into same adjudication. Place the agreement that we have, makes it very clear as to the adjudication and to which place. So, that is also very clear. That is not importantly cobbled up. But, what exactly is objectionable; independence of the Arbitration Council or the arbitrator that you would try to pick up, accredited arbitrator, for international disputes. Winning their confidence is important and that confidence comes when we are able to tell than that it is truly independent body. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Dr. Rao. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, smaller parties like us are extremely happy with the Vice-Chairmen because they are liberal and sympathetic in giving time to smaller parties. Sir, we are very happy to support the Bill. I expected a smile from the hon. Law Minister, but I am not finding it. *..(Interruptions)..* The benefits of the Bill are much more than, probably, one or two infirmities, which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Law Minister. Sir, first of all, if the Bill becomes a law — because it consists of expert arbitrators — the quality of expertise will, obviously, go up. This is a plus point.

Sir, my second point is about the cost of arbitration. Since I also faced some arbitration earlier, according to me, it is prohibitively high. Now, with this, there is every possibility of the cost of arbitration coming down and I expect the hon. Law Minister to consider framing rules in this regard.

Sir, thirdly, this Bill will facilitate India becoming a hub for international and institutional arbitration. I expect international companies to come here. As it is in

the case of London and Singapore, they should choose India also as a hub of the arbitration.

Sir, the last benefit is burden on the court. As has rightly been pointed out by the hon. Law Minister, when we want arbitrators to be appointed, we need to approach the court and the court decides, with the mutual consent of the parties, the arbitrators. It will reduce the time of the courts and the burden on the courts will also come down. Sir, there are two infirmities which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Law Minister. The composition of the Board is like this. The total number including the Chairman and members is seven. The Chairman is a retired judge and there are seven other members. Three are *ex-officios*, two are experts in the field of arbitration, and others are industry and all. Who appoints this Board? It is again the Government. I really don't know why the hon. Law Minister would like to have a control over the constitution of the Board. It could have been independent, as it is in the case of London and Singapore. Sir, what I find in the Bill is that it is not only financially self-sustaining, but eventually, I expect that it will make money and give it to the Government. Now, I am coming to the next Bill, the Arbitration and Reconciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Only two minutes.

Sir, again it is, Government empowers to nominate — individuals nominated by the Central Government only, the same point what I have elaborated. There, it is seven; I think, here it is only one. Arbitration Council has been introduced as a Regulator and has been given broad powers to frame the regulation. This goes against the basic tenets of the arbitration because if I am a litigant and with the other party, both the litigants, they decide on the arbitrators. They sit and decide on the arbitrators. If they come to some sort of understanding, they go to the court and then file a petition and the court will ratify it. So, in this case, it is slightly different. 'The party decides the procedures which are comfortable to them'; that objective is lost here.

Sir, I draw the attention of the hon. Law Minister to Section 42(A) regarding the confidentiality clause. Sir, parties are to maintain confidentiality of arbitral proceedings except during the award implementation and enforcement. My question is, what about the enforcement of interim orders and their implementation?

Finally, Sir, arbitral tribunals to make award in 12 months is the law that is in force. I really don't understand why the hon. Law Minister has excluded the international commercial arbitration from the time period. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Mr. Reddy, you confined to the time, not that I was liberal. Mr. Shwait Malik.

4.00 p.m.

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): महोदय, यह जो Arbitration and Reconciliation (Amendment) Bill है और इसके साथ New Delhi International Arbitration Center Ordinance है, तो उस ऑर्डिनेन्स को लाने के लिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय विधि मंत्री, श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। इसके बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई कि यह क्यों लाया गया। मैं इसकी शुरुआत करूंगा कि यह एक नई लहर है, इस देश को सर्वव्यापी और सर्वस्पर्शी बनाने के लिए। यह पहली बार हो रहा है और हमारी सरकार, मोदी जी की सरकार कई revolutionary changes लेकर आई और उनके मंत्री लेकर आए, यह पहली बार हुआ, चाहे जी.एस.टी. हो, चाहे डिफेंस में जो रिसर्च हो रही है, Make in India, Made in India, चाहे Space Science में गवर्नमेंट की जो visionary approach है, टेक्नोलॉजी में, एग्रीकल्चर में या conceptual, जो social security में हो रहा है, social reforms... आज 70 वर्ष के बाद ये reforms हो रहे हैं। यह जो एक्ट है, if it is in London, if it is in Tokyo and if it is in Singapore, why not in India, जो इतना बड़ा देश है। आज जो यह revolutionary change आ रहा है, यह अब आ रहा है, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट की और मोदी जी की मानसिकता यह है कि यह देश सर्वोच्च होना चाहिए। यह कितनी बड़ी समस्या थी कि बिज़नेस के disputes के लिए इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर जो विकसित राष्ट्र थे, उनके लिए इतनी समस्या नहीं थी, जो विकासशील राष्ट्र हैं, developing countries के लिए बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, उनके लिए धन की समस्या भी है। वहां के उद्यमी, व्यापार करने वाले, इंडस्ट्री में जाने वाले लोगों के लिए इतना खर्चा वहन करना भी बड़ा मुश्किल है और इतनी लम्बी कानूनी प्रक्रिया... मैंने सिंगापुर में देखा है कि maximum number of cases are pending in Singapore Arbitration Centre. उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट ने सोचा कि हमारे पास इतना टैलेंट है। मुझे कष्ट हुआ, जब आनन्द जी ने कहा कि मुझे संशय है... उनको इस बारे में विश्वास नहीं है कि यह वह देश है, जहां तक्षशिला थी, यह वह देश है, जहां नालन्दा थी, यह विश्वगुरु देश था और आज इनको शक है कि यहां टैलेंट भी मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। यह मानसिकता का फर्क है हमारे विपक्ष के दोस्त और मोदी सरकार का। हमें अभी तक अपने में ही आत्मविश्वास नहीं है कि हमारे पास... हमारा टैलेंट तो सारे वर्ल्ड में जाकर काम कर रहा है। अगर बेस्ट ब्रेन किसी को माना गया है तो वह भारत का माना गया है। आज यह विश्वास न करना कि इसको हम चला भी पाएंगे... इसी संशय में 70 वर्ष बीत गए और हम कुछ नहीं कर पाए। आज सरकार ने उद्योग के लिए जो सोचा कि हमें 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स की इकोनॉमी बनना है, यह कोई स्वप्न नहीं है। पांच वर्ष पहले परिहास होता था, आज परिहास नहीं होता है। पांच वर्ष में आसमान धरती पर आया है। अगर देश ऐसे स्वप्न ले रहा है कि यह 5 लाख करोड़ डॉलर की इकोनॉमी बनेगा, तो बनेगा। आज जीएसटी, जो स्वप्न लगता था, पूरा नहीं हो रहा था, वह आज इम्प्लिमेंट हुआ है। जीएसटी काम कर रहा है। आज 'आधार' को ले लीजिए। 'आधार' को आज असली आधार मिला है - सही मायने में identification के लिए आधार बना है। गवर्नमेंट का सिंगल विंडो सिस्टम था, जो Ease of doing business है, हर चीज़ आसान हो। इतने लंबे समय के बाद Ease of doing business में हमारा 142वां स्थान था, वह जंप करता हुआ नीचे आ रहा है और हम 77वें स्थान पर हम आ गए हैं और मोदी जी कहते हैं कि बहुत जल्द हम 50 के अंदर आने वाले हैं। यह सोच है। आर्बिट्रेशन का जो इंटरनेशनल सेंटर बनने

जा रहा है, उसके अंदर जो व्यापारियों के मामले, उद्योगपतियों के मामले लंबे समय तक कोर्ट्स में लंबित रहते थे, जिनका फैसला नहीं होता था, उनके लिए छोटा और टाइम बाउंड सिस्टम आया है कि 12 महीने में निपटारा होगा और सबसे बड़ी बात रोजगार की है, जिसके ऊपर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि जो आर्बिट्रेटर्स होंगे — मैं माननीय विधि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इनकी education के लिए भी हमें काम करना होगा। यह एक नया फील्ड आ रहा है। जहां taxation lawyers हैं, जहां criminal lawyers हैं, जहां IT professionals हैं, Telecom Professionals हैं, different professionals हैं, intellectuals हैं, वहां पर आर्बिट्रेटर्स एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोफेशन बन कर आएगा और जोधन विदेशों में चला जाता था, अब विदेशों का वह धन हमारे देश में आएगा। यह सोच का फर्क है। अब चन्द्रमा दूर नहीं है। यह सोच है। मेरा यह कहना है कि वास्तव में आज बहुत कुछ होने वाला है और मैं आनन्द शर्मा जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर वे संशय न करें। भारतीय जैसे बेहतरीन ब्रेन और intellectuals कहीं पर भी नहीं हैं। आज स्किल इंडिया है, स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया है। यह सोच पहली बार आई है कि युवा को आज हम इतना प्रशिक्षित करें कि वह ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आर्बिट्रेशन पर ही बोल रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... कि वह बिजनेस में आए। अब आर्बिट्रेशन किसके लिए है? आर्बिट्रेशन की असली परिभाषा अगर आप देखिए यह जो होने जा रहा है, यह ease of doing business के लिए होने जा रहा है। मैंने ये सारे विषय ease of doing business के ऊपर ही रखे हैं। अब जो बॉडी बनी है, उसमें जहां पूर्व न्यायाधीश हैं, वहां पर पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव भी हैं, जो आर्बिट्रेशन के फील्ड से आएंगे। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि समय के साथ जो पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन बढ़ना चाहिए, ताकि ट्रांसपेरेंट लॉ हो। मिनिमम गवर्नमेंट का उसमें यह लाभ होगा कि हरेक को इस सिस्टम पर विश्वास होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सर्वसम्मति से देश में ये जो revolutionary changes आ रहे हैं, हमें उनका स्वागत करना होगा और मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि यह जो आर्बिट्रेशन का सिस्टम बनेगा, वह विश्व का बेहतरीन सिस्टम बनेगा, इसका मुझे पूरा विश्वास है।

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise in respect of two bills, both dealing with arbitration, and let me deal with each separately, though they are, in a sense, connected. The first, you may call the 'Centre Bill' for convenience. Now, basically, it is a one-point, unifocal Bill, a take-over Bill. It should have been called the 'Take-over Bill', and, as my friend rightly pointed out, an extremely hostile, directly hostile, take-over, without any of the SEBI take-over code provisions applying. Anyway, we are using mild words. There are two or three things which, I must warn the hon. Minister, are an invitation to disaster even if you want to take over. You know, if you want to do something wrong, do it the right way. You are taking over in the most brazen manner. Before the ink is dry on the Act which this Parliament passes, the Court will strike it down. Why do I say so? I say it with great humility, but it is true. If you see Clauses 7 to 13 — I will not take time on individual Sections of this Amendment — one says, I take over everything, that is, rights, claims, money, non-money, all things; another says, all the liabilities prior to the date of takeover will remain yours. The third one says

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that you will not deal with any of the assets; you will hand over everything to me and you will have no claims of any kind against me plus the new entity which takes over will have the right to recover all your old claims also. So, this is the length, width and depth of Clauses 7 to 13. No problem! You give lots of lands; the so-called earlier Rouse Avenue Road is full of institutional allotments and this is another institutional allotment. So, it is nothing new if you did for this Centre. But, remember, apart from land which you give institutionally to this Society, this Centre has not taken a single penny in terms of running cost or running the thing. Whatever it has earned by seminars, promotion, education, this, that and the other, it has used for the Society, and there is no allegation – and this is important – of irregularity, malfeasance, siphoning, etc. The basic purpose of the Srikrishna Committee, which you set up and on the basis of which this Bill has come, is very important. Srikrishna Committee's main recommendation was – of course, there are other recommendations – declaration of ICADR as an institution of national importance; take over for national importance. It was not generally to take over. National importance designations can be given without takeover in this brazen manner. Now why this brazen manner is likely to be struck down is because there is a delightful para here in the Preamble to this Bill. On the one hand you take over, and on the other, you added insult to injury. It says in the Preamble that without affecting the Society at all, we are taking over. This is a delightful sentence. 'Without interfering with its activities and without adversely affecting its character or the Society', is the last para of the Preamble. So, what you are doing is, you are making Denmark without Hamlet. Prince of Denmark is here, but he has no empire. King has nothing; he is a hollow king, but you say we have not touched you. You have taken away everything which was around you, but we have not touched you. So, Society is an empty shell; it has nothing. Sir, there used to be an Article in the Constitution in the old days called Article 19(1)(f), Right to Property and for lots of reasons we deleted it. But we forget that Right to Property is still a constitutional right; it is not a statutory Right. There are various levels of rights, the highest is basic structure, next highest is Fundamental Rights, the third highest is constitutional right and then, below that is statutory right, below that, is rules and regulations. When we took away Article 19(1)(f), later on, we took care to enact Article 300A which says you cannot take away my property without authority of law. Now what does law mean? Law doesn't mean a paper law. Please see your Clause 27 in the amending Act. You have provided for a takeover and, to add insult to injury, you have said, "To be assessed by any agency authorised by the CAG in such manner as may be specified and any payment on a claim to be made shall be settled between the

Society and the Central Government under the auspices of the CAG." Now, Sir, when you takeover, takeover is not *per se* illegal, you normally have an independent machinery, an outside Commission, a retired Judge. By the evidence led, you have an assessment of the compensation. What you are saying is, Society and Government will agree and the CAG will supervise and you will pay in some pennies and then get lost. This is bound to be struck down as an expropriation, as a takeover without due process of law, as a non-compensatory, without any procedure, arbitrary, takeover. Therefore, please amend it to save your own Act. You will get it through the House, but, you will not get it through the Courts. The rest of the Act is really not necessary because the rest of the Act is about building and all that. The heart of the Act is this. The rest of the point, I want to make is that I wish we were lucky as the previous speaker, that we take over a building and we will make India the golden paradise for arbitrations. You are trying to create a hub, Sir. In India, you have to address the larger issues, which you have not addressed. Why is India languishing for years and decades, not as an arbitration hub? I talk of India; I am talking as constructive as possible; I am not talking this or that Government. Why? For example, there are three best known institutions like, ICC Paris. Do you know, Sir, ICC Paris handles 135 country's disputes. Look at the diversity that is involved! The total aggregate value of all pending disputes before the ICC was 203 billion dollar; 'B' for Bombay, as of now. Annually they are getting 36 billion - again a 'B' - US dollars, not rupees. The next best known is our neighbour, as is called 'Johnny-come-lately; Singapore. It was not there seven, eight or ten years ago. It has done remarkably well and it is almost outstripping one of the London's Chambers of Commerce Arbitration. Singapore, if you take small numbers, it has increased more than 300 per cent in the last 15 years. Other Chambers have increased by 80 to 120 per cent. And, similarly, the third one, London Court of Arbitration has huge figures of revenue cases, matters of importance. We have not been able to do it. The question is, Why? Now, let me give you three or four quick reasons which were not addressed in the second bill. If you address it by take over of buildings, you are not going to have arbitration in India. And, buildings also, mind you, there are many Indias in one. You are making a building in Delhi, which is already overstaffed and has the best of everything. You have a Vigyan Bhavan; you have a new thing on Janpath; and you will have this new building also. But, it is the Coimbatore's, the Jalandhar's, the Bellary's, which by the way have more Mercedes and Bentley than Delhi, which need an arbitration centre. They need an arbitration culture. Kanpur's, that is where the disputes are decided. So, you are focussing on Delhi and one building in Delhi. Let me give you very quickly, this is a little technical, some of the reasons why the arbitration has not and will never succeed

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on current paradigms. You can pass all such Acts. You have to address these issues. Number one, you have to address the fact that we are a federal country with complete diversity. How a Kerala Civil Judge approaches arbitration, is very different from how a Delhi High Court Judge approaches arbitration. His interference level is very different. Or how a Sikkim and a Guwahati Judge does it; there are Civil Judges, Lower Court Judges here; in Delhi and Mumbai, there are High Court Judges. The approach and interference is very different. So, the biggest problem is no uniform ethic. Uniform ethic has to be developed. Less interference, less judicial review; it is completely not uniform. Second, there are Judges — I am talking about Judges who are making mistakes, I am not talking about you — Judgments come which throw a spanner in the law by excessive interference. One Supreme Court's Judgment which is wrong takes years and decades to be corrected by the Supreme Court itself. Meanwhile, it creates a progeny of hundreds of cases of the different High Courts which follow the wrong Supreme Court's Judgment. An excellent example is 'Saw Pipes'. 'Saw Pipes', Sir, took 12 years to get corrected because the Supreme Court made a blunder which was acknowledged repeatedly as a blunder, but, it took 12 years. Why could we not bring the Act earlier?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I would just like to ask my very good friend in getting this spanner, how much role he has played in the Court.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: We do our duty as lawyers there; and as parliamentarians here. The error lies in the Judges. If they accept a wrong argument of mine, I am not to blame. As you know well, Mr. Prasad, you belong to the same tribe. Second, 'Saw Pipes' is an outstanding example. Even now, and this is absolutely, I would say it is a joke — it took us 13 years. There is another very interesting provision regarding arbitration awards. If I get an arbitration award against Mr. Jairam Ramesh, he can challenge it under Section 34. This is there for years. I understood, five or eight years back, that if anybody has lost an arbitration against me, he will file it under Section 34. His mere act of filing in Court will stay the award. So, if I have got an award against him of hundred rupees, I cannot recover. He will get auto stay. We used to call it auto stay. Your Government, in 2015, brought in an Amendment to correct this obvious fallacy because this is an invitation to file an appeal to stay the award. It was so badly drafted. I would say with humility and respect that it took three years to decide whether the Amendment you brought in 2015 would apply to pending cases, would apply to awards already passed, or would apply to awards yet to be passed. In 2018, finally, a Bench of Supreme Court clarified that. Meanwhile, you had ten cases in High Courts, three

taking one view, seven taking the other view. So, there was utter confusion. This is directly a result of sloppy drafting in 2015 Act, which made it clear that there was no auto stay. Year 2015 amendment corrected the error, but it did not say that it would apply from which date for which category of the cases.

Thirdly, Sir, I will talk about 'seat', 'venue', or 'place'. There is a consistent line of case law that 'seat', 'venue', or 'place' is what broadly may be used by any name. You may use 'seat' sometimes, 'venue' sometimes, or 'place' sometimes. And, there is a line of judgements. I don't want to bore the House with technicality, but Reliance 1, Reliance 2, BG, and there are a lot of judgements of Supreme Court. Six months ago, a judgement has come - Hardy - which has changed the entire jurisprudence of seat, venue and place. So, you can decide it because once you decide a venue for an arbitration, the law of that venue applies. So, seat or venue is very important. Law of Timbuktu may apply as against the law of India. Now, these are the issues which should have brought clarity in the Amendment. This is all that I am saying. Today, the so-called Hardy judgement is going to be like another Saw Pipes judgement till Parliament has time to amend it. I don't find any of these Amendments in this. You have amended Section 29(A), which states that time-limits are put. Now, there are three points that I want to make very quickly on this. One, previously, time-limit was one year flat, but one year was counted from the date when the arbitrators entered into the reference. Then, there was one extension of six months allowed with the consent of the parties. And, then, there was a catch-all trap, which you have still not plugged. After one year, plus the consent of the parties for six months further, you could approach the court for extension. No time limit was put there. Now, you have changed that one year to be six months first for completion of pleadings and then one year. So, actually, you have given more time. You have not tightened it; you have loosened it. Second, most importantly, you have not plugged the loophole of approaching the court. Do you know that an extension of six months for arbitration may take one year to decide in the court? This is what your system is because we have got 33 per cent vacancies in the High Courts, 25 per cent vacancies in the trial courts all over India put together. So, if you apply for a three-month extension, you may take eight months or six months in the court to decide whether a three-month extension may be given or not. Now, you have still not put a plug on Section 29(A) on the court's time-limit. Section 29(a)(v) allows extension, and this is not a new provision. Even earlier also, you should have put a plug on this.

Sir, my sixth point is that the most famous institutions are ICC, Singapore, LCIA (London), and a few others are trying to pick up. Sir, I don't find any of

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them to be *sarkari*. Here, you have made this grand Council of seven people, five of whom are *sarkari*, four are *sarkari* and one is semi-*sarkari* because that one is a representative of an industry association. So, it is 4+1+2. Now, I would like to understand from you if you really want to make India a hub where people are attracted, domestic and foreign, I have never heard such a thing, and this was also the problem earlier. I am not criticizing *sarkaripana*, but for international arbitrations and domestic arbitrations, the approach is all wrong. A bureaucratic approach will never work. This is nothing but another *sarkari* Council. It has become a sinecure for favourites. It will also become a very big jamboree for other things. But, no other model, which you are trying to copy, has done it. Singapore is the best example, which has seen a 300 per cent increase and it was born hardly 15 years ago. It is doing very well. It is even capturing ICC, Paris, arbitrations. Nobody comes to India from Paris. They go to Singapore. Therefore, you have to replace *sarkari* not only overtly, but also covertly and in every way in which it is *sarkari*, not even a camouflage of *sarkari* flavor. I don't think it is bureaucrats' job. If you are talking of 'Ease of Doing Business', if you are repeatedly using the famous Modiji's slogan which states, 'the business of Government is not to be in business', then it should not be the business of Government to be in arbitration also. Sir, the next point is about a very interesting provision, *i.e.*, 42A. I think, you should check with your Finance Ministry on this provision. Sir, 42B is a very important provision. It gives protection to arbitrators deciding in good faith. If there is a dispute between Mr. Jairam Ramesh and me, the arbitrators decide and give an award. Did you know Mr. Law Minister that the IT Department under the Ministry of Finance has some cases now, thankfully a few, where they wanted to go after an assessee, sometimes for ulterior motives. They go and attack the arbitrator virtually search or raid him on an award, I am giving you an actual case. An award given 12 years ago affirmed by reasoned order of the High Court. The man who lost the award went to the High Court, and the High Court gives a further reasoned order. Please read 42B. What is the point of saying these nice things, if your IT Department does not know how to behave? Sir, which self-respecting arbitrator will want to take up arbitrations? Fortunately, this has not become a disease yet. Sir, very quickly, I will end, you were very kind with the time, Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir. There are two more things. One thing is 'Accreditation'. There is a very interesting provision which says that you have the right to grade the arbitrators. The word is 'Grade'. The actual word is 'review the grading of'. Now, I am personally of the view that we should go away from this hypnotic hold of having retired judges as arbitrators. Sir, no other country is so fond of retired judges as our country is to do arbitrations. But, so long as,

you have this mesmeric hold of retired judges on arbitration, and so long as 80 per cent of the arbitration, at least, the non-technical ones are run by such judges, then, I want to understand, I am supporting you on this, do you have the guts to grade them? You have a provision there and that grading list should be made available. Please grade them. Do not say that there is an exemption for judges.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): There are two more speakers.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Sir, I would also add that we must move away from this judge-centric thinking. Sir, one more minute, and I am done. Lastly, and most importantly, we have to provide for India as a hub and not for Delhi as a hub. Hubs are not created by taking over a fantastic five star property near the Delhi Airport. Nothing is being done for creative hub. As I said, in the beginning, this is the heart and soul of what we should all be trying; otherwise you would not achieve the figures of a fraction of ICC or Singapore. The hub is made by decentralizing and by recognising that there are many Indias in one. A,B,C,D of arbitration stands for access, backlog, cost and delay of normal litigation. Even, the 'A' is not reached in the Coimbatores, the Jalandhars, the Belaris, the Kanpurs which are extremely rich and vibrant cities having big industries. That is where your efforts must go, and I, therefore, exhort you, Sir, 'A' to plug the loopholes, and 'B' to move in that direction. Thank you so much, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this Government is known by mergers and acquisitions in this House. Now, it is resorting to hostile takeover.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019. The previous Speaker, Dr. Singhvi, who is a senior advocate, and a senior Member, said that it is a take away Bill. I do not know how it is a take away Bill and all that. But, as far as, I know, arbitration has been defined as a procedure in which a dispute is submitted by agreement of the parties to one or more arbitrators who make a binding decision on the issue. In choosing for arbitration, the parties are up for a private dispute resolution procedure instead of going to court. The dictionary says that the official process of settling an argument or disagreement by the one who is not involved in both sides in the dispute have agreed to go to the arbitration. Even now, we have arbitration and conciliation institutions. Sir, what is happening today is that if people go to these institutions for arbitration, and an award is given, the man who is aggrieved goes to the District Court. In a capital city, where there is a High Court, they go to the High Court. When a District Court gives a decision, they don't stop there. They go to the High Court. After going to the High Court,

[Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam]

from the Single Judge Bench, they go to the Division Bench. They are not satisfied with the arbitration. That is what we can take it now. It is not that an individual is doing that. Most of the people are doing it the same way.

As I mentioned earlier, the Arbitration and Conciliation Act does not satisfy anyone. I am not talking about this Act. Even the previous Act did not satisfy anyone, and, people go on dragging the matters from the arbitration to the courts, from the District Courts to the High Court, from the High Courts to the above. That is the position.

Sir, let me mention what the Amendment Bill says. In sub-section (5), the following shall be substituted, namely, "The appointment shall be made on an application of the party in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section 4." Further, in sub-section (6), in the long line, for the portion beginning with "party may request" and ending with "designated by such Court" the following shall be substituted, namely, - "the appointment shall be made, on an application of the party, by the arbitral institution designated by the Supreme Court, in case of international commercial arbitration, or by the High Court, in case of arbitrations other than international commercial arbitration, as the case may be." Of course, this is now being replaced by another definition.

In sub-section (9), for the words, "the Supreme Court or the person or the institution designated by that Court", the words, "the arbitral institution designated by the Supreme Court" shall be substituted.

Now, this long Section has been nullified by sub-section 14, which says, "The arbitral institutions shall determine the fees of the arbitral tribunal and the manner of its payment to the arbitral tribunal subject to the rates specified in the Fourth Schedule". Explanation given is - "For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that this sub-section shall not apply to international commercial arbitration and in arbitrations (other than international commercial arbitration) where parties have agreed for determination of fees as per the rules of an arbitral institution."

Sir, I feel that it is a good amendment but, still, I have my own doubt as to how far this amendment is going to help the parties who go in for arbitration and conciliation. Sir, we are in support of this Bill and this Bill will also get passed, and, I hope the Minister will make efforts to correct all these lacunae. Once they come to an arbitration and conciliation institution, they must be in a position to get them satisfied, and, that must be binding. That is my appeal to the Government and the hon. Minister. I think, the suggestions will be duly considered.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, according to the hon. Minister, the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill seeks to strengthen and institutionalize the matter. This Bill seeks to establish an independent body called Arbitration Council of India for the promotion of arbitration, mediation and conciliation and other alternative dispute redressal mechanism. This is as per the recommendation made by the Committee under the chairmanship of Justice Srikrishna. Sir, it is purely a technical Bill. Most of the parliamentarians hardly deal with these issues. So this should have been referred to a Select Committee for a thorough scrutiny.

In the Clause, which mentions the general norms applicable to arbitrators, you are saying that the arbitrator must be impartial and neutral and avoid entering into any financial business. Why should there be the word 'avoid'? There should be 'should not' or 'must not'. Also, I request the Government that the State Governments should be consulted before appointing Members to the ACI. Under the 1996 Act, parties were free to appoint arbitrators. Under this Bill, the Supreme Court and High Courts may now designate arbitral institutions. For international disputes, the Supreme Court has to recommend the arbitrator.

Arbitration word is usually written as a part of the MoU or contract. So far, in India there is a legal status for arbitration as per the Act. You are going to give more teeth to it so that it becomes more independent in status. While going for arbitration, people seek immediate redressal of their cases. The dispute resolution in case of commercial transaction or contract negotiation is very common in the case of civil contracts. You know that in civil contracts, a lot of arbitration is there with the Railways and the NBCC. So, arbitration is very essential. I would like to ask hon. Minister this question. What is the inbuilt mechanism in order to prevent the parties from going beyond arbitration? You should give independent legal status for the arbitration. Then only people will not be enthused to go beyond arbitration. Otherwise, arbitration will continue to go on. Lakhs and crores of rupees are locked up. I would also like to know this from hon. Minister, through you, Sir. What is the amount of money locked up in post-arbitration awards? So many arbitration awards were given by arbitrators. There is another system called 'Independent External Monitoring System' to resolve the disputes.

As far as the appointment of the Chairman and other Members of the ACI is concerned, you are saying that they should be eminent persons. It should not dilute the spirit of an independent body. That is my last point. I conclude, Sir.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

First, I would like to deal with the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill. The Object of the Bill is very inviting. On provisions relating to the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, we need a credible Centre of Arbitration. We have to maintain highest possible standards to make it an International Arbitration Centre. Kindly look at Clause 5, Clause 11 and Clause 13 of the Bill. In all the Clauses, the power vests with the Central Government. In major arbitrational proceedings, the Government is the major litigant. Some of the awards have not been implemented despite those being awarded by the arbitrator. The Government preferred an appeal and opted for not implementing the award. So, impartiality is not there. The entire control over the Arbitration Centre lies with the Government. As per the Clause, the appointing authority is the Government. The power of appointing authority vests with the Government. How will the foreign companies accept the invitation to place the disputes before the Indian arbitration? Sir, this creates a doubt in respect of the companies about the functioning of the Arbitration Centre. That has to be dealt with first. The Central Government's control has to be taken; the authority has to be given the powers. Another clause, clause 32, provides for rule-making power. It is vested with the Parliament as per the Bill. In the Singapore International Arbitration Centre, the authority has got the power to amend the rules. They have amended the rules four times from 2010 to 2019. But, here, if the rules are to be amended and the power is vested with the Parliament, then, it regulates the business of the Arbitration Centre. If it lies with the Parliament, it is not possible to conduct and dispose of arbitration by the authority in a speedy manner. Another aspect is, in India, most of the retired Judges are chosen as arbitrators. That is quite unfortunate. Now, there are so many young professionals and experts. I can see in the other bill, in the Eighth Schedule, advocates and chartered accounts are also eligible for appointment as arbitrator. That is the most inviting aspect which can be considered. I appreciate it to the extent of appointment of arbitrators. It is high time to reduce the strength of retired Judges to be chosen as arbitrators. There is a provision for an appeal against the arbitral award notwithstanding anything contained in any other law. That is in Section 37 of the Act. There is every possibility of following the procedure under the Civil Procedure Code. The courts are already burdened with heavy litigation. Appeals are preferred before the High Courts or the Supreme Court. It is not possible to dispose it of in a speedy manner. That point is also there. Some time-limit with regard to disposal of appeals preferred against the award passed by arbitrators also needs to be fixed in the Bill.

The other aspect is, there is a scope to pass interim orders by arbitrators. Arbitral

tribunal has to be given power if interim orders are to be implemented. Executing powers also need be given, like, execution courts for speedy implementation of interim orders passed by arbitration centres. There are regional centres. If regional centres are to be made, several regional centres have to be started not only in New Delhi but also in other cities including Amravati.

Ultimately, on both Bills, there is a need to take into consideration the apprehensions and also to clarify the doubts about the control of the Central Government in respect of the functioning of the Arbitration Centre. Thank you, Sir.

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): सर, यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जो सारे छोटे-मोटे और बड़े उद्योग-व्यापार, सब पर असर डालता है। इसका असर सिर्फ देश के अंदर होने वाले व्यापार पर ही नहीं, देश के बाहर से होने वाले व्यापार पर भी पड़ता है। आज जब भारत की प्रतिष्ठा हर क्षेत्र में बढ़ रही है, विशेषकर व्यापार के क्षेत्र में तो काफी बढ़ रही है, तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि 'देर आए, दुरुस्त आए'। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, साथ ही इन दोनों बिलों को अपना समर्थन देना चाहूंगा। अब हमें लगता है कि हां, हम इस दिशा में सही रास्ते पर बढ़ रहे हैं।

महोदय, जब से सृष्टि का आरम्भ हुआ है, सामूहिक और सभ्य मानव जीवन का आरम्भ हुआ है, तभी से विवाद और झगड़े भी शुरू हुए हैं। They are part of humanity. उस काल में ही ग्रामसभा और पंचायत जैसी व्यवस्था शुरू हुई, जिसके ज़रिए समाज के प्रबुद्ध लोगों ने मध्यस्थता की व्यवस्था बना करके झगड़ों के निपटारों की प्रणाली को स्वीकार किया।

महोदय, मैं खुद भुक्तभोगी हूँ। मेरे अपने परिवार में First World War के पहले पारिवारिक विवाद शुरू हुआ और Second World War के बाद वह विवाद खत्म हुआ। वह विवाद तब खत्म हुआ, जब एक वृद्ध व्यक्ति, हमारे एक बुजुर्ग का देहान्त हो गया, सारे लोग शमशान में जमा हुए और वहीं पर लोगों ने आपस में ही सहमति करके और कुछ अन्य दूसरे बुजुर्गों के साथ राय-मशविरा करके वहीं पर शमशान में ही उस मामले का निपटारा किया। महोदय, जब मैं जज के पास गया, तब उसने कहा कि two World Wars are over but this family dispute could not be resolved in the court but the power of mediation is so strong that it could be resolved in hours in the *Shamshaan Ghat*. This is the beauty of power of mediation.

महोदय, जब हम विकास क्रम में आगे बढ़ें, तो सुलह और मध्यस्थता ने संस्थागत रूप भी लिया। व्यवस्थित राजतंत्र अस्तित्व में आया और सुलह तथा मध्यस्थता राजदरबार की कार्य प्रणाली का एक हिस्सा बन गया। इसके लिए एक नीति निर्धारण की भी जरूरत पड़ी, क्योंकि जैसे-जैसे institutionalize हुआ, वैसे-वैसे it has to be governed by the law. नीतियाँ निर्धारित भी हुईं और देश, काल और समाज के हिसाब से उनमें समय-समय पर संशोधन भी हुए।

बात नीतियों की करें, तो भारतीय समाज में चाणक्य नीति को सबसे ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाता रहा है और आज भी इसकी स्वीकार्यता कम नहीं हुई है। चाणक्य नीति के चार सिद्धांतों का आजकल भरपूर उपयोग किया जा रहा है। साम अर्थात् समझाना-बुझाना, जिसे आप तकनीकी

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

तौर पर मध्यस्थता कह सकते हैं, दाम अर्थात् धन देकर संतुष्ट करना, दंड अर्थात् बल प्रयोग और युद्ध तथा भेद अर्थात् फूट डालना। कौटिल्य के अनुसार साम दाम से, दाम भेद से और भेद दंड से श्रेयस्कर है। दूसरे शब्दों में सुलह अथवा मध्यस्थता बहुत अच्छी चीज है और यह विवादों के समाधान की सबसे अच्छी नीति है। चाणक्य कहते हैं कि दंड का उपयोग अन्तिम उपाय के रूप में किया जाना चाहिए। हम भी देखते हैं कि जहाँ दंड की प्रक्रिया अगर सक्षम होती है और बहुत सक्षम होती है, तो बहुत सारे विवाद स्वतः ही खत्म हो जाते हैं। महोदय, विवादों के निराकरण की वैकल्पिक प्रक्रिया में मध्यस्थता बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह एक ऐसा माध्यम है, जिसमें दोनों पक्षों की जीत होती है, किसी की हार नहीं होती, यदि वे मानसिक तौर पर उसको स्वीकार करें तो।

महोदय, मैं झारखंड से आता हूँ, जहाँ जनजातीय समुदाय बहुलता में है। मैंने देखा है कि हर जनजातीय समुदाय में मध्यस्थता के ज़रिए विवादों के निपटारे का प्रचलन है। हमारे साथी राम विचार जी भी पड़ोसी राज्य छत्तीसगढ़ से हैं। वहाँ पर भी आदिवासी समाज के द्वारा अधिकांशतः कोशिश यह की जाती है कि वह मध्यस्थता के माध्यम से गाँव में ही झगड़ों का निपटारा कर लें। कोर्ट-कचहरी के माध्यम को वे पाप मानते हैं और उसका बहिष्कार करने की प्रवृत्ति उनमें है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज है, जो कि हमें विरासत में मिली हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोग आज जिस विषय पर बात कर रहे हैं, यह उसी का एक बड़ा स्वरूप और मॉडर्न स्वरूप है, जिसके बारे में मैं बात कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, हमारी विभिन्न जनजातियों में जिन्हें मांझी, परगनैत, मानकी, मुंडा आदि की संज्ञा दी गयी है, इन्हें सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और पारिवारिक मामलों में भी मध्यस्थता का अधिकार दिया गया है। संथालों में ग्राम प्रधान, जिसे 'जोग मांझी' भी कहते हैं, वह मध्यस्थ की भूमिका निभाता है। महोदय, मैं यह कहूँ कि हमारी ये जो परम्परागत व्यवस्थाएँ हैं, ये हमारी मॉडर्न व्यवस्थाओं से ज्यादा मॉडर्न हैं और ज्यादा कारगर हैं, प्रभावी हैं।

महोदय, अभी राष्ट्रीय स्तर से लेकर जिला स्तर तक के विविध सेवा प्राधिकरण, लोक अदालत तथा इस प्रकार के अन्य उपकरण सुलह और मध्यस्थता के ज़रिए न सिर्फ लोगों को सुलभ न्याय दे रहे हैं, बल्कि सरकार के राजस्व का पोषण भी कर रहे हैं और अदालतों का बोझ भी कम कर रहे हैं। मैंने इसका प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव भी किया है।

महोदय, इसी सदन में मुझे बताया गया कि निर्वाचित पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के अधीन कार्यरत ग्राम न्यायालयों ने सुलह और मध्यस्थता के ज़रिए विवादों को सुलझाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायी है। मैंने इस क्रम में झारखंड सहित उन राज्यों में भी ग्राम न्यायालयों की स्थापना का आग्रह किया, जहाँ अभी तक इसका गठन नहीं हो पाया है। महोदय, एक गरीब आदमी जब अदालतों के चक्कर में उलझता है, तो उसकी जिन्दगी बरबाद हो जाती है और वह काफी दुखी हो जाता है, हर तरह से टूट जाता है। न्याय मिले न मिले, वह तो बाद का प्रश्न है, लेकिन यह बात तय है कि वह और गरीब हो जाता है। महोदय, इसलिए ग्राम न्यायालयों की स्थापना बहुत आवश्यक है और मानकी, मुंडा पंचायतों के ज़रिए जो सुलहनामा करने की व्यवस्था है, उस व्यवस्था पर ज्यादा ज़ोर देना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि तत्कालीन विषय, जिस पर हम बात कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए वह उतना कारगर नहीं हो, लेकिन हम तत्कालीन विषय, alternative mechanism

of resolution of dispute के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। अगर मसले राष्ट्रीय या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के हों, पक्षकार अधिक समर्थ हों या विवादों का कानूनी पहलू ज्यादा जटिल हो, तो ऐसे मामले सीमित प्राधिकार और क्षमता वाले मध्यस्थता केन्द्रों के बस के नहीं होते। यही वजह है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इसके लिए कानून बने। इसीलिए उस कानून के आधार पर गठित संस्था की जरूरत महसूस की गई है। इसके लिए मैं फिर से सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि सही समय पर, जब हमारा देश तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है, समय की मांग को देखते हुए, ये संशोधन लाए गए हैं, कानून में संशोधन किए जा रहे हैं। मैं फिर कहूंगा कि 'देर आए, लेकिन दुरुस्त आए'।

इसी कड़ी में, देश की राजधानी को वाणिज्यिक मामलों की मध्यस्थता का केन्द्र बनाने के मकसद से लाए गए — नई दिल्ली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय माध्यस्थता केन्द्र विधेयक, 2019 — को लोक सभा ने मंजूरी प्रदान कर दी है। यहां बात हो रही थी कि जो take over हुआ है, वह illegal है, नाजायज़ है, वगैरह वगैरह। माननीय सिंघवी जी से एक चीज मैंने सीखी, बतौर वकील उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि — "If they accept wrong argument of mine, it is the mistake of a Judge and not mine". यह सही है लेकिन मुझे इतना विश्वास है कि हमारे मंत्री जी भी सक्षम वकील हैं। वे समझते हैं कि क्या सही है और क्या गलत। उसी के आधार पर वे निर्णय लेंगे। इसमें कोई गलती उनसे नहीं होगी, चाहे arguments कुछ भी हों। Government will take its own decision. अगर कहीं takeover गलत हुआ है, तो मैं sure हूँ कि इस देश की न्यायपालिका इतनी सक्षम है कि उसमें सुधार करके रहेगी। हमारी सरकार भी इतनी ईमानदार है और न्यायालय के निर्णय को अक्षरशः, उसकी भावना के अनुरूप पालन करेगी। इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद नई दिल्ली में वाणिज्यिक मामलों की मध्यस्थता का राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र बनेगा। हमारा देश कई मामलों में काफी आगे है। यदि देश IT के मामले में world capital हो सकता है, हम अन्य मामलों में दुनिया को represent कर सकते हैं, वैसे ही लीगल मामलों में we can be at the top of the world. इसमें मुझे कोई संकोच या संशय नहीं है। यह समय बताएगा — Just wait for five years and I can tell you that within five years, we will be among the top five litigation centres, resolution centres in the world. I am confident about this. बस हमें कुछ समय दीजिए, इतनी ही मेरी गुजारिश है।

महोदय, इसके प्रस्तावों में — standard तय करने, arbitration process को पक्षकारों के लिए सहज बनाने के अलावा अन्य कई सुधार किए गए हैं, जो समय के हिसाब से आवश्यक थे। ACI के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Time to you or to the Government!

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You asked for some time. Time to you or to the Government!

श्री महेश पोद्दार: महोदय, ACI के गठन के बारे में हमारे विद्वान साथियों के मन में कुछ संशय था। उन्होंने कुछ पढ़कर भी बताया। मैं सोच रहा था कि ऐसा कैसे संभव है कि सरकार ही

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

उसका चेयरमैन appoint करेगी। So I read that portion. उसमें मैंने पाया कि सिर्फ दो शब्दों का जादू था। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार उनका appointment करेगी जबकि इसमें प्रावधान है कि चेयरमैन का appointment सरकार Chief Justice of India की सलाह से करेगी। इन दोनों में बहुत बड़ा अंतर है। उन्होंने कहा कि Central Government appointment करेगी, लेकिन Chief Justice of India की सलाह से करेगी — यह तथ्य हाउस में नहीं रखा गया — इसीलिए मैं इसे repeat करना चाहता हूँ। अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि एक-एक सब्जेक्ट पर, मान लीजिए कुछ ऐसे मामले होते हैं, जिनमें किसी eminent person or scientist की ज़रूरत है, उनका appointment या उन्हें कमेटी अथवा Tribunal में लेने का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो यह अच्छी बात है। Chamber of Commerce के व्यापारियों को भी इसमें लेने की व्यवस्था की गई है, जो बहुत प्रशंसनीय कदम है, क्योंकि ultimately व्यापारियों की intricacies को वही लोग समझ सकते हैं।

जहां तक arbitration proceedings को confidential रखने का प्रश्न है, यहां कहा गया है कि अपवादों को छोड़कर या उसके implementation को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मामले confidential रखे जाएंगे। लेकिन arbitration अवार्ड को electronic depository में रखने का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस संशोधन बिल में एक स्वतंत्र संस्था Arbitration Council of India का प्रावधान है। पता नहीं क्यों, ये लोग इसको स्वतंत्र नहीं मानते हैं, इसको autonomous नहीं मानते हैं? Once the Committee is made, then it is on their own. Now, the appointment and all that, मुझे पता नहीं कि सिंगापुर वगैरह में कैसे हो रहा है।

महोदय, मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा, लेकिन उसके पहले I would like to mention some practical experiences. मैं मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा कि आज के दिन arbitration के जो मामले होते हैं, उसमें पहला dispute यह शुरू होता है कि एग्रीमेंट arbitration agreement है या नहीं है? वह बाध्य है या नहीं है? अगर बाध्य है, तो कैसे बाध्य है, किस बात पर बाध्य है? यहीं से विवाद शुरू होता है। दूसरा, who is the arbitrator? Arbitrator बनाने या नहीं बनाने की पावर किसको है? उसकी क्वालिफिकेशन क्या है? वह मान्य है या नहीं है? वह क्वालिफाइड है या नहीं है? सब कुछ होने के बाद जब अवार्ड मिल जाता है, तो implementation of the award...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, please conclude.

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: One minute, Sir. Implementation of award is again a big issue, which must be addressed very, very seriously and somehow I find it missing कि अवार्ड implementation में जो delay होता है, वह कैसे होगा? अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर arbitrator पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगता है, if the integrity of the arbitrator is questioned, that should be tackled on top priority basis because if you don't address that, that may lead to further disputes. उसके बाद सारी प्रक्रिया, सारे time-bound, सब कुछ ध्वस्त हो जाते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, make your final point.

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: One second, Sir. सर, छोटे-मोटे झगड़ों के लिए भी there should be an alternative mechanism of resolution चूंकि पड़ोसियों का झगड़ा भी कोर्ट में पहुंचता है। सर, एक स्पेशल एक्ट है जैसे MSME Act, in that there is a provision for some tribunals. There are many Acts like that. What will happen to those special tribunals which will be formed because of some special Acts? इस पर clarification होना चाहिए। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अपने देश में चैम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स के माध्यम से a lot of resolutions are taking place. That should be recognized and I think, they should find a little better place while framing the rules. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me a few minutes to speak on the subject. I know that the subject has been extensively covered by my colleague, but I wish to make just a few points not with the intent to oppose this Bill, but, to ask the Government whether our understanding over their doing is right or do they have a different understanding, which should be the correct understanding. Firstly, Sir, let me take the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill. The intent is good. The intent to take over the existing society is good. The intent to promote arbitration, promote research, maintain a panel of accredited arbitrators, all that is good. But who is going to run the Centre? The Centre consists of a Chairperson appointed by the Central Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice. Full-time or Part-time Members, two eminent persons appointed by the Central Government. So no consultation with anyone. One representative of a recognized body of commerce chosen by the Central Government; Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, which is the Central Government; Financial Advisor, which is the Central Government. This is a *sarkari* management committee. The Centre has great objectives. But the appointment powers are entirely controlled by the Central Government. This will inspire no confidence among litigants. I hope, nobody says that I have a conflict of interest. Speaking from my experience as a legal practitioner, this will inspire no confidence at all. It is doubly so in India because, to half the major arbitrations, the Government is a party. The claims are against the Government. And, therefore, while the intention of the Bill is good to take over the existing centre and constitute a rejuvenated New Delhi International Arbitration Centre, it should not be construed as the Government of India's Capital International Arbitration Centre. It will be seen as a *Sarkari* Centre, and I am afraid, the intention with which this Centre is being established, will be lost.

One other point; maybe a minor point, but, I think, it is important. The Clause says that, "the centre may constitute such committees, as may be considered necessary,

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to administer various aspects of its functions." This is Clause 19. Centre means, the chairman, and full-time member or the part-time member. The composition and functions of the Committee may be prescribed. Now, who will prescribe the composition and functions? The Central Government will prescribe the composition and functions of the Committee. If you are appointing somebody, as eminent as a judge of the Supreme Court, or, a judge of the High Court, and an eminent jurist, to form the committee, why can't that management committee decide the composition and functions of the sub-committees? Sir, I think, these two grave defects must be corrected. The Central Government must not appoint the chairman and the members. The Central Government should constitute a collegium, and then, leave it to the collegium to make these appointments, and whatever the Central Government wants to do under these two Clauses, must be done by a collegium. It will be in the larger interest of this country. It will inspire confidence, if the Central Government maintains as much distance as possible from the centre. On the contrary, what this Bill does is, bring the Central Government so close to the centre, it will be seen as a *Sarkari* Arbitration Centre.

In the other Bill, there is an attempt to clean up some provisions of the current Arbitration and Conciliation Act, which we welcome. The power to appoint arbitrator under Section 11 was now with the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts. That power is now being given to an arbitral institution recognised by the Supreme Court and by the High Court. I am not sure this is a very satisfactory resolution. But, if the intention is to avoid applications under Section 11 to the Supreme Court and to the High Courts, and leave it to the parties to apply to the arbitral institutions, I have no quarrel. But one has to wait to see, which are the institutions that will be recognised as the arbitral institutions? Unless truly independent, truly professional institutions of arbitration are recognised as the arbitral institutions under this Act, to take the powers away from the Supreme Court and the High Courts and vest in those arbitral institutions might backfire. But I am not trying to be a pessimist. I sincerely hope that the Supreme Court and the High Courts will designate only suitable institutions, highly qualified institutions, highly reputed institutions, as the arbitral institutions.

There is another Section where, I think, the Government is trying to clean up a matter. But, I wish the Minister clarifies because the Minister's statement on the floor of the House will be a guide to interpretation, should a challenge arise. Sir, as the Minister certainly knows, and many in this House will know, that the Arbitration and Conciliation Act was amended in 2015, and the Amending Act had Section 26.

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made a distinction between arbitrary proceedings commenced before the Amending Act came into force — that is, 23.10.2015 — and the date after the Amending Act came into force. The question was: What is the impact of this Section 26 upon Section 36 regarding whether there will be automatic stay of the award when an award is challenged in the High Court? I am sorry that I am getting into the technical language, but I will try to simplify it. When an award is challenged before a court, under Section 36, the earlier provision was that there was an automatic stay. But the Amendment made in 2015 did away with the automatic stay. By virtue of Section 26 of the Amending Act, a question arose whether a distinction is deliberately sought to be made between proceedings commenced before the Amending Act and proceedings commenced after the Amending Act. Ten High Courts took a certain view. It took three years for the Supreme Court to finally settle the law. I think, it overruled the ten High Courts and affirmed the remaining High Courts.

What this present Act does is to omit that famous Section 26 but omitted from 23.10.2015! As far as my very learned friend, Abhishek Singhvi, and I are able to understand, the idea is that as if Section 26 was never made part of the Statute Book. If Section 26 was as if never made part of the Statute Book, is our understanding correct that in all challenges to all awards before a High Court, whether the arbitral proceedings commenced before or after that famous date, in all matters there is no automatic stay? If that is the provision, we welcome it. It cleans up. It should have been cleaned up. Of course, it gave a lot of pleasure for us to argue these cases before the courts. But, it took us three years to clarify that matter. It should have been done much earlier. The original Section 26 was very clumsy in 2015. Whoever is responsible does not matter. But, if you attempt to clean it up, we welcome that. But, please make the statement in the House so that the records could show that in all proceedings where an arbitral award is challenged in a High Court, there is no automatic stay unless the court grants a specific stay.

Sir, the only other point is, while the Amending Act sets up a Council of Arbitration to promote arbitration, the New Delhi Act also has similar functions by promoting arbitration, promoting research in arbitration. There is some overlap. I am not worried about the overlap because India is a very large country. There is no harm if there is an overlap between the functions that would be performed by the New Delhi Arbitration Centre and the functions that would be performed by the Council of Arbitration. We must promote arbitration.

Finally, why is arbitration not so popular in India? I think, it is a very important point. Arbitrations are not popular in India because the Government is a relentless

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litigant. It litigates at every stage. There are cases where three eminent retired engineers who have served the railways or other departments of Government are arbitrators, they gave a unanimous award, and the Government challenged it! They challenged it before the High Court. They then challenged it before a Division Bench. They challenged it before the Supreme Court. So, the Government is simply a relentless litigant which fights every case to the last point. The reason is very simple. We all know this. No officer wants to take the responsibility to say, 'Let us not file an appeal in this case.' What he gets is an opinion from the law officer, who will say, 'Fit case for appeal.' Four words and every officer will sign that. Unfortunately, the only one, if he has the courage to overrule that and say, 'no appeal should be filed', is the Minister. No officer will say, 'let an appeal not be filed.' Now, unfortunately, if a Minister overrules his officers, immediately you point a finger at the Minister and say, 'Aha! Something is wrong here. Something is cooking here.' All these officers wanted to file an appeal and the Minister is overruled. So, what does the poor Minister do? The Minister says, 'Fine, if all the officers have said, let us file an appeal, then, let us file an appeal.' The result is, litigation never ends in this country. Now, Sir, the Srikrishna Committee made a salutary recommendation. The Srikrishna Committee said, 'Create specialist arbitration benches before various courts.' The Bill is silent on that. Second, it said, 'if an award is challenged, the judgement debtor must mandatorily deposit 75 per cent of the sum awarded.' If this recommendation is accepted, the losing side would have to deposit 75 per cent of the award. In the meanwhile, the NITI Aayog issued a circular, accepting this recommendation that 75 per cent of the amount should be deposited and the NITI Aayog issued a circular and I congratulate the Prime Minister for that. The NITI Aayog said, "This was considered at the highest level." The Prime Minister convened a meeting and the Prime Minister said, "This is how awards must be respected. Seventy-five per cent must be deposited." The NITI Aayog circular was sent to all the Ministries. I request hon. Ministers to please check with their Secretaries. It was sent to all the Ministries and it was stated, 'this is the decision taken at the highest level by a meeting chaired by the Prime Minister and therefore, everybody must abide by it.' Every Ministry opposed that circular. No Ministry was willing to implement that circular. They found reason A, reason B to say that this does not apply to us, that this only applies to construction contracts, or this only applies to highway contracts. All kinds of excuses were found to scuttle that circular. The net result is, that circular is not applicable today, which means, a decision taken by the hon. Prime Minister — and I once again commend the Prime Minister for taking that decision — more honoured in the breach than in the observance. I want the hon.

Minister to say, 'We stand by what the hon. Prime Minister decided. If the NITI Aayog circular has been treated with scant respect by Ministries in litigations, we will reiterate the circular by ensuring that not the NITI Aayog, but the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms or the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Law would issue a circular reiterating the wholesome decision taken by the hon. Prime Minister that when an award is challenged, you must deposit 75 per cent of the amount of the award so that litigation can be quickened and shortened. So, these are my comments. We support this Bill, but we urge the hon. Minister to take note of what we observed.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। मान्यवर, मैं अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आदरणीय बहन जी का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया है।

मान्यवर, भारत में प्राचीन समय से ही विवादों के निपटारों को मध्यस्थता के माध्यम से निपटाने की परम्परा रही है, ग्राम पंचायतों से लेकर खाप पंचायतों तक में जो निपटारे किए जाते थे, उनकी प्रकृति, मध्यस्थता की ही प्रकृति थी। उपसभापति महोदय, भारत में संस्थागत मध्यस्थता की स्थिति बेहतर नहीं है, कई मध्यस्थ संस्थानों के अस्तित्व के बावजूद भारत में संस्थागत मध्यस्थता एक नवजात चीज़ बनी हुई है, इसका कारण, भारत में अपर्याप्त बुनियादी सुविधाएं, कानूनी अनिश्चितता, अंतहीन देरी, अस्पष्ट न्यायिक प्रक्रिया आदि प्रथमदृष्टया दिखने वाली इन समस्याओं के कारण भारत मध्यस्थता के केन्द्र के रूप में अपनी पहचान बनाने में असफल रहा है। वहीं दूसरी तरफ सिंगापुर इंटरनेशनल आर्बिट्रेशन सेंटर, हांगकांग इंटरनेशनल आर्बिट्रेशन सेंटर, इंटरनेशनल चैम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स और लंदन कोर्ट ऑफ आर्बिट्रेशन सेंटर जैसे माध्यस्थ संस्थानों ने अपने आधुनिक नियमों, कार्य की संगठित संरचना, उत्कृष्ट प्रशासनिक सहायता और बुनियादी ढांचे के माध्यम से पार्टियों के बीच में विश्वास प्राप्त करने का काम किया है। इसके अलावा पार्टियां अपने फायदों को अच्छी तरह जानती हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

जैसे माध्यस्थों के अपने पैनलों पर निपुणता निर्धारण की संरचनाएं और मध्यस्थता की कार्यवाही के आयोजन और समय पर आचरण, लगभग सभी संस्थानों को विभिन्न स्तरों पर सरकारी सहायता से लाभ मिलता है और स्वस्थ प्रतियोगिताओं के माध्यम से धीरे-धीरे विकसित किया जाता है।

मान्यवर, न्यायालयों की अपनी सफलता को देखते हुए भारत में संस्था की मध्यस्थता को बढ़ावा देने का यह उचित समय है। सभी विकसित देश निजी विवाद संसाधन तंत्र अपना रहे हैं और 95 प्रतिशत नागरिक एवं वाणिज्यिक विवादों को विश्व स्तर पर मध्यस्थता के माध्यम से सुलझाया जाता है। भारत में भी देश में वाणिज्यिक नागरिक विवादों के निपटारे के लिए एक पसंदीदा तरीका मध्यस्थता को अपनाने पर जोर देने का काम किया है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वाणिज्यिक विवादों की मध्यस्थता के लिए भारत को एक आकर्षक गन्तव्य बनाने का एक अच्छा प्रयास इस बिल के माध्यम से किया गया है।

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

मान्यवर, अगर हम प्राथमिकता के आधार पर देखें और संस्था की मध्यस्थता के एक जीवंत पारिस्थितिक तंत्र का निर्माण किया जाए, तो यह न सिर्फ निवेशकों के आराम के स्तर को बढ़ाएगा, बल्कि अदालतों का बोझ भी कम करेगा। इसलिए विश्व स्तर पर एक मध्यस्थता केंद्र के रूप में, भारत को बढ़ावा देने की इस पहल का स्वागत होना चाहिए। इसमें संदेह नहीं है कि त्वरित न्याय के लिए आर्बिट्रेशन एक कारगर तरीका सिद्ध होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बिल में नियुक्ति के संबंध में जो प्रावधान किया गया है और जो रचना इस विधेयक की है कि एनडीआईएसी में जो सात सदस्य शामिल होंगे, उनमें से एक सदस्य उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश हो सकता है या मध्यस्थता के आचरण और प्रशासन में विशेष ज्ञान और अनुभव वाला एक प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति हो सकता है, संस्थागत मध्यस्थता में पर्याप्त ज्ञान और अनुभव रखने वाले दो प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति हैं, जो तीसरा है — तीन पदेन सदस्य वित्त मंत्रालय से नामित होंगे — इससे एक संदेह प्रकट होता है। चूंकि वे गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा नामित होंगे और जब गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा नामित होंगे, तो गवर्नमेंट के विरोध के साथ जो विवाद होगा, उसमें इनकी पारदर्शिता पर डाउट होगा। इसलिए आर्बिट्रेटर के चयन और नियुक्ति के रूप में अधिक से अधिक पारदर्शिता पर ध्यान दिया जाए।

दूसरा, माननीय मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर के समय ये स्पष्ट कर देंगे, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी कि वर्तमान में मध्यस्थता से संबंधित कितने मामले भारत में लंबित हैं? क्या मध्यस्थता केंद्र को सूचना के अधिकार के दायरे में लाया जाएगा? तीसरा, प्रस्तावक विधेयक ने सैद्धांतिक पहलुओं को बनाया है, फिर भी जो श्रीकृष्णा कमिटी रिपोर्ट के बारे में इस बिल में चर्चा की गई है, उस रिपोर्ट को पूर्ण तरीके से लागू क्यों नहीं किया गया है? मान्यवर, चूंकि यह विधेयक भारत की साख को बढ़ाने के लिए, खास तौर से माध्यस्थों के लिए टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा दिलाने में यह बिल अहम् सिद्ध होगा, इसलिए मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं माननीय विधि मंत्री द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत दोनों विधेयकों का समर्थन करता हूं। श्रीमन्, यहां पर बहुत अच्छी बहस हुई और सभी लोगों ने लगभग तथ्यगत बातें कहीं और बिल का समर्थन भी किया। कुछ बातें, जिन पर आशंकाएं व्यक्त हुईं, स्वाभाविक है कि पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष का होने के नाते वे विषय आते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि हम लोगों को वहां जाना चाहिए, जब इस देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने यह कहा था कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कारोबारी विवादों के निस्तारण में मध्यस्थता का वैश्विक केन्द्र बनाने की बात करनी चाहिए, और भारत को करनी चाहिए। हम सभी लोगों को ध्यान होगा — समाचार पत्रों में भी आया था — कि अमेरिका के विदेश मंत्री ने भी एक मीटिंग के अंतर्गत इस बात को कहा था कि "मोदी है, तो मुमकिन है।" उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों कहा? उन्होंने ऐसा इस नाते कहा कि भारत आज पूरे विश्व में आगे बढ़ रहा है, वह भले ही विकासशील देश रहा हो, लेकिन आज वह विकसित देश बनने की तरफ पूरी क्षमता के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है, उसमें कहीं भी रुकावट नहीं है। मंत्री जी इस बिल को लाए हैं मध्यस्थता प्रक्रिया को सहज बनाने, लागत सक्षम बनाने और मामले के शीघ्र निष्पादन और मध्यस्थता करने वाले की तटस्थता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए

मध्यस्थता और सुलह अधिनियम, जो 1996 में बना था, सन् 2015 में उसका संशोधन हुआ। आज मैं यह कह सकता हूं, जैसे जब महेश पोद्दार जी बोल रहे थे तो हमारे देश में प्रचलित संस्थानों के द्वारा जो न्याय व्यवस्था की स्थिति रही, उसके बारे में उन्होंने कई ऐसी बातें कहीं।

महोदय, यहां पर कई विषय उठे - यहां पर नाम लेना उचित नहीं हैं, बहुत सीनियर लोग हैं जिनका नाम मेरे जैसे छोटे व्यक्ति के द्वारा लेना उचित नहीं होगा, लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर income tax की स्थिति को देखा जाए तो तीन स्तरों पर जो appeal होती है, उसमें सरकारी अधिकारी ही रहते हैं। उसके बाद में tribunal की स्थिति आती है। आज जो यह संशोधन विधेयक आया है, वह इस आधार पर ही तो आया है कि उसमें देरी की प्रक्रिया होती है। इस पर तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने already अपना स्पष्ट निर्णय दिया है और यह कहा है कि कभी-कभी ऐसी स्थिति होती है या अधिकांशतः यह स्थिति होती है कि सेवानिवृत्त जजेज़ अधिक समय ले लेते हैं और कभी-कभी तो पूरा का पूरा एक सत्र जो दिया जाता है, वह केवल तारीख लेने में खत्म हो जाता है। इस नाते से यह समय-सीमा तय की गयी कि एक वर्ष के अंदर निश्चित रूप से यह होना चाहिए, अधिक-से-अधिक 6 महीने के लिए उसे बढ़ाया जाए।

महोदय, आज भारत एक बढ़ती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था है, यह कहा गया कि हम विश्व में छठी अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में हैं और पांचवीं की तरफ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और इससे भी आगे बढ़ेंगे, Ease of doing business में 142 में से 77वें स्थान पर आ गए हैं तो हर दृष्टि से भारत को आगे बढ़कर उसका श्रेय लेना चाहिए। मैं एक दृष्टांत रखना चाहता हूं। इस देश में भोपाल गैस कांड हुआ था। उसकी पचासवीं बरसी निकल गयी, हर बरसी पर लोग जाकर मोमबत्ती जलाते रहे। अमेरिका में अदालत होने के नाते यहां के लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल पाया, मुआवज़ा नहीं मिल पाया - पीढ़ी की पीढ़ी जाती रही लेकिन वह केवल और केवल मोमबत्ती जलाती रही। आज की स्थिति में अगर हम अपने देश में अपने उन विवादों को, जो बिज़नेस से जुड़े हुए हैं, पूरी तरह से सुलझाने के लिए, समझाने के लिए, इस प्रकार की संस्था को एक रोल देते हैं, तो यह भारत सरकार का एक अच्छा कदम होगा, जो माननीय मंत्री जी लाए हैं। अभी यह विषय आया कि खर्चा कितना होता है? जब यह बात यहां पर हो रही थी कि कितने डॉलर सिंगापुर के लोग कमाते हैं, कितनी वहां की संस्था कमाती है, कितनी पेरिस की कमाती है, तो मान्यवर, भारत में ही एक उच्च न्यायालय को निर्णय देना पड़ा, इस नाते कि एक जज को अपॉइंट किया गया था और उस जज ने एक मध्यस्थता में 75 लाख रुपये लेने की बात कही, तो उसको रद्द करना पड़ा था। राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट का ही एक निर्णय है, जिसको उन्होंने रद्द किया था। यह जो प्रक्रिया चल रही है, यह प्रक्रिया तो सुलभ और सरल बनाने की चल रही है। मान्यवर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब आर्थिक सुधारों की प्रक्रिया शुरू की, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से अगर हम हर कानूनी प्रक्रिया को ठीक से नहीं लेंगे, तो उन आर्थिक सुधारों की प्रक्रिया को आगे नहीं बढ़ा पाएंगे। इस नाते इस बात को पूरी तरह से कहा जा सकता है कि ये जो दोनों विधेयक हैं, ये साफ-साफ दर्शाते हैं कि जो भी बिज़नेस सेन्टर से जुड़ा हुआ है, वह ADR के क्षेत्र में, यहां कहा गया है कि कहां से लोग मिलेंगे, जिनसे हम न्याय कराएंगे, जिनसे पंचायत करा सकेंगे ? उसके संदर्भ में भी माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अपने विधेयक में दर्शाया है, उसके आधार पर प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग भी दे रहे हैं। उनको प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग देकर train करेंगे और train करने के बाद, निश्चित रूप से वे इस प्रकार से सक्षम हो जाएंगे कि वे मध्यस्थता की प्रक्रिया में पूरी तरह से न्याय कर सकेंगे।

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

मान्यवर, देरी की बात नहीं है, इसमें कोई ऐसी देरी नहीं है। जो लोग भी बिज़नेस से जुड़े रहे हैं, सिंगापुर की संस्थाओं पर तब ध्यान देते थे, जब उनको यह लगता था कि भारत में न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। था यहां भी, लेकिन नहीं मिलता था। मैं छोटी-छोटी बातें कहूंगा। जो बिज़नेस सेंटर से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं, वे NCLT में जाते हैं, उनको NCLT में भी न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि बैंकिंग में किस प्रकार की स्थिति आई। इस देश के बैंक क्यों defunct हुए? क्यों इस प्रकार से NPA की स्थिति आई? कभी इस बारे में विचार किया गया कि इस देश में NPA क्यों इतना बढ़ा? जो लोग NCLT में गए, उनको अपना घर-बार बेच देना पड़ा। उसके बावजूद भी उनकी पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी उसी में घिसती रही। मेरे सामने एक दृष्टांत आया था कि हरियाणा की एक महिला जिसका घर बिकने की स्थिति में आ गया था, मैं बड़ी मुश्किल से बात करके किसी तरह से उसका घर रखवा पाया और वह उसका घर बच गया था। मैंने वित्त राज्य मंत्री के पद पर रहते हुए देखा था कि किस तरह से लोगों ने इस प्रकार की स्थिति अपनाई है। आज जब प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में इतना बड़ा फैसला लिया गया है, तो फिर इस पर सवाल खड़ा कर दिया जाता है। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस बात को कह सकता है कि मंहगा न्याय नहीं मिलना चाहिए, अगर वे लोग आते हैं, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज हों, हाई कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज हों, वे आएंगे तो, आने के बाद कोई ऐसा विषय पैदा कर देंगे कि जिससे कि वह खिंचता जाएगा और एक-एक सत्र, पूरा का पूरा, केवल तारीख लेने में बीत जाएगा। तब तो माननीय मंत्री जी जो विधेयक लाए हैं, उसका कोई मतलब ही नहीं रह जाएगा। मैं यह मानकर चलता हूं कि यह त्वरित दृष्टि से मध्यस्थता को सुलभ और सरल बनाने के लिए लिया गया है। मान्यवर, मैं बहुत साफ शब्दों में कहूं, तो ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय शुक्ल जी, 10 मिनट हो गए हैं, अब आप बात समाप्त करें।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: सर, मैं अपनी बात को तुरन्त समाप्त कर दूंगा। आपकी घंटी मुझे प्रेरित करती है।

श्री उपसभापति: यह मेरी घंटी नहीं है, यह सदन की घंटी है, जो कि सदन के नियम के अनुसार है।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: सर, एक मिनट। इसमें एक नया सैक्शन 42 (A) जोड़ा है। इस बिल में 42 (A) को जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है कि किसी माध्यस्थम् करार से संबंधित मध्यस्थ, माध्यस्थम् संस्था और पक्षकार, सभी माध्यस्थम् कार्यवाहियों की गोपनीयता बनाए रखेंगे, सिवाय पंचाट के और उस समय जहां उनका प्रकटन पंचाट के कार्यान्वयन और प्रवर्तन के प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यक हो।

सर, यहां पर एक बात आई थी कि कहीं और लोगों के केस न खुल जाएं। ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं होने वाला है, बल्कि मैं यहां स्पष्ट कर सकता हूं कि इस सदन में बहुत सकारात्मक चर्चा आज हुई है। ...(समय की घंटी)... हम यह जरूर माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहेंगे कि अगर उसमें कोई कमी रह गई हो, तो उन विद्वान लोगों से भी, उनके बिंदुओं को लेकर, जोड़ कर इस बिल को पूरा करना हो, तो जरूर करें। लेकिन भारत अगर आगे बढ़ रहा है, तो बढ़ते हुए भारत को गति देने की आवश्यकता है। इस नाते से मैं पूरे सदन से कहूंगा कि वह इस बिल को पास करे, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam; not present. Shri Narain Dass Gupta.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. This is my maiden speech, I should say, after more than one year, and I hope you would give me 15 minutes to speak on these Bills, if possible.

Sir, I would start, as Shri Anand Sharma had done, with both the Bills. Although I support both the Bills, I would still like to make a few submissions. We have been hearing for the past one year that the Bills presented in this House were not being referred to the Standing Committee. And when this issue is raised by our friends from this side or from the other side, we get a reply that in the past too similar things have happened. Even a figure has been given as to the number of times that happened. This cannot be a justification. We should place it on record and we should know, because we are new Members, as to which Bills are referred to the Standing Committee and which are not, and what is the criteria for that. This cannot be the reply. I feel this is a game being played between two sides. When they are on this side and they raise the issue, they say that this had been happening in the past. Now, when they are on that side, they say the same thing. This cannot be a justification. The second justification that was given was that the last time the House was disturbed and that is why we have followed the legacy and not referred the Bill to a Committee. This is something that we have been hearing for the past so many years, as to why a Bill was not referred to the Standing Committee. I don't know which Bills should be referred and which should not be referred to the Standing Committee or the Select Committee. We should know the criteria.

With these words, I express my thanks to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity, and I would express my thanks to my leader, Shri Arvind Kejriwal, who has nominated me to this House. A number of things have been said here about the two Bills, the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill and the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill. As I have said, I support both the Bills, but I would like to make some observations. I heard Shri Shukla's reasons as to why a Government Officer should be appointed here. And then there was a view expressed from this side by some Members that this system of arbitration would lose its independence. I would just share a story. सर, दो बिल्लियां थीं, वे एक गली में जा रही थीं और रास्ते में एक रोटी पड़ी थी, दोनों ने उसको लेने के लिए पंजा बढ़ाया और दोनों में झगड़ा हो गया कि यह रोटी किसकी है। फाइनली, दोनों में सहमति हुई कि आधी-आधी रोटी बांट लेते हैं, परंतु आधी-आधी बांटने पर झगड़ा हो गया कि कैसे बांटी जाए? आप बांटोगी, तो आप ज्यादा हिस्सा

[Shri Narain Dass Gupta]

ले लोगी। उन्होंने एक arbitrator, बंदर को पकड़ लिया और बंदर को कहा कि आप हमारी रोटी को आधी-आधी बांट दो। That was the arbitrator. मध्यस्थता करने के लिए, उसने रोटी के दो टुकड़े किए, उसमें से एक टुकड़ा बड़ा कर लिया और एक टुकड़ा छोटा कर लिया। उसने कहा कि टुकड़े बराबर नहीं हुए हैं, उसने रोटी के बड़े टुकड़े को खाना शुरू कर दिया और कहा कि मैं इसको बराबर कर देता हूँ। उस टुकड़े को खाते-खाते उसने छोटा कर दिया। अब रोटी का दूसरा टुकड़ा बड़ा हो गया, तो कहने लगा कि अब मैं इसे खाकर बराबर-बराबर कर देता हूँ। इस प्रोसेस में वह रोटी के दोनों टुकड़े खा गया। यह जो independence है, एक बड़ा अच्छा प्रावधान इस Amendment Bill बिल में आया है कि arbitrator को ग्रेडिड करेंगे। उन्होंने Income Tax के बारे में बताया कि वहां गवर्नमेंट के तीन ऑफिसर्स हैं, जो फैसला करते हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। वहां पर ज्यूडिशियरी सिस्टम है। जब अपील में जाते हैं और डिपार्टमेंट की जो अपील होती है, उसमें डिपार्टमेंट का DR appear होता है। इस प्रकार वहां भी independence है। जो जज होता है, वह इंडिपेंडेंट होता है, other than the Government Officer. वह ज्यूडिशियल सिस्टम के थू आता है, तो we cannot compare two situations. Sir, I have some points for suggestions. Already there are a number of things which have been said here. With the objective to create an independent and autonomous body, it seems that the Central Government has retained unreasonable power to appoint the members of the centre as mentioned in Chapter 2, Clause 5. This will lead to the conflict of interest as many arbitrations involve PSUs. Thus, objective will be lost in this process. I will suggest that we should make an independent body. Then there is a clause where it is mentioned, the composition and functions of the committee referred to in sub-section 1 shall be such as may be prescribed. Why will we leave it to future? Why shouldn't we prescribe here itself as to what will be the composition and functions of the committee as we have done in the second Bill before us, that is, Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill? There, in this Bill, we have constituted an Arbitration Council and the function has been given, that is, an autonomous and independent body. We should create here a similar type of situation just to have the complete independence and we should not leave it for the future course of action; we should not leave it 'to be prescribed'. Secondly, there is Clause 31 which says that the power has been given to make rules and to place it before Parliament. Why are you coming with this Amendment? Bill has been brought so as to not delay the proceedings. But here, if you give the power to frame rules and then to place them before Parliament, it will take time. As we have seen how much time this Bill has taken. The Bill was introduced here in March and now, in the month of July, we are taking it up. Similarly, it is applicable for the rules. If we give the power to frame rules to the body which is going to be constituted or we should have a separate council which may frame rules and regulate the system, it is good;

we should not place them before the Parliament. This is regarding the framing of the rules. This is what I have said that we should have an independent body. This is regarding New Delhi International Arbitration Centre.

Regarding Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, I have to say a few words. I appreciate that the Arbitration Council is being constituted. This will be an autonomous and independent body. It will regulate independently and it will not delay the proceedings. Time-bound process is a good suggestion. I appreciate the provision of confidentiality. There are some suggestions that I have to make. I suggest to make arbitration process speedy, cost-effective and minimum court interference. I also suggest one representative of the registered body like commerce and industry chosen on a rotational basis. What I will suggest is that when you take people from commerce and industry, we should take one person from the professional body, that is, the Institute of Chartered Accountant, Cost Accountant and Company Secretary, because they also act as arbitrators in a number of cases. So, we should add it here and when we give the opportunity to the people from commerce and industry, at the same time, we must add one person from any of the three professional institutes on rotational basis. Then, Sir, I have a small suggestion to make regarding Eighth Schedule. It says, "A person shall not be qualified to be an arbitrator unless he is a chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act having ten years of practice experience." Sir, I would suggest that we should start with a word that 'he must be a practising Chartered Accountant. In the last, where we have added this practice, there we should have only 10 years experience. This is only a small change because this is exactly provided under Section 2 of the CA Act, 1949. That is there. There is a definition given as to whether who is a member in practice and who is a member not in practice. It would be better if we add it here like this.

Then, Sir, Clauses 6 and 7 under the Eighth Schedule. There we have said, an officer with law degree, having 10 years of experience in the legal matters of the Government, autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings or at a senior managerial position in a private company or self-employed. How you will decide the threshold limit for the private body or the self-employed because this is a grey area where it will be very difficult that although we have said that he must be a senior level managerial position, but he can be from a private or a self-regulated body. But, what is the size of that private or self-regulated body? That needs to be clear. Sir, as I have said, I support both the Bills, but, I would like to make certain observations — here my friend Mr. Malik has mentioned about 'Make in India' 'Ease of doing business' and '5 trillion dollar economy' a number of times — about this 5 trillion dollar economy and what it is because when this Government took over in the year

[Shri Narain Dass Gupta]

2014, it was at 1.85 trillion dollar. During the last five years, what has been added is 0.85 trillion dollars. It means each year, 0.17 has been added. Now, on 31st March, 2019, it is 2.70. Now, we are claiming that by the end of March, 2020, it will become 3 trillion dollar economy. We will add another 0.30 trillion dollar. And, in the rest of the 4 years, it will become 5 trillion dollar economy. It means we have claimed and we have said that each year, we will be adding 0.50 trillion. Now, the question is, what is the roadmap? Only the numbers have been given. But no roadmap has been given. How will it be achieved? If we go through the trade deficit, our export is decreasing every year. It is coming down and import is increasing. There is a trade deficit. Then, to meet the deficit, what we are proposing in the Finance Bill, 2019, is that during the five years, we will have 3.25 lakh crores of rupees through disinvestment. सर, हमने गांव में सुना है कि जब घाटे में चले जाते थे, तो ladies की jewellery लेकर बेच आते थे। These PSUs are the jewels of the country and we are proposing that to meet the deficit, this five lakh crores of rupees, we will have. Then we will raise foreign bonds. There is no explanation given. If the rupee depreciates, which is depreciating from year to year, how we will meet those commitments? Now, on the one side, we are claiming that the economy is booming and on the other side, we are going with deficit whether it is trade deficit, fiscal deficit. To meet it out, either we approach the RBI that it should give ₹ 3 lakh crore or we are taking the steps through disinvestment and creating refund of 3.25 lakh crore rupees. This is the way we are going. In Make in India, we are not able to provide substitutes to our import. Import is increasing. Sir, I know, in Delhi we have about 30,000 small industries. Each and every industry is just doing the assembly work, but all the materials and ingredients, they are using, are coming from China. So, how are we achieving the objective of 'Make in India'? Similarly, it is happening everywhere. Same is the condition with 'Ease of Doing Business', 'Skill India' and other concepts. Now, I will talk about Delhi. Although Delhi contributes, by way of income-tax, about ₹ 91,000 crores to the Exchequer, but the Delhi Government gets only ₹ 325 crores a year. This is a step-motherly treatment that is being given to Delhi. In spite of this fact, our Chief Minister's Office was raided. About 200-300 files were taken away. After that, nothing wrong was found in these files. The CBI should come out with a statement that they had raided the Chief Minister's Office, they had raided the Chief Minister's house, but nothing wrong was found out, and a certificate should be given in this regard. In spite of all these difficulties, whatever work has been done in Delhi should also go on record. As far as education sector is concerned, the Finance Minister of Delhi presented a Budget of ₹ 60,000 crores in the House. Out of this amount, 28 per cent has been allocated to the education

sector, and we have a plan to add 11,000 rooms in the schools. The standard of education in Delhi has gone up. The results for the year 2019 ...*(Time bell rings)*... Sir, I will just take five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 15 minutes. It is your maiden speech. That is why, we have given time.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Sir, as far as education is concerned...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak on these Bills. बजट पर हम लोग बात कर चुके हैं, फाइनेंस बिल पर आपको फिर मौका मिलेगा। आप इसको conclude करिए, 15 मिनट हो चुके हैं।

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Sir, I have already said that I support both these Bills. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, considering active involvement of many Indian companies in the country with multinational companies based abroad, the instances of institutional disputes on various aspects are increasing day-by-day. So far, individual efforts involving the practising lawyers were the only avenues available with the Indian entrepreneurs. In many cases, the lawyers engaged by the Indian companies may or may not have the adequate knowledge of international arbitration laws. Hence, in certain cases, the interest of the Indian entrepreneurs was not protected. It was a long-felt necessity to develop the expertise in international arbitration so that the view of the Indian entrepreneurs is protected. The Centre would be able to promote and support research and development of expertise in institutional arbitration at international level so that in due course of time, India could be the hub of such activities. The Government has very rightly thought of granting the proposed institution an autonomous status to have freedom in taking decisions and enlarging the scope of activities, of course, well within the overall ambit of the Bill.

The Centre would be the first of its kind in the country and hence would open immense opportunities for the professionals and institutions to develop expertise in international arbitrations. In due course, the possibility of establishment of many institutions on international arbitration or adding up a separate department on international arbitration and the existing law institutions cannot be ruled out. The Government deserves to be applauded that every effort has been made to keep the proposed Centre free from the dominance of administrators. This will help the Centre to take independent decisions in the interest of the specialized subject.

[Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati]

I have two suggestions to make. I request the Government, through you, to provide a little flexibility in increasing the strength of the members of the Centre depending upon the workload. My second suggestion would be that one arbitration centre should be situated in Delhi and the second should be in Mumbai to decentralize this. Sir, experience with arbitration proceedings till date has shown that a large number of cases still go back to the normal courts thus denying the very intent of using an alternate redressal mechanism. Further, there are many complaints regarding the time of arbitration proceedings to especially by the international organisations which cite the tardy legal mechanism for not wanting to either come in or deepen the involvement in various initiatives. I am sure that once this Centre is established in India, there will be quality improvement to all the dimensions of arbitration proceedings including the various steps and processes. I am sure it will pave the way for many of the cases languishing in various courts of the country to opt for arbitration, as a means to arrive at a suitable redressal, thus reducing the backlog. Sir, I would not take much of the time of the House today, and I would like to conclude by saying to have a conducive and healthy atmosphere, the hon. Minister has rightly stated that for India to be an international hub centre, the dispute resolution should come under the New Delhi Arbitration Centre, and that is why, I stand to support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman. Sir, changing situations warrant change in approach for resolving issues. Sir, the change in the economic activity demands expeditious settlement of the disputes. Of course, the resolution of disputes has a very great impact on the economy of the country as well as on doing business. So, an alternative mechanism is required. Sir, when litigants resort to the judicial process of an adjudication for their litigations, it is always one side winning and another side losing. But, in the process of arbitration, it is a win-win situation. Sir, for this arbitration, our litigants have to go to Singapore, Hong kong, London and other places. So, I think the Government's initiative to constitute an arbitration centre in India is to be welcomed. Sir, for this, Srikrishna Committee was appointed, and everyone has mentioned about it. That Committee has given some recommendations, and someone asked why the recommendations have not been accepted in toto. Any Committee's recommendations cannot be accepted in toto, but whichever recommendation is necessary, it is accepted. It should be welcomed. Sir, one among their recommendation is that as the International Centre for alternative dispute resolution, which was set up in the year 1995, with the Government's fund to promote alternative dispute resolution mechanism, has,

however, not been able to achieve the target, so, the Committee recommended that the International Centre for alternative dispute resolution should be taken over with complete revamp of its governance structure to include only experts of repute who can lend credibility and respectability to the institution and be rebranded as a centre of national importance to highlight in character as a flagship arbitral institution. Sir, hon. Minister in his introductory remarks has said that the Government has given ₹ 30 crores, 700 Members were there, and settled a litigation within 100 or so and they were indulging in other activities. So, it was considered to be a sixth finger. So, I think, the recommendations of the Committee have been rightly taken and it is being taken over. But, how it is taken over was the question raised by the learned senior colleague, Mr. Chidambaram and Mr. Singhvi. When it is taken over, the constitution of the new Council is, the Chairman and the eminent persons who are all appointed by the Central Government. So, the suspicion or the doubt comes when the litigant becomes the Government, what will be the mindset of the other person? That question arises, and, I think, the Minister has to assuage the apprehension, whichever may arise in the minds of not only the Members but in the minds of the litigants also. Sir, this question was repeatedly asked and we have to accept that Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. When a person is approaching a Court of Law or an arbitral centre for his resolution of disputes, and when he has a doubt that it will not give him the desired results, I think, that has to be addressed by the Government and by the Minister. So, I think, this is the main situation. Sir, there is another amendment Bill. Many hon. Members have spoken, and, I think, nothing much needs to be told. Of course, we need the international centre. As Mr. Ashwini pointed out, in due course of time, as the economic activities increase, there will be more requirement of arbitration, and, then, we will need more centres. Will that also be called as New Delhi International Arbitration Centre? That is a big question. Why can't it be called as an Indian Arbitration Centre? *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, we have one Supreme Court. We have been asking for a Bench of the Supreme Court in South India because litigants have to come all the way to Delhi. So, in future, some Centres will have to be created. So, what will be the name of those Centres? It is my small question. *...(Interruptions)...* It may be at Chennai, Mumbai or wherever the litigation is more. What will be the name of that Centre? *...(Interruptions)...* So, I think, you can think about the nomenclature. *...(Interruptions)...* It is one of our suggestions. That is all. *...(Interruptions)...*

With these words, I welcome and support this Bill. Sir, it has become very necessary today for doing business very easily in this country. Also, keeping in view the developing economic activities, it is very much required. Thank you.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का स्वागत करता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी पहल की है और वे एक बहुत अच्छा संशोधन विधेयक लेकर आये हैं, जिससे लोगों को राहत मिलेगी।

महोदय, प्रस्तावित विधेयक विवादों के निपटारे के लिए संस्थागत मध्यस्थता को प्रोत्साहित करता है और देश को वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान तंत्र प्रदान करता है। यह 1996 के अधिनियम में संशोधन मानकों को निर्धारित करने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र निकाय स्थापित करके संस्थागत मध्यस्थता में सुधार के लक्ष्य हासिल करने, मध्यस्थता प्रक्रिया को अधिक अनुकूल बनाने, लागत प्रभावी बनाने और मध्यस्थता के मामलों के समय पर निपटान करने में मददगार होगा।

महोदय, अदालतों में जिस तरह मुकदमों का अम्बार लगता जा रहा है और उन्हें जल्द से जल्द निपटाने की तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद करोड़ों वाद अभी भी विभिन्न न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं, इसलिए न्यायपालिका को त्वरित न्याय के वैकल्पिक उपाय तलाशने के लिए प्रेरित किया है, जैसे लोक अदालतों के जरिए राजीनामा कराना, मुकदमों की संख्या कम करने का एक अहम उपाय सिद्ध हुआ है। उसी प्रकार वैकल्पिक न्याय का एक अन्य उपाय है- मध्यस्थता, जिसमें मध्यस्थ की नियुक्ति के साथ प्रक्रिया शुरू होती है, जोकि बहुधा सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश होते हैं। इसमें मुकदमे के पक्षकारों को नोटिस देकर उनकी उपस्थिति धारा 12 एवं धारा 19 के अंतर्गत प्रक्रिया लेखबद्ध करने के साथ ही प्रक्रिया शुरू होती है।

महोदय, यह अधिनियम मध्यस्थता की प्रक्रिया को सुसंगत बनाने के साथ-साथ प्रक्रिया की अवधि तय करने और उन्हें तेज़ी से निपटाने में भी मददगार होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में अदालत के बिना सुप्रीम कोर्ट या उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा नामित मध्यस्थ संस्थानों के माध्यम से मध्यस्थों की त्वरित नियुक्ति की सुविधा की गयी है, जहाँ पार्टियाँ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, वाणिज्यिक मध्यस्थता के लिए नामित मध्यस्थता संस्थानों और अन्य मामलों में सीधे सम्पर्क कर सकती हैं। साथ ही, मध्यस्थता परिषद् का निर्माण प्रशंसनीय है, जो कि मध्यस्थता ग्रेड तय करेगा और मानदंडों को निर्धारित करके मध्यस्थों को श्रेय देगा तथा मध्यस्थता और समझौते को बढ़ावा देने और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आवश्यक सभी कदम उठायेगा।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि इस कानून के तहत एक मध्यस्थता पंचाट आवश्यक है, जिसके पास अदालत के समान अधिकार होंगे। वह 12 माह में अपना निर्णय देगा। इस अवधि को 6 माह तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। यह अवधि जितनी कम रखी जायेगी, शुल्क उतना ही ज्यादा होगा और अगर देरी होती है, तो हर महीने के साथ शुल्क 5 फीसदी कम किया जायेगा। यह व्यवस्था भी है कि इसके तहत दिये गये किसी भी निर्णय के खिलाफ अदालत का रुख किया जाता है, तो उसे एक साल में निपटाना होगा, परन्तु इस अवधि में देरी होने पर किसी जुर्माने की बात नहीं कही गयी है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि एक वर्ष की समय-सीमा, मामलों को मध्यस्थता द्वारा निपटाने हेतु कितनी तर्कसंगत है? क्या इसका समुचित पालन हो पायेगा या विभिन्न पक्षों को मध्यस्थता काम निपटाने के लिए अवधि विस्तार के लिए अदालत ही जाना होगा? अभी मध्यस्थता के कितने मामले हैं और वे कब से लम्बित हैं, मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे।

महोदय, यह विधेयक देश को मध्यस्थता के केन्द्र के रूप में आकर्षक बनाता है, परन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी, मध्यस्थों के चयन में पारदर्शिता रहनी चाहिए और अफसरशाहों तथा अधिकारियों को अनिवार्य रूप से अपने मामलों में मध्यस्थ नहीं बनाना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह मुद्दा पहली बाधा बनता है और विभिन्न पक्ष मध्यस्थ के चुनाव को लेकर उलझ जाते हैं तथा इससे उसकी स्वायत्तता और निष्पक्षता को लेकर प्रश्न खड़े हो जाते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि मध्यस्थता के मामलों में सरकारी संस्थान आपस में न उलझें, इसे रोकने का समुचित प्रबंध करें और विधेयक के क्रियान्वयन के स्तर पर मौजूद समस्याओं, जैसे अपर्याप्त बुनियादी सुविधाएं, कानूनी अनिश्चितता, अंतहीन देरी और अस्पष्ट न्यायिक प्रक्रिया आदि का हल निकालें, तभी यह विधेयक अदालतों के बाहर विवादों के निस्तारण की दिशा में मील का पत्थर साबित होगा, अन्यथा नहीं। इन शब्दों के साथ, बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, हमारे देश में न्याय-प्रक्रिया वैदिक काल से बहुत ही विश्वसनीय और विश्वस्तरीय रही है। बड़े-बड़े फैसले हमारे यहां पंचायतों में कर लिए जाते थे। बड़े-बड़े विवाद हमारे यहां स्थानीय पंचायतें निपटा लिया करती थीं। हमारे यहां पंच को पंचपरमेश्वर' कहते थे। कहा जाता था कि जो पंच पंचायत में बैठता है, उसमें ईश्वर का अंश वास करता है। वह जो भी फैसला देगा, वह पूरी तरह से न्यायसंगत होता है। इसीलिए कहा गया — 'पांच पंच मिल कीजै काजा, हारे जीते होए न लाजा।' पांच लोग मिलकर जो फैसला कर देंगे, उससे किसी को भी मायूसी नहीं होगी, हार-जीत की लज्जा नहीं होगी और उसे सब सहर्ष स्वीकार कर लेंगे। ऐसी हमारी वैदिक परम्पराएं रही हैं। यहीं से दुनिया ने न्याय प्रक्रिया को सीखा, जो समय के अंतराल में विकसित हुई।

हमारे लिए यह अधिनियम कोई नया नहीं है। हम अनादि-काल से यही करते आ रहे हैं। आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में, आर्थिक युग में यह आवश्यकता महसूस की गई कि ऐसा अधिनियम बनाकर हम अपने देश को सुसंगत नियमों से सुसज्जित करके, जो हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत बनने जा रही है, उसके लिए तैयार करें। हमारे सामने एक लक्ष्य है। बजट पारित करते समय चर्चा हुई कि 5 trillion Dollar की अर्थव्यवस्था 2024 तक बनाना हमारा लक्ष्य है। उसी लक्ष्य को पाने के लिए हमारा उद्देश्य होना चाहिए कि हम तमाम विदेशी निवेश प्राप्त करें, FDI के माध्यम से बड़ा निवेश हमारे देश में आए। देश में नए उद्योग-धंधे लगें। लोगों को रोजगार मिले। यहां बार-बार इसकी चर्चा होती है कि देश में बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश में विदेशी निवेश आए। विदेशी निवेश आने के लिए आवश्यक है कि यहां जितने विवाद हैं, वे आसानी से सुलझाए जा सकें; लम्बी न्यायिक प्रक्रिया से उन्हें न गुजरना पड़े और विवादों को आपस में बैठकर सुलह-समझौते से उनका निपटारा हो — यदि ऐसी हमारी सोच होगी तो निश्चित रूप से हमारा Ease of Doing Business बढ़ेगा।

मान्यवर, आज हमारा देश विश्व में, Ease of Doing Business के मामले में 70वें नम्बर पर है। हमें इस स्थिति में सुधार करना है ताकि दुनिया को महसूस हो सके कि भारतवर्ष में व्यापार करना सबसे आसान है, सबसे सुलभ है। इसी उद्देश्य से यह विधेयक आज माननीय कानून मंत्री जी सदन में लाए हैं। मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इसकी जरूरत और पहले थी। फिर भी आज जिस तेजी के साथ देश की अर्थव्यवस्था आगे बढ़ रही है, ऐसे समय में हमें देश में विदेशी मुद्रा आकर्षित करने के लिए, देश में तमाम विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय

[श्री वीर सिंह]

6.00 P.M.

विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए, यह आवश्यकता महसूस की गई कि हम ऐसी प्रक्रिया को अपनाएं, जिससे सारे ऐसे मामले आपसी सुलह-समझौते से निपटा सकें, विशेष तौर से, ऐसे litigation जो उद्योग से जुड़े हैं, व्यापार से जुड़े हैं, व्यवसाय से जुड़े हैं, उन विवादों का निपटारा आसानी से किया जा सके।

मान्यवर, वैसे ही हमारी न्यायपालिका पर बड़ा बोझ है। तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा मुकदमे देश के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में लम्बित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त लगभग 4,000 न्यायाधीशों के पद रिक्त हैं। इस कारण हमारी न्याय-प्रक्रिया पर वैसे ही बहुत बड़ा बोझ है। जो economic offences या इसी तरह के विवाद हैं — चाहे वे आर्थिक विवाद हैं, व्यावसायिक विवाद हैं या औद्योगिक विवाद हैं — उनका शीघ्र निस्तारण हमारी अदालतों के माध्यम से संभव नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कदम उठाया है। इससे पहले मुम्बई में ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई थी। वहां वर्ष 2016 में Mumbai Centre for International Arbitration की स्थापना की गई और वह सेंटर बहुत सफलतापूर्वक चल रहा है। लेकिन New Delhi International Arbitration Centre देश में राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर स्थापित किया जा रहा है। यह काम बहुत सुविचारित ढंग से हो रहा है। हमारे विपक्ष के मित्रों ने इस संबंध में कई आशंकाएं व्यक्त की, लेकिन इस अधिनियम को बनाने से पहले अनेक विद्वानों ने बैठकर इस पर गम्भीर चर्चा की, एक कमेटी बनाई गई। उस समिति ने अपने सुझाव दिए। माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने भी इसका परीक्षण किया। इन सबके बाद यह विधेयक सदन में लाया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: 6 बज गए हैं, आप कहें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, we are discussing two important legislations and a few Members are yet to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is the last speaker and then, the Minister will reply.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: So, I propose that till the Minister's reply and the passing of the legislations are over, and the Special Mentions are taken up, the time of the House may be extended.

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे लगता है कि इस पर आम सहमति पहले से ही हो गई थी। कृपया आप अपनी बात पूरा करें। आप अंतिम वक्ता हैं, इसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: महोदय, आप जैसा कहें, मुझे कोई जल्दी नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: अगर आप अपनी बात जल्दी समाप्त कर सकते हैं, तो करें, उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब सुनें।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, इस अधिनियम के पास होने से ऐसे विवादों के समाधान की प्रक्रिया का अर्थव्यवस्था और कारोबार करने वालों पर बहुत व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ेगा। जो लोग व्यापार करते हैं और जो इस तरीके से अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने वाले लोग हैं, इस अधिनियम के बनने से ऐसे विवादों को निपटाने का उन पर काफी असर होगा। तेजी से आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप बढ़ रहे हैं, ऐसे में वादों के शीघ्र निस्तारण हेतु institutional arbitration की महती आवश्यकता है। ऐसे समय में institutional arbitration की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय arbitration को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इस अधिनियम का बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

मान्यवर, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मध्यस्थता केन्द्र की अध्यक्षता सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के रिटायर्ड जज या हाई कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड मुख्य न्यायाधीश करेंगे, इसलिए इस पर कोई संदेह की आवश्यकता नहीं है और इनकी भी नियुक्ति सुप्रीम कोर्ट के माननीय चीफ जस्टिस की सहमति से होगी, इसलिए इस पर संदेह करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, दोनों तरह के अनुभवी और पर्याप्त ज्ञान रखने वाले लोगों को इसमें arbitrators के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाएगा। इसमें वाणिज्य और उद्योग जगत के भी प्रतिनिधि होंगे। कानून, वित्त, न्याय विभागों के और आर्थिक मामलों के भी सलाहकार इस समिति के सदस्य होंगे। ऐसे योग्य एवं सक्षम व्यक्तियों की यह arbitration committee होगी, जो इसमें काम करेंगे। इसलिए किसी को भी इनके न्याय और इनके निर्णय पर संदेह नहीं होना चाहिए, न होगा। 130 करोड़ आबादी का देश है। मान्यवर, हमारे ही अपने इतने विवाद हैं, बहुत सारे विवाद हैं, आज देश के तमाम जो पीएसयूज हैं, उनको लेकर बहुत सारे विवाद हैं। आप तमाम प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देखें, आज गवर्नमेंट लेवल पर ही देखें, चाहे Reliance versus ONGC हो, चाहे Antrix Devas case हो, चाहे Vodafone versus Union of India हो, तमाम केसेज में सरकार स्वयं एक बहुत बड़ी बाध्यकारी है। इसलिए इन विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए इस arbitration center से बहुत लाभ होगा और हम इन सारी चीजों में speedy न्याय दिला सकेंगे। इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान एक तरह से arbitral hub बनेगा, दुनिया के तमाम देशों के इस तरह के विवाद हमारे यहां आएंगे और हमारे देश में उनको न्याय मिल सकेगा। जब इस तरह से दुनिया के तमाम दूसरे बड़े देशों के लोगों के इस तरह के वाद, इस तरह के litigation हिन्दुस्तान में सुलझाए जाएंगे, तो इससे और तमाम सारी चीजों में हिन्दुस्तान का विकास होगा, विकास की गति बढ़ेगी। इसलिए मैं इसकी सामयिकता के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बिल इतना सामयिक है कि मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे देश की प्रगति में तेजी से गति मिलेगी। हमें इस बिल को सर्वसम्मति से पास करने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, केवल इतना ही नहीं, Arbitration Chamber की स्थापना की जाएगी और इसमें दुनिया के जो अच्छे-अच्छे arbitrators हैं, उनको ला करके हम वहां प्रशिक्षण का भी कार्य कराएंगे। उसके माध्यम से नए-नए arbitrators तैयार किए जाएंगे। Arbitrators Chamber की स्थापना होगी, Arbitrators Academy की स्थापना होगी, जहां पर surveyor, valuer आदि का प्रशिक्षण होगा। जो इस तरह के लोग हैं, जैसे umpiring officers हैं, इन सबका भी प्रशिक्षण होगा और इसके माध्यम से लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा। संस्थागत मध्यस्थता के लिए भारत एक बड़ी हब बनेगा और मैंने जैसा कहा सर्वेयर और जांचकर्ताओं के लिए भी इससे रोजगार के रास्ते खुलेंगे। Arbitrators Chamber और Arbitrator Academy की स्थापना होने से हमारे तमाम सारे नौजवानों को भी आगे काम करने का अवसर मिलेगा और उनको arbitration का पर्याप्त अनुभव प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी एक सामयिक और बहुत आवश्यक विधेयक लाए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश को इसकी सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have just one question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: आज छोटे-छोटे देशों में, सिंगापुर, हाँगकाँग जैसे देशों में ऐसे विवादों की तमाम मध्यस्थता और सुलह-समझौते होते हैं। सर, हम 130 करोड़ लोगों के देश में अभी तक इसकी स्थापना नहीं कर सके थे। मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने इस Arbitration Centre की स्थापना की है। इससे देश प्रगति करेगा, देश में arbitration hub बनेगा, यहाँ बड़े-बड़े अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विवादों का समाधान हो सकेगा और देश को एक नई गति मिलेगी, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा लाए गए इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, mover of the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have just one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Then, you can ask in the last. ...*(Interruptions)*... First listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The mover of the Resolution, Shri Elamaram Kareem, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I just want to know this from the hon. Minister. As of today, in the country, arbitrations between the Government and private sector; the contract specifies that one by Government, one by private sector and two will have the... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Here I would like to know this. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the role of....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record.

श्री रविशंकर प्रसाद: सर, मुझे इस बात की बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि इन दो महत्वपूर्ण बिलों पर

सदन में एक प्रकार से सर्वानुमति से समर्थन है, लेकिन इस पर कुछ सदस्यों ने आपत्ति उठाई है। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

सर, इस बिल पर 23 सदस्य बोले, बहुत विस्तार से चर्चा हुई। आनन्द शर्मा जी हैं या नहीं, मुझे पता नहीं है। इस बिल पर डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी, श्री पी. चिदम्बरम, राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी, डा. के. केशव राव जी, श्री तिरुची शिवा, महेश पोद्दार जी, श्वेत मलिक जी, रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी, डा. अशोक बाजपेयी, संभाजी छत्रपति जी, एस.आर. बालासुब्रमण्यम, वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, प्रशांत नन्दा जी, के. सोमप्रसाद जी और बाकी लोगों ने अपनी बात कही। मैं सभी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। सर, इस पूरे बिल के व्यापक संदर्भ को समझना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर आपको देश में पूँजी चाहिए, देश में सड़कें बनें, बिजली आए, स्वास्थ्य आए, विकास हो, ढाँचागत विकास हो, infrastructure का विकास हो, तो इसके लिए देश में पूँजी चाहिए। पूँजी देश की होगी, पूँजी विदेश की होगी। जब पूँजी आएगी, तब दो-तीन चीजें बहुत जरूरी होती हैं। पहला, एक जवाबदेह सरकार होनी चाहिए, नीतियाँ स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए, ईमानदारी से काम होना चाहिए, और विवादों के निपटारे का ईमानदार प्लेटफॉर्म होना चाहिए। Today, Sir, the good governance is important component of development. We need to understand that. सर, दुनिया भर में institutional arbitration को प्रमोट किया जा रहा है। मुझे इस बात का संतोष है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विचार का समर्थन किया है। मैं इसका विस्तार से उत्तर दूंगा। मैं लगभग तीन-चार घंटे से इस बहस को सुन रहा हूँ। मुझे एक बात सुनकर कुछ पीड़ा हुई है। मैं इस देश की प्रतिनिधि संस्था राज्य सभा में बोल रहा हूँ और लोक सभा भी इधर है। इस सरकार पर इतना अधिक संशय क्यों है कि सरकार खराब ही काम करेगी, सरकारी तंत्र बनेगा? देश की 130 करोड़ जनता लोगों को देश चलाने के लिए चुनती है, तब कोई अविश्वास नहीं होता है कि ये देश ठीक से चलाएंगे या नहीं चलाएंगे? देश की जनता देश को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए वोट देकर सरकार चुनती है। देश के प्रधानमंत्री को सब अधिकार हैं, उसके पास एटम बम का बटन भी होता है। जब वह कहेगा, वह तब चलेगा। जब देश की जनता इतना स्वीकार कर सकती है, तो सरकार arbitration में गड़बड़ काम ही करेगी, यह सोचने का आधार क्या है? I am not able to understand this whole logic with great respect to all those who are commenting. If the elected people will not run the country, will regulators run the country or will the retired Supreme Court Judges and High Court Judges run the country? We are accountable to the House, to the people of India, to the Committees of Parliament. Therefore, this lurking distrust in the impartiality of decision-making process is something where I thought I need to comment. सरकारी काम होगा, तो गड़बड़ ही होगा, सरकार बनाएगी, तो गड़बड़ ही बनाएगी, ऐसा सोचने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। देखिए, मैंने सबको चार घंटे बड़ी शांति से सुना है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Government is the biggest litigant. That is what you must answer.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I will answer that. I will answer everything. Now, Sir, why do I say that? Kindly try to understand one thing. We changed a

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lot of laws. Take the case of the Specific Relief Act. Earlier, damage was the norm and now, enforcement of contract has become the norm. If a party is not willing to comply with that contract, the third party can do so, and money shall be recovered. We repealed about 1500 old laws. Bankruptcy Code was brought. A whole range of laws were changed. I need not recall that here. This whole arbitration eco-system, as I said, is being sought to be built in the context of the larger narrative to make India a good place for doing business, for investment and also for dispute redressal. यह समझना बहुत जरूरी है। सर, यहां बार-बार यह बात कही गई कि सरकार आएगी, तो कैसे चलेगा? मैं अपने सामने श्रीकृष्णा कमिटी रिपोर्ट लेकर बैठा हूँ। मैं इसके दो page पढ़ूंगा, तो मेरे माननीय कई मित्रों ने जो अपनी आशंका जताई है, उसके ऊपर मैं कहूंगा। सर, मैं page 80 पढ़ रहा हूँ। "Role of the Government and the Legislature in Promoting Institutional Arbitration: A study of successful arbitral institutions across the world shows how the Governments and the Legislatures in the jurisdictions they are located in have played a significant role in helping them flourish. This has been through governmental and legislative efforts in promoting such jurisdictions as arbitration hubs." सर, इसके बाद आगे देखते हैं। "The Committee notes that a similar initiative has been established in Hong Kong, in Singapore and the Committee is of the view that the Government can incentivise institutional arbitration by providing incentives for developing physical infrastructure for arbitration and so on and so forth." सर, अब मैं page 39 पढ़ रहा हूँ। Support from Governments: मैं यह श्रीकृष्णा कमिटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा हूँ। "Two out of the top five arbitral institutions, namely the SIAC and the HKIAC, have benefited significantly from the support they enjoyed from their respective Governments. The SIAC was established as a part of the Singapore Government's efforts to create an arbitration industry in Singapore. It was set up by the Government with two governmental agencies, the Economic Development Board and the Trade Development Board as its shareholders, and operated for many years under their aegis." सर, इसके पूरे पांच-छः pages गवर्नमेंट की भूमिका पर हैं। अगर सिंगापुर और हॉंगकाँग में सरकार की भूमिका पर आपत्ति नहीं है, जहाँ सरकार ने ही establish किया, तो इस आशंका का कारण क्या है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सरकार के मात्र सहयोग से वह ठीक नहीं चलने वाला है? मुझे इसका कोई आधार दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। Therefore, empirical evidence of the success of Singapore eco-system and Hong Kong eco-system where the Government has played a crucial role in establishment of those bodies is enough proof to show that if we promote institutional arbitration in India by laying down the norms, creating facilitation, surely it is bound to succeed. यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं yield नहीं कर रहा हूँ, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं yield नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, ये yield नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं ज्ञानवर्धन के लिए आपसे कह रहा हूँ। Since he just mentioned about Singapore and Hong Kong, could you also please tell the House that whether the Government there – and what percentage – are the biggest litigant in arbitration? Could you please tell about Singapore and Hong Kong when compared to the Government of India?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, अब हो गया। वे yield नहीं कर रहे हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, I have asked. Thank you.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, अब मैं बिन्दुवार उत्तर दूंगा, क्योंकि कई लोगों ने एक ही बात दोहराई है। Sir, we have two Bills today. First is the Amendment to the Arbitration Act and the second is The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre. Let me take the Amendment to the Arbitration Act. What are we suggesting? Sir, let me dispel this assumption also. We have nearly implemented all the key recommendations of Justice Srikrishna Committee. They are some of the finest minds of India, as I said. Mr. Venugopal, Attorney-General was there; Mr. Raveendran was there, ex-Supreme Court Judge; Mr. Ravindra Bhat was there; Indu Malhotra, the senior advocate and author of Arbitration Law was there, Mr. Narasimha was there and other eminent people were there. A mention was made as to why Mr. Venugopal disassociated from the recommendation for New Delhi Arbitration Centre. I found out, earlier, he was a Member of the Executive Committee. Therefore, he thought, "Since, at one point of time, I was a Member of the Executive Committee of this body, I should remain out." That was a very valid reason that he took. Now, what was the recommendation made? And I will take some time to address this concern. They have come with the idea that like in other countries, institutional arbitrations need to be promoted. Let us not confuse the second New Delhi Centre with the first Bill. The first Bill is creating the larger narrative of promotion of institutional arbitration in India. There are only 36 institutions presently. Go to Mumbai, go to Chennai, go to Ahmedabad, go to Baroda, go to Delhi; they are doing very well. They need to expand further. Sir, I would like to read the particular qualification which they have insisted and the grading process, which we have indicated, which says very clearly, the objectivity, the impartiality, the understanding, the training, all these shall be taken into account because we have put it in the statute itself. And I would like to read it because this question has been repeatedly asked. We have added Eighth

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Schedule in the statute. General norms applicable to arbitrator: The arbitrator shall be a person of general reputation of fairness, integrity, and capable to apply objectivity in arriving at settlement of disputes. He must be impartial and neutral. Ten qualities are there. These are statutory qualities mentioned in the law itself, not individual. And who can be the arbitrator? That I have already said while introducing the Bill. Mr. Singhvi is not here. I am also not a great favourite of hon. Judges becoming arbitrators. India has a great pool of professionals in IT, in technology, in telecom, in intellectual property, retired Finance Secretary, retired Banking Secretary. Why not? They should become arbitrators. I would say, 'a very eminent public man', and let me take another issue. Suppose, a politician, who has been a Minister for ten years, has withdrawn from political life. Why he should not be? He understands the norms of Government and also the decision-making process. This is the larger ecosystem we have sought to create. One thing we need to understand. Now I come to what they are going to do. Now, there shall be the Arbitration Council of India, which will grade. The Council may frame polices governing the grading of arbitral institutions, recognise professional institute, providing accreditation, review the grading of arbitral institutions and arbitrators, hold training, workshop, etc., and other things that they are going to do. Why grading is important? This is very important. Once they grade or accredit, whatever you call it, the High Court, in the case of domestic arbitration and the Supreme Court, in the case of international arbitration, will designate them. And, naturally, there are two levels of scrutiny, one by the Arbitration Council of India and the other by the Supreme Court or High Courts, as the case may be, at the time of designation. Therefore, whether the arbitration is right or wrong, man of integrity, impartiality, unbiased, all shall be filtered. Therefore, we have given these two proper legal shelters so that the institutions have good arbitrators. Sir, we need to understand one more thing. सर, हमारे देश में एक बात है कि ईमानदारी की बात छिपती नहीं है और बेईमानी की बात भी छिपती नहीं है। There are Judges, I will not take names, Sir, but I know for sure that there are Judges in India, who are sought because the clients know that he is honest, he will give a fair judgment and people seek them. I know there are Judges, who are begging for arbitration, but they do not get cases, because the record has been very poor. I think all my legal friends present here know, what I am trying to convey. In the similar way, the reputation of the arbitrator, the credibility of the institution, the working record, the timeframe within which he disposes of the matter, are all to have a bearing on the accreditation of the institution.

Peoples' understanding should be trusted. Therefore, I don't think there is any need to have any problem on that score.

Now, Sir, coming to the appointment part of it, it says, "The Council shall be headed by a retired judge of the Supreme Court or Chief Justice of the High Court or a judge." There is no dispute on that. Others shall be appointed, but, the first one shall be by the Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. And, the second, 'others will be appointed by the Government.' Now, they are just a chairman and personnel to man the Arbitration Council of India. They are not going to undertake the arbitration. They will accredit, grade the arbitral institutions, who will do the arbitration. Therefore, as I said earlier, in the grading of the institutions, or, designation by the Supreme Court or the High Court, as the case may be, the reputation of the arbitrator is of importance. Therefore, this has to be understood. And, the credibility of this institution will also depend as to what वे ऐसे लोगों को ग्रेड करते हैं और किस प्रकार से ग्रेड करते हैं। सर, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी ने कहा कि आईएसएस सेक्रेटरी 70 साल तक रहेंगे। He is not here, I think. I need to remind him. Sukhendu Babu is here, Sir. IAS officers and Secretaries retire at the age of 60. Therefore, whether he is the Law Secretary, or, whether he is the Expenditure Secretary, they will retire at the age of 60. Therefore, to say that they will continue up to 70 years, does not make any sense. But, Sir, Mr. Chidambaram is right. Opinions are reluctant to be frankly given. With my third term as the Law Minister of India, I see that problem..(Interruptions).. Why it happens? I personally monitored it. They say, why should they take the responsibility? Naturally, the file comes to the Minister. I also say, there is also a contrary view. They have taken a call. The case should not be filed. And when I go through myself, with my legal mind, I find the case must be filed. And there have been cases where the opinion was that case should not be filed, has been set aside by the Supreme Court. Yes, Ministers take decisions. They need to be objective, fair. Therefore, there are Ministers, and there are Ministers. Let us not make a benchmark of it. But, the hard fact which Mr. Chidambaram said is the fact that officers do not take responsibility. Sir, we should not blame them because there are many other institutions in India. In Parliament, I will not name them. I hope, you understand what I am trying to convey. They say, आपने ऊपर चैलेंज क्यों नहीं किया? And there is paragraph and paragraph after that. Who is to suffer for that paragraph? All those things ultimately work. Therefore, by this arbitration, we have tried to have this kind of architecture, that the Arbitration Council of India, we just grade, accredit, review, but, the actual work of arbitration shall be done by those who are the arbitral institutions, graded by the Council and also designated by the High Court and the Supreme Court. If that is the system, I don't think there is any need to have any apprehension that they will not be fair. If they are not fair, they will lose the market. It is as simple as that. They can be unfair in one case, but the reputation travels very fast. But, today, while I am moving this Bill, Sir, let

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me appeal to all the arbitrators of India that we are seeking to change India through these two legislations, and they must rise to the occasion, be fair, be honest, and take decisions in timeframe to make India a hub. That is all I can say, Sir. If they don't perform well, surely, सर, केस नहीं मिलेगा, यह हम जानते हैं। एक बार सफल हो जाएंगे, आगे सफल नहीं होंगे। Therefore, institutional arbitration is not only linked to the individual arbitrator, the individual arbitrator is into the institution. Now, why institutional arbitration is important, the second point I need to clarify because, you have a pool of talented arbitrators. If you come to the institution, you have an issue of Telecom, you have an issue of IT, you have an issue of contract, you have an issue of energy issue. Then, you have expert arbitrators with the experience of all these things. That is how the institution will try to work out, and the client will ultimately have the right to say, 'yes, I will like him as an arbitrator.' That the two can decide. He should be a person who has knowledge of it, apart from general knowledge of law. Therefore, all the apprehensions with respect to all the hon. Members who have raised that it will become a *sarkari* issue, with great respect, are misplaced because Arbitration Council of India is only a body to accredit, to grade and to review and are subject to designation by the High Courts or the Supreme Court of India.

Sir, certain issues were raised about the time-frame. We have fixed the time-frame because there was an ambiguity, as Mr. Singhvi rightly pointed out that in courts, ultimately, it gets tagged unnecessarily. What have they said? Six months is for claim. Thereafter, twelve months is fair. In terms of Section 29B of the 2015 Amendment, we have made a provision. If an arbitrator decides the dispute before twelve months, he will be given an incentive. If he decides later, he will be imposed a penalty from his fee. These two provisions are there. Certain arbitrators have said, 'Before a decision is taken to cut my fee in terms of penalty, I must be given a hearing.' Therefore, we have given for the hearing part of it.

Mr. Chidambaram has a point in saying, 'Why are you standing before the courts?' If we completely injunct the court, then there is a problem. The court will say, 'You have completely ousted us!' But, when I am moving this Bill, again I would like to appeal to the High Courts and the Supreme Court that this novel legislative exercise designed to make India a hub of domestic and international arbitration must be given a good try and should not be allowed to become a centre of unnecessary dispute.

Now, Sir, I will ask that question to Mr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi for a legitimate reason. We, lawyers, also create confusions by our 'forensic abilities'! I am also of

that breed and, therefore, I will have to acknowledge that. But, today, it is very important that when new legislative initiatives are undertaken, designed to reform India, designed to make India a hub of investment, the courts should also understand that they are equally a part of good governance. Therefore, if something is patently wrong, surely they should intervene. But, we as lawmakers, should not be cagey about making law only because कोर्ट क्या कहेगा? माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि हम संसद हैं, हमारा काम कानून बनाना है, अपनी power को हम समझें। तो बार-बार कोर्ट की आशंकाओं से हम बिल पास करना बंद कर दें, मेरे ख्याल से वह ठीक नहीं होगा। But, yes, to the best of our endeavours, the Srikrishna Committee Report, had the finest legal minds of India with Justice Srikrishna, as I said earlier; Mr. Venugopal, Mr. Ravindran, Mr. Ravindra Bhat, Mrs. Indu Malhotra, earlier senior advocate and now hon. Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Narasimha, Additional Solicitor General, the finest legal minds were there and they have followed those recommendations. I don't think the courts will take lightly these recommendations and the law which is going to be passed today.

Sir, Mr. Chidambaram had a very valid point when he said about Section 36. I need to clarify. I need to own it up, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Mr. Chidambaram is right in saying that there was some ambiguity in the old Section 26. Therefore, we have clarified today that Section 26 shall be deemed to have come into effect only and only from October, 2015. In that view of that matter, there is no automatic stay under Section 36 unless the court orders a stay upon hearing the parties. Therefore, that clarification I must make.

Sir, now this question is being asked as to why the Government is a litigant. Sir, this argument is far-fetched. How much of money do we give for Supreme Court, High Courts and district courts? All the money, ultimately, is charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India but cleared by the Government. Then, should we presume that just because we are giving the money, the courts will not be fair? We need to understand that India is a robust democracy, governed by the rule of law with the accountability mechanism. Only because the Government is appointing some people, 'the Government may have an arbitration case of some PSU, therefore, the fairness would be lost' is not fair. It is akin to arguing that because the Government gives funds to the High Court and the Supreme Court as an IT Minister--the entire IT eco-system is managed by team — the fairness would be lost. Then, should we presume that because the entire digitisation of the courts is done by the IT Minister and NIC, they will not be fair? With great respect, I would say that these apprehensions at best are needed to be avoided. Let us trust, after 70 years, the robust character of Indian democracy and rule of law. That is what I would like to

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

highlight. I think, Sir, on the main Bill, I have disposed of all the points. Now I come to the New Delhi Centre. Sir, no one opposed that is ought not to have been taken. सर, कोई institution हो, जिसको सरकार ने जमीन दी हो और 30 करोड़ रुपये दिए हों कि domestic और international arbitration को प्रमोट करेंगे और वे अगर 1995 से आज तक सिर्फ 55 arbitration करते हैं और 40 decide करते हैं, जिसमें 4-5 international arbitration होते हैं, तो सोचना पड़ेगा कि वह arbitration का काम हो रहा था या सेमिनार में हवाई जहाज से घूमने का काम हो रहा था। सर, मैं यह इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यह बात उठाई गई है। सर, यहां पर draconian और भी क्या-क्या कहा गया है। सर, इनके Financial Year 2017-18 में, इनकी कमाई 5.70 करोड़ थी, उसमें rental income from building 4.38 करोड़ थी, तो ये 78 परसेंट बिल्डिंग बनाकर वहां किराए पर लगाते हैं। बाकी ये Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee का है कि.... ICDAR instead of leasing its building to other departments and earning rental income should utilise its premises to expand its activities. सर, इसको लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती, बल्कि हम तो इनके लिए ढपली बजाते हैं कि भारत में एक ऐसा institution है। सर, क्या हमने जानने की कोशिश की कि सोसाइटी के कितने मेम्बर्स हैं ? उसके 700 मेम्बर्स हैं और लोग appoint होते चले जा रहे हैं। Secretary-General, Emeritus, ऐसे-ऐसे शब्द designation में निकल रहे थे कि मुझे भी dictionary खोलनी पड़ रही थी कि इनको क्या बनाया है और कितनी तनखा दे रहे हैं। It was, I am sorry to say, Sir, blatant incompetent body trying to work in the name of arbitration, but no substantial work of arbitration. तो सर, इसमें क्या किया जाए ? यह कहा गया कि आपने उनकी property ले ली है। अभी डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी यहां पर नहीं हैं, I need to remind him, Sir, that there are three cases of Supreme Court of India. One is the Auroville case takeover, the second is the Asia Society takeover and the third is the Sapru House, India International Centre takeover on Barakhamba Road. In all these bodies, a similar situation was there. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the same type of society, few people running the show for 25-30 years and the productivity is nil. Therefore, we said, आपकी सोसाइटी आपको मुबारक, आप उसे अपने पास रखिए। हम इसको लेंगे, इसको अच्छा बनाएंगे और आज देखिए यह बदला है and all have been upheld by the courts of India. The same model which we have adopted today has been the model which has been paraded by the court. of repute, at national and international level and persons having wide experience in the area of alternative dispute resolution and reconciliation." There is a statutory obligation as to what kind of arbitrator shall be from the panel of arbitrators. Sir, there are many other safeguards also. मैं rules and regulations के बारे में clarify करूंगा। The Centre will make the notification by rules as in the case in all the laws, but as far as regulation is concerned, the Centre may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification, make regulations. Regulation power is all with the New Delhi Arbitration Centre. ...*(Interruptions)*... आनन्द जी, मुझे बोलने दीजिए, आप क्यों disturb कर रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठ कर मत बोलिए। माननीय मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: केशव राव जी, आप भी जानते हैं कि आनन्द शर्मा जैसे दिग्गज सांसद को जवाब देने में अंदर से कितना साहस लगाना पड़ता है, यह तो आपको पता ही है। उनका अनुभव इतना व्यापक है कि उनकी बुद्धिमत्ता भरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए मुझे अपने अनुभव का बहुत इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है। Sir, the point I am trying to highlight is, I thank the entire House for the manner in which they have supported the Bill. It is a rare occasion in the Rajya Sabha, but a very refreshing occasion. I know in particular, Mr. Siva, the kind of language he uses; I also know in particular Dr. Keshava Rao. Anand Sharmaji also supported with a lot of caveats. I thank him.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, Caveat नहीं, clarification.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I don't know where is Sukhendu babu. I thought, after my reply ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has walked out. You are having all the blessings of your colleague, Mr. Athawale, from behind. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have tried to clarify all the questions, all the apprehensions, all the doubts, all the ambiguities. But, what my last request is, it is a momentous initiative in the quest of Alternative Dispute Redressal Mechanism. We are going to the new area. And, my idea is, even Coimbatore and Bellari should have institution of arbitration. And, in India, I have seen, people, whether in Patna or Kolkata or Raipur, if they get the opportunity, they will surely rise, Sir. And, I would see even a small dispute being decided.

With these words, I appeal to this House to kindly pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Resolution, moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem, to vote.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019 (No.10 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 2nd March, 2019."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion, moved by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, to vote.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

The question is:

"That the Bill further to provide for the establishment and incorporation of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration and for acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and to vest such undertakings in the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the better management of arbitration so as to make it a hub for institutional arbitration and to declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to be an institution of national importance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 5. There are five Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Before I decide that, I would say something briefly and, then, I will decide.

There are two amendments, I have given in this Clause. In the first Amendment, I am suggesting for an eminent person who has special knowledge and experience in the conduct of both domestic and international arbitration. Since this is international arbitration, I have focussed on this.

About the second Amendment, in the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre, the Government has not provided any permanent member, except the Chairperson. In the case of members, they have mentioned full-time members or part-time members. I am suggesting that those two members should be full-time members.

I am not moving my Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 14) is by Shri Elamaram Kareem. Hon. Member is not present. Amendment (No. 16) is by Shri K. Somaprasad. Are you moving it?

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: I am not moving it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 18) is by Shri Binoy Viswam. Hon. Member is not present.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 6. There are four Amendments. Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) are by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Before I decide that, I would say something briefly. Otherwise, I shall move and may ask for division also.

In Clause 6 also, I have given two Amendments. There is a provision for re-appointment of Chairperson and members when they complete three-year term. Through my amendment, I am suggesting that it should be based on the satisfaction of their performance and meeting the criteria.

In the second Amendment, for the upper age limit of members, I am suggesting 68 years, instead of 67 years, it is because for Chairman, the Government has allowed up to 70 years.

I am not moving my Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 15) is by Shri Elamaram Kareem. The hon. Member is not present. Amendment (No. 17) is by Shri K. Somaprasad. Are you moving it?

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: No, Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 13 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Clause 14. There are two Amendments (Nos. 5 & 6) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I have a point of objection. These Amendments are with us. If he is withdrawing it later, then why all this? We have already read these Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow him.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have suggested that it will be an institution for conducting international and domestic arbitration and conciliation. I am not moving my Amendments?

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Clause 15. There is one Amendment (No.7) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, before that, I would like to say that through this Amendment, I have suggested that the Arbitration Centre would cooperate with other societies and institutions for promoting alternative dispute resolution and related matters. Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 17 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Clause 18. There is one Amendment (No.8) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, by this Amendment, I have re-worded the provision to say that...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please tell specifically whether you are moving or not.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: ...if a person has become physically or mentally incapacitated to act himself as a member, he loses his membership. Sir, I am not moving it.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Clause 20. There are two Amendments (Nos.9 & 10) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving your Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, before my decision, I would like to say that in the first one, I have suggested that the meeting of the Centre should be held at least six times a year. *...(Interruptions)...* In the second Amendment, I have suggested that *...(Interruptions)...* If anybody disturbs, I will go for division. Then, it will go till midnight. I have suggested that any point that comes for consideration before the Arbitration Centre should be disposed of ordinarily within a period of sixty days. Sir, I am not moving the Amendments. *...(Interruptions)...*

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 and 22 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 23. There are two Amendments (Nos.11 & 12) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving your Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Before my decision, I am suggesting that the Secretariat to the Arbitration Centre shall supervise and manage the activities of the Arbitration Centre. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठ जाइए। आपकी कोई भी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी, आप भी कृपया बैठ जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: About Amendment No.12, they have not made in the Bill any provision for salary and allowances for the Registrar and other officers and employees, I am not moving my amendment.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आप कृपया बैठ जाइए। आपकी कोई भी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 24 to 27 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Clause 28. There is one Amendment (No.13) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving, Sir.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 35 were added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title
were added to the Bill.*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 3. There is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 5. There is one Amendment (No.2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 6. There is one Amendment (No.3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving it.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 9. There is one Amendment (No.4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving it.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 10. There are five Amendments (Nos. 5 to 9) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving these Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, Amendment (No. 5) says that eminent person...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have a right to speak before taking my decision.

Amendment (No. 5) says that eminent person who would be appointed as Chairperson should have a minimum of three years' experience. This is my suggestion to Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad.

In Amendment (No. 6), I have suggested that any eminent academician to be appointed as a member should have sufficient experience in research and teaching also.

My Amendment (No. 7) says that the Arbitration Council shall promote and encourage institutional arbitration by strengthening arbitral institutions.

Amendments (Nos. 8 and 9) deal with same matters.

I am not moving these Amendments.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 13 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 14. There is one Amendment (No.10) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this is a very important Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Before taking my decision, I will say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

This is an important Amendment which says that for an officer of Indian Legal Service, the qualification and experience of arbitrator would be, he should have a minimum of seven years' experience. Because for advocates, you are mentioning 10 years, for CAs, you are mentioning 10 years. Then, for officer also, there should be experience. I am not moving my Amendment.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions.

Demand to pay attention to the problems faced by migrant workers and their families

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, migrant labour की समस्या दिनों-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। 2017 के आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 2011 से 2016 के बीच 9 मिलियन प्रति वर्ष migration एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में हुआ। 2001 की जनगणना में migrant workers की कुल संख्या 314 मिलियन थी, जो 2011 में बढ़ कर 453.6 मिलियन हो गई। 1991-2001 के बीच migration 35.5 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ा, जो 2001 से 2011 के बीच 44.2 प्रतिशत हो गया। इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब और राजस्थान की संख्या सबसे अधिक है। इनमें महिलाओं और बच्चों की बड़ी संख्या है और प्रायः migrant labour में उनकी गिनती भी नहीं हो पाती है। इनकी पहली समस्या स्वास्थ्य की है। महिलाएँ प्रायः एनीमिया की शिकार रहती हैं। दूसरी समस्या बच्चों की शिक्षा की है। स्थान बदलने के कारण बच्चों का स्कूलों में नामांकन नहीं हो पाता है। अगर उनका नामांकन होता भी है, तो drop out अधिक होता है। तीसरी समस्या और भी चिंताजनक है। इनमें से अधिकांश चुनावों में, चाहे वह स्थानीय निकाय का हो या राज्य विधान सभा का हो या लोक सभा का हो, मतदान नहीं कर पाते हैं। चौथी समस्या निजी ठेकेदारों द्वारा उचित मजदूरी नहीं देने की है। बीमारी या किसी आपदा की स्थिति में इन्हें सहायता या मुआवजा भी नहीं मिल पाता है। बड़े-बड़े कई मंजिला मकान, सड़कों और पुलों को बनाने वालों के अस्थायी आवास जानवरों से भी बदतर होते हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड से आदिवासी बच्चियों को बड़े पैमाने पर दिल्ली-मुम्बई लाया जाता है, जहाँ वे घरों में काम करती हैं। उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन तक नहीं होता है और न ही उन्हें उचित मजदूरी मिलती है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि migrant labour की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जाएँ।

Demand to urgently fill up vacancies of judges in the courts

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, my Special Mention is about non-appointment of Judges affecting speedy justice. Sir, timely delivery of justice is a part of human rights. Denial of speedy justice is a threat to the public's confidence in the administration of justice. May I state in this august House that 39 per cent of the sanctioned strength of Judges in High Courts is lying vacant as on 1st June, 2019?

Sir, the Fundamental Rights of the citizens under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution have been violated by denying them the right to speedy justice due to non-appointment of Judges in courts. I would like to remind the Law Minister that Judiciary is the part of basic structure of the Constitution and also considered to be a pillar of democracy. Judiciary is a limb of democracy. Right to speedy trial is

considered as a fundamental right which has been explicitly dealt with in Hussainara Khatoon case and this right is implicit in Articles 14 and 21.

It is the constitutional obligation of the Government to devise such procedures as would ensure and implement speedy trial. It is of utmost necessity that present situation may be addressed and meaningful directions may be issued for interest of justice in larger public interest.

Demand to give timely environmental clearances for building and maintaining roads under PMGSY in reserved forest areas

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the PMGSY is being implemented in the ratio of Central 60 and State 40. The PMGSY is not able to be implemented in reserve forest area where the tribal communities are living because of delay in environmental clearance. The existing roads in the tribal people living areas in forests are in very bad shape and need to be developed under the PMGSY. Both the State and the Central Governments are ready to bear their share for making the existing roads in forest areas as pucca roads. But due to lack of environmental clearance, the work could not be carried out in forest areas across the country, especially in Karamadai block which comes under the district of Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu, that is, Nellithurai to Pillur and Tholampalayam Road to Munukuttai *via* Arakadavu. Similar roads in other blocks such as Periyanaickanpalayam, Thondamuthur in Coimbatore district should also be developed as pucca roads under the PMGSY. In the absence of pucca roads in tribal living forest areas, the tribal people are facing hardships for transportation and for getting instant medical care. The children of tribal families have to walk a long distance for reaching schools as the vehicular movement on the existing roads is impossible. The elephant attacks on human beings in these areas are high and even result in loss of life.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to give environmental clearance for development of roads in reserve forest areas in the country so that these roads can be made as pucca roads under the PMGSY with share of both the Central Government and the State Government.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Demand to waive off the cost of deployment of Central Police Forces incurred by States

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, admittedly, Left Wing Extremism is a grave internal security threat to the integrity of the nation. Even though law and order

[Shri Amar Patnaik]

is a State subject, naxalism is not. At one time, it had spread across 60 districts, mostly in five States of the country taking toll of hundreds of lives besides impeding development efforts in some of the remotest and poorest regions in these States. My State Odisha has also suffered the brunt of naxalism for decades. Eighteen out of thirty districts were once under the influence of naxal terror. It has substantially reduced now due to the proactive action of the State Government. Whatever success has been achieved in tackling this problem has been possible only due to the combined effort of both the Centre and the State. The Centre has deployed paramilitary forces to supplement the State effort. Besides, this issue cannot be treated as a mere law and order issue. It includes developmental deficit in these districts for which the Centre had earlier framed the IAP and the BRGF which have however been closed now. Despite the above facts, letters are being received from the Centre regularly for recovery of the cost of deployment of these forces from these States.

Hon. Chief Minister of Odisha has repeatedly requested the Centre to waive off this amount. It is, therefore, requested that this expenditure may be met from the Central resources and the cost of deployment incurred by the States so far, ₹ 34,655 crores as on 1.10.2017; Odisha - ₹ 2,907 crore, Jharkhand - ₹ 6,778 crores and Chhattisgarh - ₹ 9,082 crores be completely waived off.

Demand to include the tourist destinations of Odisha in iconic tourist sites development project of Tourism Ministry

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, Odisha is the land of arts, culture, heritage, bio-diversity, scenic beauty and breath-taking tourist sites which is globally acclaimed and acknowledged. For centuries, Odisha's architecture seen today in Konark Sun Temple or the Bio-diverse Chilika lake have mesmerized tourists. The richness of the Diamond Triangle Buddhist Circuit in Odisha has been a beacon of peace and forgiveness for the world. The crocodiles of Bhitarkanika National Park or the tigers of Similipal National Park are memories that bonds a family of tourists for a lifetime after leaving Odisha. Despite such iconic tourist sites being present in Odisha, it comes as a surprise and shock that not even one of the five tourist sites mentioned by me is considered worthy by the Union Government to be listed among the 17 iconic tourist sites to be developed by the Union Government. In the recent Union Budget 2019-20, the Union Finance Minister referred to the development of 17 iconic tourist sites but Odisha has been completely omitted. Hon. Chief Minister of Odisha had written to the Union Government on 10th July, 2019 for inclusion of at least two tourist sites in Odisha from among Konark Sun Temple, Bhitarkanika National Park, Chilika Lake, Similipal National Park and Diamond Triangle Buddhist Circuit

in the list of 17 iconic tourist sites to be developed by the Union Government. Sir, 13 per cent of the State's revenue comes from tourism and I strongly demand that the Union Government include at least two from among the five tourist spots mentioned in their 17 sites. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To officially associate, Shri Prasanna Acharyaji.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. C. Ramamurthy; he is not present. Now, Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

Demand to control pollution in view of its effect on Children's health

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली के साथ-साथ देश के अन्य भागों में प्रदूषण की स्थिति चिंताजनक बनी हुई है। परिणामस्वरूप बच्चों का कद घट रहा है और उनका स्वास्थ्य भी प्रभावित हो रहा है। यह रिसर्च पेपर IT, दिल्ली के सेंटर फॉर एटमॉस्फियरिक साइंसेज में एक एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर ने अपने कुछ सहयोगियों के साथ किया है। इस अनुसंधान के अनुसार गाँवों के बच्चों को दोहरी मार झेलनी पड़ रही है। आंकड़ों के अनुसार गाँवों में कुपोषण और स्वास्थ्य कारणों से कमजोर हो रहे बच्चों पर प्रदूषण की मार शहरी बच्चों के मुकाबले ज्यादा पड़ रही है। प्रदूषण के कारण बच्चों की ऊँचाई हर जगह प्रभावित हो रही है, चाहे वह गाँव हो या शहर, विशेष तौर से नवम्बर से जनवरी के बीच पैदा होने वाले बच्चे अधिक प्रभावित हैं, क्योंकि इस दौरान प्रदूषण अधिक होता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि बच्चों के विकास व स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्रदूषण पर काबू पाने का उपाय करे, क्योंकि आज का बच्चा कल के देश का भविष्य है। स्वस्थ बच्चे, स्वस्थ भारत!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Seth; he is absent. Shri Motilal Vora; he is not present. Dr. Sanjay Sinh; he is also absent. Now, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw.

Demand to ensure freedom of media and dignity of media personnel

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to the rights of media employees. Employees and senior executives of a media channel have publicly shared their distress over three matters. First matter is mistreatment of women employees, including use of foul language, deployment of musclemen, and threats to their safety. Second, employees and executives have sought public attention towards non-payment of salaries and wages.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, how can you allow this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been allowed ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Third, employees have expressed shock over hire and fire policy adopted by their management!

Sir, is this not a matter of public importance that requires the urgent attention of this House? Doesn't our Constitution provide protection to people working in media? Isn't there a role of this House and Government in protecting the dignity of media personnel?

Sir, through you, I humbly request this House to take note of importance of protecting freedom of expression and request Government to take steps necessary for ensuring freedom of media and dignity of media personnel. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, not present. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Friday, the 19th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at six minutes past
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 19th July, 2019.*

